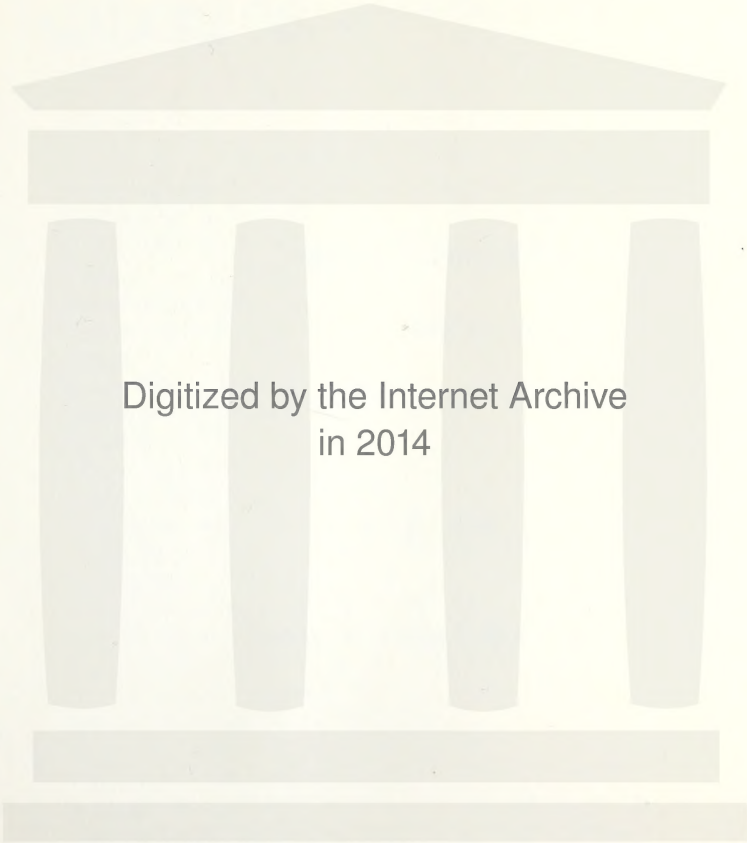
REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01264 7928

GENEALOGY
942.3101
W7145
1896-1897


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

https://archive.org/details/wiltshirenotesqu2118unse

1873
Sanborn

WILTSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY

ANTIQUARIAN &

GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

V.2
1896-98
/2

VOL. II. 1896—1898.

DEVIZES:

GEORGE SIMPSON, JUN., GAZETTE OFFICE.

LONDON: PHILLIMORE & CO., 36, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, W.C.

1899.

WILTSHIRE
NOTES AND
QUERIES.

VOL. II. 1898—1899

DEVIZES:

GEORGE SIMPSON, JUN., GAZETTE OFFICE.

LONDON: PHILLIMORE & CO., 36, FLEET STREET, STRAND, W.C.

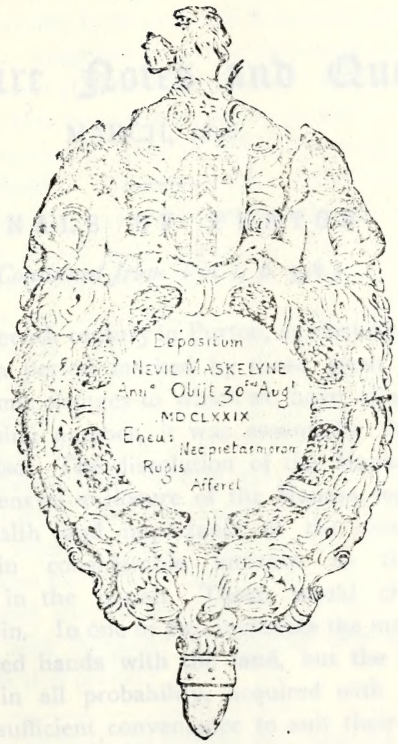
1899.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Mural Tablet in Purton Church	1
Clarendon House	3
Arms of Sibell	4
Facsimile of Wiltshire Society's Invitation Card	35
Heraldic Stone at Warminster	37
The Salisbury Giant	40
Pipes drawn on Old Glass at Kendal	46
Restrop	49
Ancient Map of the Parish of Warminster	81
Fireplace in Box House	84
Church Farm, Purton	101
Purton House, from an old drawing	103
In Purton Church	149
King Alfred's Moot-place	186
Nonsuch House, Bromham	190
The Ivy House, Chippenham	202
Stukeley's View of Heddington	207
Effigy of Francis Rutland, from his Brass at Chiseldon ...	246
Southwick Court House	255
Ground Plan of Southwick Court	256
Monumental Slab in North Bradley Church	259
Atropos Larva Stung by an Ichneumon	281
Dovecote at Wick Farm, Notton	303
Pupæ of "Atropos" and "Nerii"	325
Swinley, Kington St. Michael	351
Death's Head Moth—Growing its Wings	381
Ditto Sketched from Life	383
Ditto With Wings fully spread out	384
Arms of Edward Bayliffe	399
Headless Effigy of Philip Polton, Principal of John's Hall, Oxford	441
Incised Monumental Effigy in Aldbourne Church	447
Coat-of-Arms on a Gateway at Corsley Manor	474

of Mrs. Victor C. Sanborn, Chgo. 7-24-23

Trade Label of Wm. Leach & Co., snuff makers, Devizes ... 483
Hunt-Grubbe Book-plate 495
„ Trophy-plate 498
Keene Book-plate 499
The Mount, Great Somerford 543
Device in Seend Church 573
Seymour Arms 586
Effigy in Collingbourne Ducis Church 588



MURAL TABLET IN PURTON CHURCH.

Mural Tablet in Purton Church.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

MARCH, 1896.

ANNALS OF PURTON.

(Continued from Vol. i, p. 538.)

THE sixteenth century in Purton, as elsewhere, was not only a period marked by those great social and economic changes to which we have alluded in the foregoing number, it was essentially the building era also. The dissolution of the Monasteries and the general enclosure of the Manors, together with the rise in wealth and importance of the yeoman class, had resulted in considerable increase in the number of landowners in the parish. These would clearly need houses to dwell in. In one or two instances the manor houses may have changed hands with the land, but the majority of the new men, in all probability, acquired with their acres no dwelling of sufficient convenience to suit their tastes, and therefore had to build for themselves. And the great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean farmhouses, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country, may reasonably be considered as the immediate outcome of the social revolution which then took place.

In the internal arrangements of the houses then built, we also find evidences of the social progress of the people. No longer contented with the plan of the older homes of the

manorial lords, which to their ideas were both comfortless and inconvenient, they required a home wherein privacy might be provided by an increased number of rooms. Some such desire as this doubtless first caused the large hall—the common room of the house—to be divided into two or more smaller chambers, and ultimately to become the mere passage way through the dwelling. Attention was also bestowed upon the upper floor, which now extended the full length of the building.

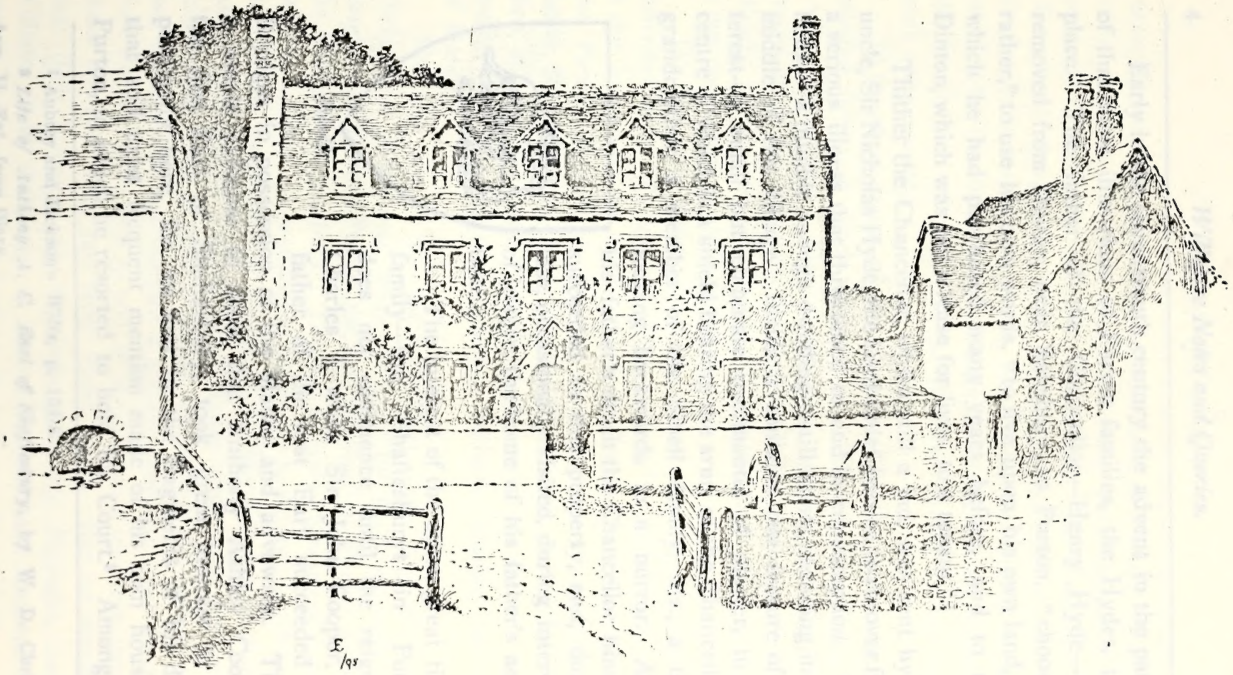
Of these new houses, two, Restrop and the Church Farm, still remain unaltered, save in unimportant particulars, from the original design. That there were others built at the same time in the parish is unquestionable (although vestiges of the work of that period only appear in two other farmhouses, viz. :—Pevenhill Farm and the Ponds at Purton Stoke), for the records show that many families of good position were then residing in Purton. Of the early history of Restrop we know nothing. Who was the builder and who were the first residents are questions that cannot yet be answered. There is a bare mention of the name, as a boundary, in a deed relating to the general inclosure, but beyond that there is nothing to tell, and yet it is as pure and good a specimen of Elizabethan architecture as could be found. The Brydges family owned the Church Farm[1] and also the historic Nele's Place ; the Sadlers were at Pevenhill, and the Maskelynes at the Down. The Digges, Chaderton, and Pleydell[2] families had also some interest in the parish at this period.[3]

---

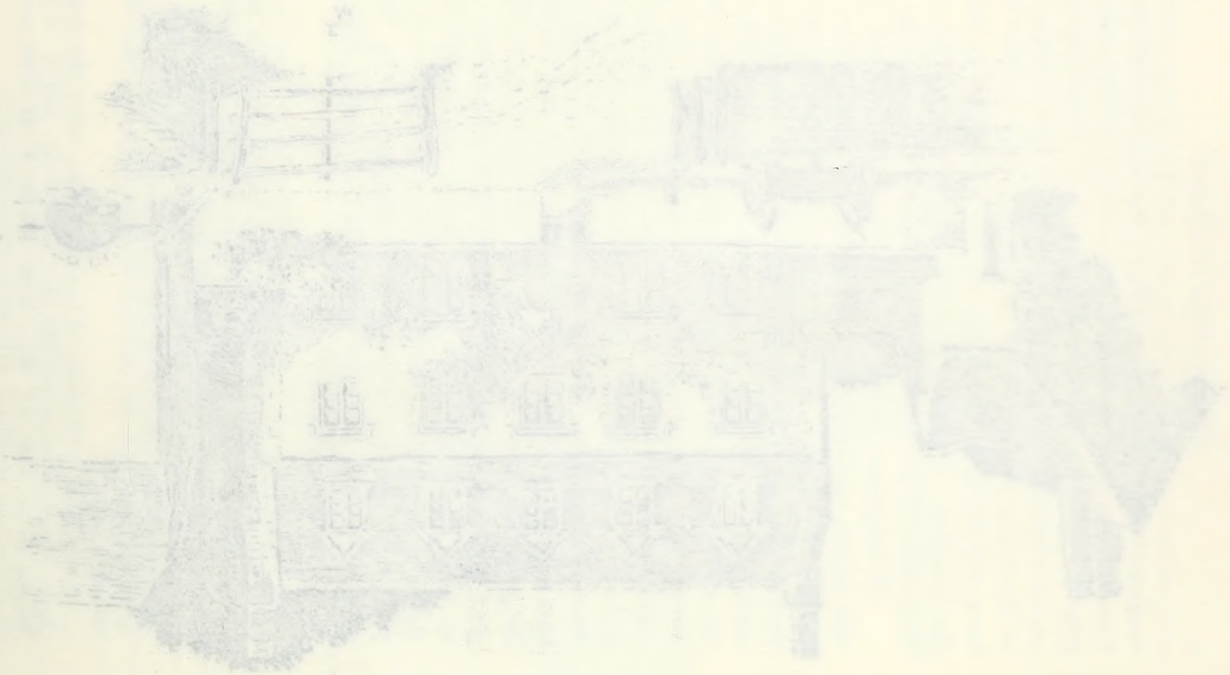
1 The present house was probably built (after the death of Edmund Pulley in 1563) by either Edmund Brydges, Lord Chandos, or his wife, Dorothy, who afterwards married William Knollys, Earl of Banbury.

2 The family of Pledale or Pleydell appear to have been seated at Nele's Farm, which was leased from the Lady Dorothy Chandos, widow, and William Brydges, her son, vide *Cal. Proceedings Chan.*, 2 Eliz., Ww, 18, No. 54.

3 In addition to the above we find mention of a John Messenger and Henry Sewgar, in an unpublished MS. at Longleat, entitled: *A Book of Musters in Co. Wilts, XI Eliz.*, whose property in the parish compelled them to furnish the billman and two archers respectively.



CLARENDON HOUSE.



Early in the seventeenth century the advent in the parish of that most illustrious of Purton families, the Hydes, took place. The father of the Chancellor—Henry Hyde—had removed from Dinton, near Salisbury, to Purton, "choosing rather," to use his own words, "to live upon his own land, the which he had purchased many years before, and to rent Dinton, which was but a lease for lives, to a tenant."[1]

Thither the Chancellor, whilst still a lad, was sent by his uncle, Sir Nicholas Hyde, the Lord Chief Justice, to recover from a serious illness that threatened to end in consumption. The house—a humble enough dwelling—still exists, standing in the middle of the village. Inside it contains one feature of interest—a small but elaborate overmantel of plaster, in the centre of which is a shield bearing the arms of the Chancellor's grandmother, a member of the Sibell family, viz., a tiger looking backwards in a mirror. After his father's death the Chancellor himself succeeded to this property, and, doubtless, occasionally visited, during intervals of leisure, the home of his father's adoption.

Sibell

The interest of the other great titled family—the Shaftesburys—in Purton does not commence until the reign of Charles I, when Sir John Cooper, the father of the first Earl, succeeded the Brydges in possession of the Manor and advowson. There is ample evidence to show that Anthony Ashley Cooper, the first Earl of Shaftesbury, took great interest in his patrimony here, for we find in the fragments of his diary that still exist frequent mention made of his own house at Purton, to which he resorted to hold his Court.[2] Among the

1 Aubrey and Jackson's *Wilts*, p. 154-5.

2 *Life of Anthony A. C. Earl of Shaftesbury*, by W. D. Christie, App. II, Ext. from Diary.

descendants of Sir John Cooper, who lived at Purton, the most celebrated was the Hon. Maurice Ashley (who dropped the surname of Cooper), M.P. for Weymouth, the translator of Xenophon's *Cyropædia*. With his wife, Katharine Popple, he lies buried in the church. His home was the Church Farm, which after his death without heirs devolved on his relative, the fourth Earl of Shaftesbury, in whose family it remained until quite recently.

In the short notice of the Bathes given in the last issue, another family of much antiquity was incidentally alluded to —the Maskelynes. Their connection with Purton can be traced back for centuries, during which they have been constantly resident in the parish. It will be interesting to note a few particulars of their history.

On the 24th February 1600-1, Jane Maskelyne, who is described as of "Pyrton, co. Wilts, widow," made her will. In it she expressed the desire " to be buried in the Chauncell of the Parish Church of Pyrton aforesaid, wher my grandfather, Richard Pulley, was interred." Shortly afterwards she died, and the last entry in the Register of Burials for the year ending March 24th, 1600-1, runs: "Mistris Maslin, the 21 of March."

She was one of the many children, boys and girls, of Christopher Richmond, *alias* Webbe, by Jane his wife, a daughter of Richard Pulley, the last "farmer" of Purton under the Abbey of Malmesbury. There is a curious account of these children in some proceedings in Chancery to enforce an alleged lease of the neighbouring manor of Studley Grange, to their father, Christopher. Their father dying when they were all quite young, some of them, it seems, remained in the custody of their mother, who had married a second time one John Beck, while the rest were sent to one of their father's brothers, from whom however they ran away home again. But no matter what their bringing up, the lads, Anthony, Nicholas, and William made their way in the world, and each founded a family; Anthony at Manningford, Nicholas at Marshfield, and

William at Lydiard Millicent. Jane, herself, married George Maskelyne of Purton, second son, but whose issue became eventually heirs to William Maskelyne of Purton and Lydiard.

Jane Maskelyne was an old woman when, after a widowhood of over sixteen years, spent at the Down in the village she made her last will, and died soon after. She must have been over seventy years of age at any rate, for she was not the youngest of her family, and her father had died before 1535. Thus her memory would carry her back over three-quarters of a century of profound changes. She was almost to a year the contemporary of her sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth—who was born at Greenwich, September 7th, 1533. Reared in the older faith, she had seen the beautiful Church of Purton in the full glory of the ancient rite, and the vain longing for one at least of its accessories, found a pitiful expression in a clause of her will. "To the Bells of Pyrton, xx*s.*, and the increase of 40*s.* towards the yearly mayntenance of one to play uppon the organs in the parish Church of Pyrton, aforesaid, whensoever the parishioners ther shall and will provide and hire one to playe uppon the same. . . ."

If her wish for burial beside her grandfather had not been explicitly set down in her will, she would have doubtless been laid to rest with her husband's people in the south transept of Purton Church, on the floor of which, at the beginning of this century, were still to be seen a great many slabs, in almost all cases surmounted by the Maskelyne arms and crest, though, even then, for the most part decayed and the inscription illegible from age. When, in 1623, the Heralds visited Wiltshire, and recorded these arms, viz.: *Sable*, a fess engrailed *or*, between three escallops *argent*; and the crest—A demi-lion rampant *sable*, holding an escallop *argent*; they added the note—"The Coate in an old window in Pirton Church." This window was probably in the same aisle. Nothing remains of it at all now. The glass has long been broken and the slabs torn up, or neatly covered in with encaustic tiles. In the old parish chest, amongst the *débris* of papers and parchment containing many

a story of bygone parish life, are a few much mutilated remnants of rubbings from the tombs of the Maskelynes, but to piece together their tattered story now, would need a craftier hand than mine. Two mural tablets to the memory of Nevil Maskelyne (Jane's grandson), who died in 1679, and of his namesake and descendant, who died in 1811, survive alone to mark the ancient resting-place of their dead.

Of the elder Nevill—the first of both his names, a further memorial exists in the parish, in the form of a Good Friday Charity, which he endowed by deed, shortly before his death; while the gratitude of all mariners to the projector of the *Nautical Almanac*, forms a more lasting memorial, and one that extends far beyond the narrow limits of town or county, to Dr. Nevill Maskelyne, sometime Astronomer Royal of England, than the mural tablet in the transept of Purton Church.

S. J. Elyard.

(To be continued.)

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

CHOLDERTON.

(Continued from Vol. i, p. 555.)

Feet of Fines. Wilts. [9 *Edward I.*]

A.D. 1280.—At Wilton, in the Octaves of the Holy Trinity. Between Michael Fitz Walkelyn, plaintiff, and Roger Vslak and Elena his wife, impediants of a messuage and a virgate of land with their appurtenances in Chelderinton. Plea of warranty of deed was summoned. Roger and Elena acknowledged the right of Michael as of their gift, to have and to hold to him and his heirs of them and the heirs of Elena for ever, yielding therefor yearly a rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist for all the service belonging to them and their heirs, and to do for them the service belonging to the chief lord of that fee for those tenements. And Roger and Elena, and the heirs of Elena, warranted to Michael and his

heirs, against all men for ever. For this Michael gave Roger and Elena 5 marks of silver.

FEET OF FINES. DIVERS COUNTIES. [18 *Edward I. No.* 2.]

A.D. 1289.—In the Octaves of the Purification of the B. V. Mary, at Westminster. Between Ralph the Mareschall and Isabella his wife, plaintiffs, and Warin de Bassingeburne, defendant, for a messuage, 2 carucates of land, 12 acres of pasture, and 20*s.* rent, with the appurtenances in Wynepol, Baryngton, Maketon, and Wrotsworth in Kent, and of a messuage, a carucate of land, 13*s.* 4*d.* rent, with appurtenances in Chaldryngton in the county of Wylts. Plea of warranty of deed was summoned. Warin acknowledged the right of Ralph as by his gift to him and Isabella. For this Ralph and Isabella granted the said tenements with their appurtenances to Warin and Margaret his wife, to have and to hold to themselves and the heirs which Warin shall beget of Margaret, of Ralph and Isabella and the heirs of Ralph for ever. Yielding therefore yearly 1*d.* at Easter for all service, aid, and exaction, and doing all other services for Ralph and Isabella thereto pertaining to the chief lord of the fee. After the death of Margaret without heirs begotten of her body, Warin surviving, the said tenements to remain to Warin and the heirs begotten of his own body to hold as aforesaid. And Ralph and Isabella and the heirs of Ralph, warranted to Warin and Margaret and their heirs against all men. If it happen that Warin die without heirs begotten of his body, then after his decease, the said tenements shall revert to Ralph and Isabella and the heirs of Ralph, quit of the heirs of Warin and Margaret, to hold of the chief lords of that fee by the services belonging thereto for ever.

Endorsed.—And Sibilla de Thornton put in her claim.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [*Edward II, No.* 41.]

P.M. Reginald de Argentein.

A.D. 1307.—Inquisition taken at Cheldrington the 22nd March, 1 Edward II.

The jury say upon oath that Reginald de Argentein held no lands or tenement on the day he died in his demesne as of fee of the lord the king in the county of Wiltes. They say also that he held in his demesne as of fee in the same county on the day of his death, of Aymer de Valence, 10s. rent, receiving it yearly at Michaelmas by the hands of Warin de Bassingeborn, for the lands and tenements which the same Warin holds of Reginald in Cheldryngton. Asked by what service Reginald held the rent, the Jury answer by homage to Aymer for the lands and tenements held by Warin in Cheldryngton. They say also that John de Argentein, son of Reginald, is his next heir, and is 30 years old and more. In testimony whereof they set their seals.

PARLIAMENTARY WRITS. [*Pt. II, p.* 346.]

A.D. 1316.—In the hundred of Amesbury, Henry le Spicer is lord of the township of Chaldrynton.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [12 *Edward II, No.* 43.]

P. M. John de Argenteym.

A.D. 1318.—Inquisition taken at Rissheden, Herts, the Sunday next after the Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, 12 Edward II.

The Jury say John de Argentein on the day he died was seised in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Little Wylmundele, which he held of the lord the king in chief. . . . . Item, there are there 10s. of the yearly rent from the tenements of Warin de Bassingbourn in Childreton, and they are paid at Michaelmas. . . . . Item, they say John is the son and heir of John de Argentein and is half a year old and more. In witness whereof they have set their seal.

IBID.

A.D. 1323.—Inquisition taken at Baldok, Herts, 13th February,[1] 17 Edward II. The Jury say that John de

[1] Day of the month nearly illegible.

Wandlyngton held the manor of Wandlington with its appurtenances of John dargenteyme, the day of his death, by knight service. . . . . Item, they say that Warin, son of Warin de Bassingbourne, of Wynepole, held the manor of Chedrington with the appurtenances in Wiltshire of the foresaid John the day of his death by knight service, and the said manor is worth 100*s.* yearly. . . . . In witness whereof the jury have set to their seal.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [22 *Edward III (1st numbers) No.* 41.]

P. M. Warin de Bassyngbourn.

A.D. 1348.—Inquisition taken at Chaldrington, Wiltshire, 2nd August. The Jury say that Warin de Bassingbourne was seised in his demesne as of fee in the county of Wilteschire on the day of his death of a messuage and 6 virgates of land with their appurtenances in Chaldryngton, which messuage is worth nothing beyond the maintenance of the houses. And they say that the 6 virgates of land contain 8 score acres whereof 4 score acres can be sown yearly with all kinds of seed,[1] which by the year are worth 26*s.* 8*d.* at 4*d.* the acre, and they were sown when Warin died, and 4 score acres lie fallow, of which the pasture is worth nothing, which are on the common. There is a yearly rent of assize 40*s.*, due at the four principal terms of the year in equal portions. Also there is there a certain pasturage for sheep worth 33*s.* 4*d.* yearly. And they say that the aforesaid messuage and land with the appurtenances are held in chief of the lord king by knight service. And that the said Warin held no other lands or tenements in Wiltshire on the day of his death. And that the said Warin died about the feast of Pentecost last, on which day they know not. And Warin de Bassyngbourne, his son, is his next heir and is of full age. In witness whereof they have set their seals.

[1] Ad omnia semina.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [21-28 *Edward III, No.* 52.]

ANNO 25 [A.D. 1351].—At Westminster, the day after the feast of St. Martin, between Robert le Copener, plaintiff, and John Vyrley of Chaldrynton, deforciant, of a messuage and 2 virgates of land with the appurtenances in Chaldrynton. Plea of covenant was summoned. Robert acknowledged the right of John as of his gift. For this John granted the same tenements to Robert with the appurtenances. To have and to hold to him and his heirs of the chief lord of that fee by the services thereto belonging for ever.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [35 *Edward III, Pt.* 1, *No.* 122.]

A.D. 1361.—Inquisition taken at New Sarum, 18th May. The Jury say that the Prior of Yuicherche [Ivychurch] held half a fee in Cheldryngton of Henry, late Duke of Lancaster, deceased, on the day on which he died.

FEET OF FINES. DIVERS COUNTIES. [5 *Richard II, No.* 62.]

A.D. 1381.—At Westminster, in the Octaves of St. Martin, Between John Skillyng and Faith his wife, plaintiffs, by William Houghton claiming for her, and Thomas Worfton, clerk, and Thomas Torand, clerk, deforciants, of 3 messuages, 3 carucates and 5 virgates of land, and £6 rent, with the appurtenances, in Chaldrynton, Charlton, Rusteshale, Upavene, Netheravene, Hulcote and Manyngford, and the advowson of the church of Chaldrynton in Wilts, and of land in Shotesden, Southamptonshire. Plea of covenant was summoned. John acknowledged the right of Thomas Worfton as of his gift to him and Thomas Torand. For this Thomas Worfton and Thomas Torand granted the said tenements and advowson to John and Faith to hold to themselves and the heirs of their bodies of the chief lord of that fee by the service thereto pertaining for ever. To remain, if they die without issue, to the heirs of the body of John, and if he die without heirs of his body, the said tenements shall remain to his brother, William Skillyng and the heirs of his body, to hold as aforesaid; and if William

die without heirs of his body they shall remain to the right heirs of John to hold as aforesaid.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [12-23 *Richard II, No.* 10.]

ANNO 13 [A.D. 1389].—At Westminster, in the quindene of the Holy Trinity. Between John Skyllyng and Faith his wife, plaintiffs, and Robert atte Green and Isabella his wife, deforciants, of a messuage and $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land with the appurtenances, in Chaldrynton. Plea of covenant was summoned. Robert and Isabella acknowledged the right of John as of their gift to him and Faith, and they quit-claimed from themselves and the heirs of Isabella to John and Faith, and the heirs of John for ever. And moreover Robert and Isabella warranted the said tenements to John and Faith, and the heirs of John, against all men for ever. For this John and Faith gave Robert and Isabella 20 marks silver.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [13 *Henry IV, No.* 33.]

P.M. Johanna, wife of Thomas Hungerford.

A.D. 1411.—Inquisition taken at Trowbrigge, in the county of Wiltes, 4th April. The jury say that Johanna, wife of Thomas Hungerford, knight, held in her demesne as of fee on the day she died the manor of Teffount Ewyas and the advowson of the church of the Earl of Salisbury. . . . . and in fee-tail the manor of Estcourt Heyghtredebury, and property in Wolleye and la Soo, ... and in fee-tail the manor of Heyghtredebury. . . . . Item, they say that the said Johanna held in dowery the day on which she died 100s. rent, with the appurtenances, in Aldyngton, Chaldryngton, and Brughton, which are not held of the lord king, assigned to her in dowery of the freeholds which belonged to the foresaid Thomas, late her husband, and by him alienated, but which rent is terminated by the death of the said Johanna. And Johanna died on the 21st March last past, and Walter Hungerford is her son and heir and is thirty-three years of age and more. She held no other lands or tenements in Wilts. In testimony whereof they have set their seal.

LAY SUBSIDY. *No.* $\frac{196}{89}$. [*6 Henry VI.*]

A.D. 1427.—Inquisition taken at New Sarum, the Tuesday next after St. Barnabas the apostle, 6 Henry VI.

All persons herein named are seised in their demesne as of fee in the hundred of Ambresbury. Item, John Skyllyng holds immediately in his demesne as of fee certain lands and tenements in Chaldryng[ton], which lately belonged to Waryny Bassyngbourne by the service of half a knight's fee. . . . . Item, William Nayl, Richard Cole, John Doget, Cristina Edward, and Robert Baillyf, hold immediately in their demesne as of fee certain lands and tenements in Chaldryngton, which lately belonged to Walter Garbonell by the service of half a knight's fee.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [1-20 *Henry VI, No.* 115.]

ANNO 18 [A.D. 1439].—At Westminster, three weeks after Easter Day. Between Thomas Bailly, plaintiff, and William Nayle and Agnes his wife, defendants, of a messuage, $2\frac{1}{2}$ virgates of land, and 24*s.* 1*d.* rent, with the appurtenances in Chaldryngton. Plea of covenant was summoned. William and Agnes recognised the right of Thomas as of their gift, and they quitclaimed to the tenements from themselves and their heirs to Thomas and his heirs for ever. And William and Agnes and their heirs warranted to Thomas and his heirs against Walter, Abbot of St. Augustine's, Bristol, and his successors for ever. And for this Thomas gave William and Agnes 100 marks of silver.

CLERICAL SUDSIDY. [*No.* $\frac{52}{195}$.]

A.D. 1450-1.—Account of the Prior and Convent of Maiden Bradley, collectors of the first half of the tenths from benefices, whose true value exceeds 12 marks yearly, granted last Convocation, July A.D. 1449, and to be collected at the feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin A.D. 1450, and at the same feast in A.D. 1451; 6*s.* 8*d.* from every secular chaplain and other religious persons in the various parishes.

Deanery of Ambresbury.

From Dan Hugh, chaplain of Chaldryngton. 6*s.* 8*d.*

FEET OF FINES. DIVERS COUNTIES. [1-10 *Edward IV. No.* 27.]

ANNO 4 [A.D. 1464].—At Westminster, in the quindene of St. Hilary. Between John Wydeslade, son of John Wydeslade and William Estecote, son of Robert Estecote, of Bydeforde, plaintiffs, and John Wynard, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, deforciants, of the manors of Rolueston, Chaldryngton Cherelton and Croylboys, with the appurtenances, and of the bailiwick and custody of the chace of Colyngborne Ducis with the appurtenances, and also of 16 messuages, 13 virgates of land, 20 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood, and 5 marcs 6*s.* 8*d.* rent, with the appurtenances in Hyllecote, Wyllyfford, Manyngford, Manyngford Wyke, Netherhaven, Colyngborne Ducis, Northtudeworth, Ludgarfeld and Budesden, and of the advowson of the church of Chaldryngton in Wilts; and of other property in Hampshire. Plea of warranty was summoned. John Wynard and Elizabeth acknowledged the right of John Wydeslade as of their gift to him and William Estecote. And they quitclaimed from themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth to John Wydeslade and William Estecote and the heirs of John Wydeslade for ever. And afterwards John Wynard and Elizabeth for themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth warranted the said manors, bailiwick and tenements, with the appurtenances and the foresaid advowson, against George, Abbot of Westminster, and his successors for ever. And for this John Wydeslade and William Estecote gave John Wynard and Elizabeth £40 sterling.

KING'S BENCH ROLLS. [4 *Edward IV. Hilary Term, m.* 191].

A.D. 1464.—John Wydeslade, son of John Wydeslade, and William Estcote, son of Robert Estecote of Bydeford, gave to the lord king for two briefs £4 for licence to make agreement with John Wynard, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, concerning the plea of covenant for the manors of Roluyston, Chaldrington, Cherelton, etc.

IBID. [*M.* 317.]

John Wydeslade, son of John Wydeslade, and William

Estecote, son of Robert Estecote of Bydeford, in their own persons sue John Wynard, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, and John Skyllyng, son and heir of Michael Skyllyng, for the manors of Rolueston, Chaldryngton, Charlton and Croylboys, with the appurtenances and the advowson of the church of Chaldryngton, with the bailiwick and custody of the chace of Colyngbourne Ducis with the appurtenances, together with 16 messuages, 13 virgates of land, 20 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood, and 5 marks, *6s. 8d.* rent, with the appurtenances in Hillecote, Wyllyford, Manyngford, Manyngford Wyk, Nytherhaven, Colyngborn Ducis, North Tudworth, Ludgarshale, and Budesden, as their right and heritage by Writ of Right. Because Cristofer Worsley, chief lord of that fee, remitted the tenements to the lord king, and they themselves were seised thereof in their demesne as of fee and lawfully in time of the peace of the present king by taking thence the esplees.

And John Wynard and Elizabeth and John Skyllyng come by their attorney, John Salter, and forbid the right of John Wydeslade and William, and vouch to warranty Robert Tylbury, who is present in court in his own person, tenant by warranty. And Robert aforesaid forbids the right of John Wydeslade and William, and places himself concerning this in the great assize of the lord king, whether he or they have the greater right to hold the said manors, etc., and John Wydeslade and William ask licence for imparlance, and they have it and return the same term into court in their own persons. And Robert, tenant by warranty, does not return but makes default. Wherefore it is considered that John Wydeslade and William should recover their seisin against John Wynard and Elizabeth and John Skyllyng, and hold the manors, etc., for ever against John Wynard, etc., and their heirs, and against Robert and his heirs. And the same Robert is in mercy.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [16 *Edward IV.*]

A.D. 1476.—At Westminster, in the Octaves of St. Martin.

Between Robert Sanser, plaintiff, and Henry Lane and Christina his wife, and John Shote and Edith his wife, daughter and heiress of John Dyble, deforciants, of 4 messuages, 2 tofts, 30 acres of land, with the appurtenances, and of pasture for 40 sheep and 6 beasts in Great Ambresbury and Chaldryngton. Plea of covenant was summoned. Henry and Christina and John and Edith acknowledged the right of Robert as of their gift, and quit-claimed from themselves and the heirs of Christina and Edith to Robert and his heirs for ever. And they afterwards warranted the said tenement and pasture to Robert and his heirs against all men for ever. For this Robert gave them 40 marks of silver.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [22 *Edward IV, No.* 16.]

P.M. Thomas Wayte.

A.D. 1482.—Inquisition taken at Ambresbury, 28th October.

The jury say that Thomas Wayte, and Elizabeth his wife still surviving, on the day of his death, were seised in their demesne as of fee, and in the right of Elizabeth, of the manor of Chaldryngton, with the appurtenances, in the county of Wilts. That the said manor is held of the Prioress of Ambresbury by fealty and the rent of one red rose to be paid yearly at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. And the manor is worth yearly, all deductions being made, £5 6*s.* 4*d.* The same witnesses also say that Thomas Wayte and Elizabeth, on the day of his death, held the manors of Charleton . . . . . and Croyleboys, with the custody of Colynborn Wodes, a parcell of the manor of Colyngbourne Ducis in the same county. And Thomas Wayte held on the day of his death no other lands nor tenements in the same county of the lord king or of anyone else, either in demesne or by service. And that he died on the 10th May, in the said 22nd year of the king. And William Wayte his brother is his nearest heir and he is thirty years of age and more. In witness whereof the Eschaetor and jury set to their seals.

CHANCERY MISCELLANEOUS ROLL. *No.* $\frac{4}{8}$. [45 *Edward III.*]

A.D. 1371.—The certificate of the Sheriff of Wilts of the number of churches, chapels and prebends in the county, pursuant to a writ for levying a subsidy of *22s. 3d.* from every parish :—

"The parish church of Chaldryngton is in the hand of Roger Knyght, parson there."

LAY SUBSIDY ROLLS FOR WILTS. [*from Richard II to Henry VIII.*][1]

		s.	d.
A.D. 1388.—HUNDRED OF AMBRESBURY.			
	Chaldryngton	28	8
A.D. 1441.—Cheldrington, one of the towns in Wilts returned as waste and impoverished and therefore to be excused from the full share of the payment of the Fifteenths and Tenths granted, *26* Sept., *24* Henry VI		3	0
A.D. 1452.—Chalderyngton, a waste town	*32s. 4d.* assessed. *26s. 2¼d.* deducted.		
A.D. 1511.—Chyldryngton,	*56s. 8d.* „ *22s. 2½d.* „		
A.D. 1522-3.—Chaldryngton, the collector, Nicholas Smyth to gather		s. 57	d. 6
A.D. 1524.—Due from William Clarke of Chaldryngton, Petty collector		57	10

[1] The numbers of these Rolls are 196/49 ; 196/106 ; 196/120 ; 196/136 ; 197/152 ; 197/157. There are many others, but as the sums due and the sums collected vary only by a few shillings, it has been concluded that the above, with a few more to appear in the next number, are sufficient examples of the information contained in them. For the same reason few extracts have been made from the Clerical subsidies.

EXTRACTS FROM "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE"

RELATING TO WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from Vol. i, p.* 549.)

VOLUME XXVI, 1756.

Sheriff for the year, John Jacob of Tockenham, Esq.

Jan. 7.—Died: Rev. Mr. Fore, Minister of Monkton Farleigh, near Bath.

Jan. 7—Died: Hen. Read of Ramsbury, Esq.; aged 88.

Jan.—Bankrupts:—Edw. Sly of Ramsbury, Wilts, leather-seller; John Rose of Avebury, Wilts, chapman.

Feb.—Mr. Holmes, presented to the Rectory of Langley Abbots, Wilts.

Rich. Watts, B.A., presented to the Vicarage of Langton, Wilts.

Feb.—Bankrupts: Geo. Fry of Calstone, Wilts, clothier: Joseph Hiccocks of Malmesbury, Wilts, inn-holder.

March.—Mr. John Lumby installed prebendary of Alton Austral, in the cathedral of Sarum.

April 6.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. the E. of Pembroke, Lieut. and Custos Rot. of Wilts.

April.—Thomas Simpson, B.A., presented to the Rectory of Stimley, Wilts.

Wm. Fletcher, B.A., presented to the Vicarage of Bushey, Wilts.

May 6.—Died: Rev. Mr. Blackburn, min. of Northey, Wilts.

May.—Bankrupt: John Lord, sen., of Little Hinton, Wilts, malster.

June.—Alderman Beckford, m. to Mrs. March.

June 7.—Died: Rev. Mr. Wishaw, a canon of Salisbury cath.

June 14.—Died: Rev. Mr. Adam, minister of Ashton, Wilts.

June 1.—The King has been pleased to grant unto the Hon. Tho. Villiers of the Grove, in the C. of Hertford, Esq., and the heirs male of his body by the Lady Charlotta

Hyde, his present wife, the dignity of a Baron of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Hyde of Hindon in the county of Wilts; and in default of such issue, the dignity of Baroness Hyde, of Hindon aforesaid, to the said Lady Charlotta Hyde, and the dignity of Baron Hyde to her heirs male.

July.—Tho. Franklin, B.A., presented to the Vicarage of Long Ashton, Wilts.

Mr. Rich. Easton, appointed a prebend of Salisbury.

July.—Bankrupt: Joseph Lanham, jun., of Melksham, Wilts, clothier.

Aug.—Bankrupt: Peter Davis, of Mere, Wilts, chapman.

Sep. 16.—Died: Rt. Hon. Ld. Arundel at Wardour Castle, in Wiltshire, a Catholick peer.

Sep.—Rich. Simmonds presented to the Vicarage of Compton, Wilts.

Mr. Philips, R. of Barton, Wilts, appointed chaplain of the Terrible, 74 guns.

Sep. 22.—Died: Lady Phipps, at Haywood, Wilts.

Oct.—John Baker, m. to the relict of Alderman Richard Beckford.

Oct. 22.—Died: Lord Drumlanrig, only son of the Duke of Queensbury, at Amesbury, Wilts.

Oct.—Tho. Read, B.L., presented to the Vicarage of Heckling-ton, Wilts.

Jonathan Rideout, presented to the Vicarage of Hembury, Wilts.

Wm. Tomblins, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Living of Collingburne St. And., Wilts, and the Rectory of Upham, Hants.

Nov.—Ld. Feversham m. to Miss Frances Bathurst, 7th daughter of the late Peter Bathurst, Esq., of Clarendon Park in Wiltshire.

Dec. 23.—The Hessian Camp began to break up. Col. Watson, with other English officers, were appointed to conduct

the several regiments to their respective quarters, namely *(inter alia)* Gen. Wolfe's to Salisbury.

Dec.—Mr. Bradley appointed to the Vicarage of Linbury, Wilts.

Mr. Bland appointed to the Vicarage of Amesden, Wiltshire.

VOLUME XXVII, 1757.

Sheriff appointed for the year, W. Coles of the Close, of New Sarum, Esq.

Jan. 8.—The farmers at Warminster market, who purposed to have advanced the already exhorbitant price of their corn, met with a remarkable disappointment:—The malsters from various parts, together with those of the town, who assembled together to the number of three-score and upwards, made an agreement not to buy any barley that day; several of them likewise declared that they were resolved to quit the malting business rather than suffer themselves to be so notoriously imposed upon. The malsters likewise caused a letter to be wrote, which was signed by many of them, and sent to Devizes and other market towns to desire the buyers of corn to follow their example, for the benefit of all in general and the poor in particular.

Jan.—Died: Rev. Tho. Pyle, canon res. of Salisbury, 84.

Jan.—Bankrupt: Wm. Inglis, of Chippenham, Wilts, linen draper.

Jan. 29.—Died: Only son of lord Arundel of Wardour.

Feb.—Died: Dr. John Clarke, dean of Sarum and prebendary of Norwich, aged 70.

Feb.—Hon. Mr. Sherrard appointed a canon of the cathedral of Salisbury.

March 27.—Died: Lady of the Hon. Rob. Herbert, Esq., member for Wilton.

March 31.—Died: Hon. Wm. Herbert, Esq., groom of the bed-chamber to his Majesty, a Major-Gen.-Col. of the

2nd regiment of dragoon guards, and member for Wilton, Wiltshire.

April 11.—Died: Sir Paul Methuen, Knt. of the Bath. He formerly enjoyed several great posts under the government, but had retir'd several years. He has left all his domesticks board wages for their lives.

April 30.—A patent is granted to John Ladd, of Trowbridge in Wilts, for his new method of constructing, on mechanical principles, wheel carriages, which, without horses, or other cattle, and with a very moderate human force, will move and carry, from place to place, great weights, where there are not steep ascents, with the usual celerity; and with the addition of a much less number of horses than are now used, will remove and carry the like weights in all roads, even where there are steep ascents.

April.—The Duke of Richmond m. to Lady Mary Bruce, sister to the Earl of Aylesbury.

April.—Bankrupt: G. Paradice, late of Devizes in Wilts, tallow-chandler.

April 29.—Died: Rev. Mr. Barton, minister of St. Mary's at Marlborough.

April 30.—The king has been pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of York the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Gilbert, Bp. of Salisbury, to be elected Archbishop of that See, in room of the Most Rev. Dr. Hutton, translated to the See of Canterbury.

May 4.—A disturbance happened at Salisbury, for the first time, on account of the high price of corn. It was begun by a party of women, but soon quelled by the activity of the Mayor, and the city officers, who exerted their authority with great spirit on the occasion.

May.—Ralph Campbell, Esq.; m. to Miss Maria Bonham, of Henly Park, Wiltshire, £8,000.

May 28.—The king has been pleased to recommend to the dean

and chapter of Salisbury the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Peterborough, to be elected bishop of that See, in room of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Gilbert, promoted.

May.—Bankrupt: T. Brunsdon, late of Marlborough, Wilts., shopkeeper.

July 6.—A ball of fire from the clouds fell among the horses in camp near Salisbury, and bounded along the ground, which so affrighted many of them that they broke from the pickets and ran from the downs into the neighbouring villages.

July 18.—Died: Joseph Sager, canon resid. of Salisbury.

July 24.—Died: Rev. Mr. Bryan, V. of Highworth, Wilts.

July.—Rev. Mr. Mills, R. of Nettleton, m. to Miss Molly Cock.

July.—Mr. Trevors presented to the Vicarage of Sutton-in-the-Moors, Wilts.

Aug.—Rev. Charles Tarrant, M.A. (sub-dean of Salisbury) presented to the Rectory of Tidworth, Wilts, £200 per annum.

Sep. 14.—Mr. Kirk, a taylor in Salisbury, his wife, daughter, and journeyman, were in great danger of losing their lives in a stupor and convulsions, with which they were seized, in consequence of their eating some stewed mushrooms for supper, which they had gathered the same day on the downs near Amesbury. Mr. Kirk had presence of mind, soon after he found himself affected, to call an apothecary, or 'tis imagined they must all have perished by the morning, as 'twas with the greatest difficulty the daughter and journeyman were recovered, after lying some hours quite insensible.

Sep.—Rev. Mr. Tarrant, sub-dean of Sarum, m. to Miss Keene of the Close, Salisbury.

Sep. 15.—Died: John Smith, Esq., near Downton, Wilts.

Sep.—James Morley, B.A., presented to the Rectory of Abbotstone, Wilts.

Sep.—John Glover, A.B., presented to the Rectory of Upminster, Wilts.

Mr. Ogle appointed a canon residentiary of Salisbury.

Sep.—Bankrupts: Randal Half of New Sarum, chapman; James Gilliland, late of Swindon, Wilts, linendraper.

Sep. 28.—Died: Lady Dowager of Wardour, at Salisbury.

Oct. 4.—Died: John Smith, Esq.; near Barclay, Wilts.

Oct. 12.—Died: Charles Wigner of Wiltshire, Esq.

Oct.—Mr. Ogle appointed can. resid. of Salisbury Cathedral.

John Vanderplank presented to the living of Huminton, Wilts.

Edm. Bettesworth presented to the living of Highworth, Wilts.

Nov.—Mr. Henry Villers, jun., of Golden-square, m. to Miss Warton, of Salisbury, £5,000.

Thomas Adams, Esq.; m. to Miss Adams, of Badon, Wilts.

Nov. 14.—Died: T. Wanley, Esq., of the Holme, in Wilts.

Nov. 14.—Died: Peter Bower, Esq., at Chippenham.

Dec.—Tho. Clayton, of Newbury, Esq., m. to Miss Marsdon, of Marlborough.

Capt. Wall, of Lord Cha. Hay's Regt., m. to Mrs. Terry, of Salisbury.

Dec. 11.—Died: Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Baron Seymour, and bart., warden and chief justice in eyre of all his Majesty's parks, etc., north of Trent. He married Mary, the daughter and heiress of Daniel Webb, Esq., of Monckton Farley, Wilts, and niece and heiress of Edward Somner, Esq., of Seen, in the same county, by whom he hath issue, Edward, now Duke of Somerset; Lord Webb Seymour, who inherits his grandfather's estate at Monckton; Lord Wm. brought up to the law, and called to the bar in 1754; Lord Francis, a canon of Windsor, and Lady Mary. His Grace was descended from Edward, Lord Seymour, eldest son of the great Duke of Somerset (who was the

happy instrument of introducing the Reformation into this kingdom) by his first wife Catharine: he behaved with the utmost gallantry under his father at the battle of Musselborough, where the Scotch were entirely routed, for which he was knighted in the field, but was disinherited to gratify the pride and ambition of his father's second wife, Lady Ann Stanhope, whose issue being extinct in 1750, the eldest branch succeeded to the title, having been excluded about 200 years; the present is the 9th Duke of Somerset, and what is very remarkable is the 9th of the name of Edward, in a direct line from father to son.

Dec.—Rich. Head, presented to the rectory of Rolstone, Wilts. James Lewis, presented to the rectory of St. Martin's, Salisbury.

Dec.—Bankrupts: Benjamin Cue, of Calne, Wiltshire, brewer; Wm. Archard of Nettleton, Wilts, mercer; Sam Sanger, of Melksham, Wilts, clothier.

SOUTHWICK COURT AND ITS OWNERS.

(Continued from Vol. i, p. 560.)

Sir Robert Willoughby, the eldest son of Sir John, by Anne, the co-heiress of Cheney, with many other Wiltshire gentry of the time, including Sir Thomas Delamere, Sir Roger Tocotes, Sir Richard Beauchamp, Walter Hungerford, John Cheney, and others, joined the Duke of Buckingham in his resistance to Richard III.[1] Their lands were seized, and the

[1] The tombs of three of these individuals, each bearing a recumbent effigy, yet remain; that of Lord Willoughby de Brooke, in Callington Church, Cornwall; Sir Roger Tocotes, in the neighbouring church of Bromham; and Sir John Cheney (who was unhorsed by the hand of Richard III, in his furious charge at the battle of Bosworth) in Salisbury Cathedral. All wear the Lancastrian collar of SS, and Lord Brooke and Sir John Cheney are both represented as wearing, over their armour, the mantle of the Order of the Garter.

happy instrument of introducing the Reformation into this kingdom) by his first wife Catharine: he behaved with the utmost gallantry under his father at the battle of Musselborough, where the Scotch were entirely routed, for which he was knighted in the field, but was disinherited to gratify the pride and ambition of his father's second wife, Lady Ann Stanhope, whose issue being extinct in 1750, the eldest branch succeeded to the title, having been excluded about 200 years; the present is the 9th Duke of Somerset, and what is very remarkable is the 9th of the name of Edward, in a direct line from father to son.

Dec.—Rich. Head, presented to the rectory of Rolstone, Wilts. James Lewis, presented to the rectory of St. Martin's, Salisbury.

Dec.—Bankrupts: Benjamin Cue, of Calne, Wiltshire, brewer; Wm. Archard of Nettleton, Wilts, mercer; Sam Sanger, of Melksham, Wilts, clothier.

SOUTHWICK COURT AND ITS OWNERS.

(Continued from Vol. i, p. 560.)

Sir Robert Willoughby, the eldest son of Sir John, by Anne, the co-heiress of Cheney, with many other Wiltshire gentry of the time, including Sir Thomas Delamere, Sir Roger Tocotes, Sir Richard Beauchamp, Walter Hungerford, John Cheney, and others, joined the Duke of Buckingham in his resistance to Richard III.[1] Their lands were seized, and the

[1] The tombs of three of these individuals, each bearing a recumbent effigy, yet remain: that of Lord Willoughby de Brooke, in Calfington Church, Cornwall; Sir Roger Tocotes, in the neighbouring church of Bromham; and Sir John Cheney (who was unhorsed by the hand of Richard III, in his furious charge at the battle of Bosworth) in Salisbury Cathedral. All wear the Lancastrian collar of SS, and Lord Brooke and Sir John Cheney are both represented as wearing, over their armour, the mantle of the Order of the Garter.

manors of Southwick and Brooke were bestowed by King Richard upon his favourite Edward Ratcliffe, 15 December 1483 [*Harl MS.*, No. 443, art. 1621]; but again restored on the accession of Henry VII, two years afterwards. In 1492, Sir Robert was created Lord Willoughby de Brooke—as Dugdale says "from his residence at Broke, near Westbury, called from that little torrent running there." During his ownership of Brooke Hall [1471-1503] Lord Willoughby de Brooke made some very considerable additions to an older building which previously stood on the same site, and in this state it was seen by Leland, about the year 1540. Aubrey, fully a century later, describes it as being still "a very great and stately old howse", and, in his *Collections for North Wilts*, has preserved sketches of the heraldic glass with which the windows of the principal apartments were then emblazoned; the shields in one room, called the "canopie chamber", illustrating the descent of Greyville, Stafford, Cheney, and Willoughby, lords of Southwick Court.[1] Sir

1 The following is the heraldic blazon, as given by Aubrey, illustrating the descent of Southwick Court.

I.—*Or*, a chevron *gules* within a bordure engrailed *sable*—STAFFORD; impaling, *Argent*, 6 lioncels rampant *gules*—GREYVILLE—for the first Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Southwick (died 1413), and his first wife, the heiress of Greyville.

II.—Quarterly 1 and 4, STAFFORD, 2 and 3, GREYVILLE; impaling, *Sable*, a fret *or*—MALTRAVERS—for the second Sir Humphrey Stafford "*with the Silver Hand*" (died 1442), and his wife Elizabeth, the co-heiress of Sir John Maltravers, of Hooke.

III.—*Gules*, four fusils in fesse, each charged with an escallop, *sable*—CHENEY; impaling, quarterly, 1, STAFFORD, 2, GREYVILLE, 3, MALTRAVERS, 4, *Azure*, two bars gemelles *argent*—CIFREWAST—for Sir Edmond Cheney (died 1430), and his wife Alice, only daughter of the second Sir Humphrey Stafford "*with the Silver Hand*".

IV.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Sable*, a cross engrailed *or*—WILLOUGHBY, 2 and 3, *Gules*, a cross moline *argent*—BEKE; with a crescent for difference; impaling six quarterings, 1, CHENEY, 2, STAFFORD, 3, GREYVILLE, 4, MALTRAVERS, 5, CIFREWAST, 6, Per fesse *gules* and *azure*, three crescents *argent*—AUMARLE—for Sir John Willoughby (died 1471), and his wife Ann, coheiress of Sir Edmond Cheney.

V.—A shield of eight quarterings:—1, WILLOUGHBY and BEKE, quarterly, 2, CHENEY, 3, STAFFORD, 4, GREYVILLE, 5, MALTRAVERS, 6, CIFREWAST,

Robert was K.G., and Steward of the Household to Henry VII. His will bears date 19 August 1502, and dying in the following year his remains were interred in Callington Church, Cornwall, where his recumbent effigy, lying on an altar tomb, is still to be seen.

By his wife Blanche, daughter and heiress of John Champernoun, of Beer Ferrers, he left a son of the same name, who on his father's death became second Lord Willoughby de Brooke. He sold Southwick, in 1520, to Sir David Owen[1] (a supposed son of Owen Tudor), in the hands of whose descendants the property became divided—one portion being sold by Henry Owen to Sir Woolstan Dixie, Lord Mayor of London, who by will, dated 1592, devised his lands here, worth £42 per annum, to Christ's Hospital. Another portion was sold in 1556, by John Owen, to Christopher Bayley, of Stowford, in the parish of Winkfield—whose father, Thomas Bayley—the "Old Bayllie" whom Leland mentions as a rich clothier of Trowbridge, about 1540[2] —had a grant from the Crown of the site of the Manor of Winfield, and other property in Wilts, 30 Henry VIII [1538]. The son Christopher, purchaser of a portion of Southwick from the Owens in 1556, was also a Trowbridge clothier. In the previous year he had a lease from Sir Walter Hungerford and his wife Agnes, of a farm at Rowley, a dismembered parish between Farley and Westwood. He married Maud, daughter of Thomas Horton, of Iford, who seems already to have possessed one-third of Southwick Manor in her own right. After her first husband's death, which happened before

---

7, AUMARLE, 8, WILLOUGHBY and BEKE, as 1—for Sir Robert Willoughby, created Lord Brooke (died 1503). There being no impalement to this shield, it is most probable that the heraldic glass in this apartment was placed here before his marriage with the heiress of Champernowne.

1 In his will, dated 1529, Sir David mentions this manor and chantry.

2 Leland, speaking of Trowbridge, says:—"*Old Baylie* buildid of late yn this toun, he was a rich clothiar. *Bailies* son now drapeth yn the toun, and also a 2 miles out of it at a place [Stowford Mill, in Winkfield, until recently used as a cloth mill] yn the way to *Farley-Castel.*

1562, she re-married Walter, second son of John Bush, of Dilton, near Westbury, and apparently nephew of Paul Bush, last Rector of the house of Bonhommes at Edyngdon, and first Protestant Bishop of Bristol [1542-54]. This Walter Bush, in right of his wife, held Southwick for life, and in 1567 made some alterations to the house, as may be seen by a stone built into the wall with his initials, "W. B.", and the above date. In his will, dated 24th July 1599, he is described as "of Roulie". He leaves Maud, his wife, and James, his third son, of the city of Bristol, mercer, his executors, and Edward Horton, of Westwood, clothier [his wife's brother], and Edward Long, of Monkton, in the parish of Broughton Gifford, overseers.

On the death of Walter Bush, Southwick reverted to the family of Christopher Bayley, his wife's first husband, and another Christopher (second son of the former) became owner, whose daughter and heiress, Rebecca Bayly, by marriage with Henry, son of Henry Long, of Whaddon, by Mary, daughter of Robert May, of Broughton Gifford, conveyed Southwick into the Whaddon branch of the Long family.

Henry Long, the first owner, did not live long to enjoy the property which he had thus acquired. His will bears date 1612, and he was buried with his ancestors at Whaddon. His widow afterwards re-married Henry Sherfield, of Lincoln's Inn, Recorder of Salisbury, and M.P. for that city in 1623-8. He was subsequently tried in the Star Chamber, and heavily fined, for having, in his Puritanical zeal, broken and defaced a stained glass window in the Church of St. Edmund, Salisbury [*State Trials*, 1632].[1] He held Southwick for life, and on his decease it reverted to Walter Long, of Whaddon, his wife's eldest son by her first marriage. This owner was Sheriff of Wilts in 1627, M.P. for Bath in the same year, and for Ludgershall in 1640. He was one of the celebrated members sent to the Tower, prosecuted in the Star-Chamber, and fined

[1] For a full account of this trial see *W. N. & Q.*, vol. i, p.p. 183-188. Notices of Sherfield will also be found at pages 91 and 136 of the same volume.

2,000 marks, in 1628. In 1646 the Parliament voted him £5,000 as an indemnity. In 1647 the army brought a series of charges against him, which he refuted. In August of the same year he and others fled to France, as Holles (his companion in exile) says, "because the princes of the Philistines loved them not." At the Restoration he returned to England, and in 1661 was created a baronet. Clarendon calls him one of the chiefs of the Presbyterian party. He commenced his career of patriotism on the Tonnage and Poundage question, continued it by charging at the head of a troop of horse (raised by himself) at Edgehill, where his horse was shot under him; and was equally the opponent of the despotic power both of the King and the Protector. His will bears date 1672, and his remains were interred at Whaddon. By his first wife, Mary, daughter of Joseph Coxe [or Cocks] he had three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Sir Walter (second baronet) baptized at Whaddon in 1627, during his tenure of Southwick Court, made some alterations to the house in 1697, his initials "S. W. L.," with this date, being cut on a stone inserted in the wall. He died, without issue, in his house in James Street, Covent Garden, and was buried at Whaddon. By will, dated 1710, he left his property to Calthorpe Parker and Sir Philip Parker (sons of his sister Rebecca, who had married Sir Philip Parker, of Erwarton, co. Suffolk, bart., the other brothers and sister having all died without issue), and on failure of issue to Thomas Long, of Rowden, John Long, of Meseyhampton, and his brother Thomas in remainder.

Calthorpe Parker, of Whaddon, who took the name of Long, died without issue in 1729; and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Philip Parker à Morley, bart. (only son of his brother Sir Philip, of Erwarton), who also took the name of Long, and died without male issue in 1740, when Southwick reverted to the Longs of Whaddon, from whom it has passed to its present owner, the Rt. Hon. Walter Hume Long, M.P., of Rood Ashton.

The present Southwick Court Farm (occupied by Mr. C.

W. Reakes), although altered in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, and again in that of William and Mary, evidently still retains much of its original character and outline. A deep and wide moat, well supplied with water, surrounds the entire area. The stone bridge by which it is now crossed, and the arched entrance within, seem to perpetuate in form and size the ancient drawbridge, with its attendant gatehouse and portcullis.

The house itself, with its gabled roofs and mullioned windows, probably very nearly represents the original size of the building. The chapel, which had long been converted into a cowhouse, was pulled down about the year 1839, when some of the old oak timbers of the roof were used in framing that of the present stable.

EDWARD KITE.

West Ashton, Trowbridge.

FAWCONER OF SALISBURY.

On the death, intestate, in 1786, of one Henry Fawconer, his personalty was divided between his aunts *ex parte materna*, or their descendants, while his realty passed, as the result of a trial at Chelmsford, in or about 1789, to his cousin Anne, daughter of Thomas Harris Fawconer. The authority for these statements is a Fawconer pedigree drawn up apparently for the information of claimants who had not been represented at the hearing of the cause.

This pedigree is undoubtedly in many points erroneous. It begins with John Fawconer, rector of Britford, father of Edward, born in 1617, and William, born in 1618, whereas we now know from Mr. Bartlett's valuable note (vol. i, p. 421) that the rector's name was Edward, not John, that his son Edward was born in 1636, not 1617, while it seems very doubtful *(see post, circa finem)* whether he had a son William at all.

But these are blemishes, and there is a deal of genealogy, and fairly accurate genealogy, respecting an old and reputable Salisbury family to be recovered from the pedigree, which moreover is throughout largely confirmed from external sources. The suggestion contained in it that Samuel and Edward Fawconer, rectors of Poole and Upwey respectively, were base born, I believe, from many considerations, to be false.

I should be grateful to Mr. Bartlett, or other of the correspondents of *W. N. & Q.*, for additions or corrections to any part of the pedigree. My own notes I have embodied in it, giving the text of the original in inverted commas. I should also be glad of any information concerning the Rev. Thos. Powell, S.T.B. (see Mr. Bartlett's note), and his family.

Edward Fawconer of Salisbury, co. Wilts, yeoman (see sons' matrics.) had issue—

1. Edward Fawconer, of whom below.
2. Samuel Fawconer, matriculated at New Inn Hall, in Oxford, 16 March 1637-8, æt. 16, B.A. from Merton Coll., 13 Nov. 1641.

Edward Fawconer, matriculated at Magd. Hall, Oxford, 22 Oct. 1630, æt. 20, B.A. from Magd. Coll., 4 May 1631, rector of Britford, co. Wilts, 1634. Married at Britford, 26 May 1633, Anne d. of Rev. Thos. Powell, B.D., rector of Britford, and had issue—

1. Katharine, baptised at B., 9 June 1634.
2. Edward, of whom below.
3. Anne, bapt. at B., 29 June 1637.
4. Francis, bapt. at B., 2 Feb. 1640-1.
5. Penelope, bapt. at B., 20 Oct. 1642.
6. Mary, bapt. at B., 22 Sept. 1644.
7. John, bapt. at B., 2 Nov. 1645.
8. Samuel, born at B., 24 Dec. 1646, buried there 25 April 1651.
9. Elizabeth, bapt. at B., 6 Feb. 1647-8.

10. Susanna, bapt. at B., 6 Oct. 1651.

11. Thomas, bapt. at B., 4 Nov. 1652.

EDWARD FAWCONER, bapt. at Britford, 26 March 1636, married there 19 May 1659, Margaret d. of . . . Frowd. Described as "Alderman of Sarum" in 1680; his will as "of the city of New Sarum, co. Wilts, gent.," dated 15 April, proved 13 Dec. 1691. Admon. of the estate of his relict "Margaret Fawconer, late of the city of New Sarum, but dying in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bow, London," was granted, *per decretum*, 12 Dec. 1692, to Thomasine, wife of Paul Sindry, her daughter. He appears by his will to have been a 'Laceman.' He had issue—

1. Edward Fawconer, mentioned in wills of father and brother Jonathan. "Born in 1660, died a lunatic, *s.p.*," *ped.*
2. William Fawconer, mentioned in father's and brother's wills. "Sword bearer to King William: died in the Middle Temple, London: left a son who died a minor," *ped.* He had issue—
    1. Edward Fawconer, mentioned in grandfather's will,
3. Thomasine Fawconer, "bapt. 1662: married one Freeman, died a widow," *ped.* She married Paul Sindry of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, citizen and mercer (mar. lic. 23 Dec. 1680, she about 18, he about 25). She was admin. to her mother, as above. His will, dated 9 March 1699-1700, was proved 19 May 1701. They had issue—
    1. Edward Sindry.
    2. Margaret Sindry.
    3. Thomazin Sindry.
    4. Elizabeth Sindry.
4. Samuel Fawconer, of whom below.
5. Jonathan Fawconer, "born in Salisbury about 1664: died in London, buried in St. Edmund's church: a laceman," *ped.* He married at Culliton (mar. lic. 9 Nov. 1687), Mary Stannanow of Culliton, co.

Devon, spinster, about 19, parents dead, he being described as "of New Sarum, co. Wilts, merchant, bachelor, about 19." His will as "of London, laceman," dated 24 June, was proved 1 Dec. 1693, by his relict Mary. They had issue—

1. Jonathan Fawconer, "a lapidary, settled in London: died in London: married three times," *ped.* The mother of his children was Elizabeth, eldest daughter (her sisters married respectively Philip Hollingsworth and Herman Meyer) of Jabez Collier, of Symond's Inn, solicitor (*see* Collier Ped. in *Miscel. Gen. & Herald.*, vol. iii, N.S.) They had issue—

    1. Henry Fawconer, exor. to uncle Jas. Collier. He "died at the Hotwells, Bristol, 1786, a bachelor, without a will: left personalty and realty worth £80,000. A Mrs. Delarne (or Delarue) took the freehold, and one Meirs and Hollingsworth the personalty, and as they stated as nearest of kin, being the children of Jonathan's wife's sisters, the aunts of Henry. Query," *ped.*

    2. James Fawconer,
    3. John Fawconer,
    4. Pope Fawconer, a daughter

    } who all presumably predeceased their brother Henry, *s.p.*

6. Margaret Fawconer,
7. Joseph Fawconer,
8. Margaret Fawconer,

} "stated to have died without issue," *ped.*

Samuel Fawconer, 4th child of Edward and Margaret (Frowd), "kept the Lamb and Flag, High Street, Sarum; married Ann Fulford in London; died at Sarum," *ped.* Mentioned in father's and brother's wills. He had issue—

1. Samuel Fawconer, of whom below.

2. John Fawconer, "born at Sarum about 1695: married Ann Wenterlock about 1719 and had issue," *ped.*
   1. John Fawconer, "born at Sarum about 1724."
   2. Sarah Fawconer, "married Thomas Biddlecombe, who left issue," *ped.*
3. William Fawconer, "born about 1696: married and had issue," *ped.*
   1. Samuel Fawconer, "stated to have died *s.p.* in London, but not clearly ascertained," *ped.*
4. Thomasin Fawconer, "married about 1721 to one Dampier and had issue," *ped.*
   1. Margaret Dampier, "married about 1751 to one Bury of Stratford-under-Castle, and left issue," *ped.*
      1. . . . . Bury, "a daughter, married to one Mead of Stratford," *ped.*
5. Paul Sindry Fawconer, "married . . . . Geay, and had issue," *ped.*
   1. Martha Fawconer, "died without issue," *ped.*
   2. Sindry Fawconer, "died without issue," *ped.*
   3. Jasper Fawconer, "married, first, Miss Mills, married secondly . . . . who is now living, and has issue by both," *ped.*

(To be continued.)

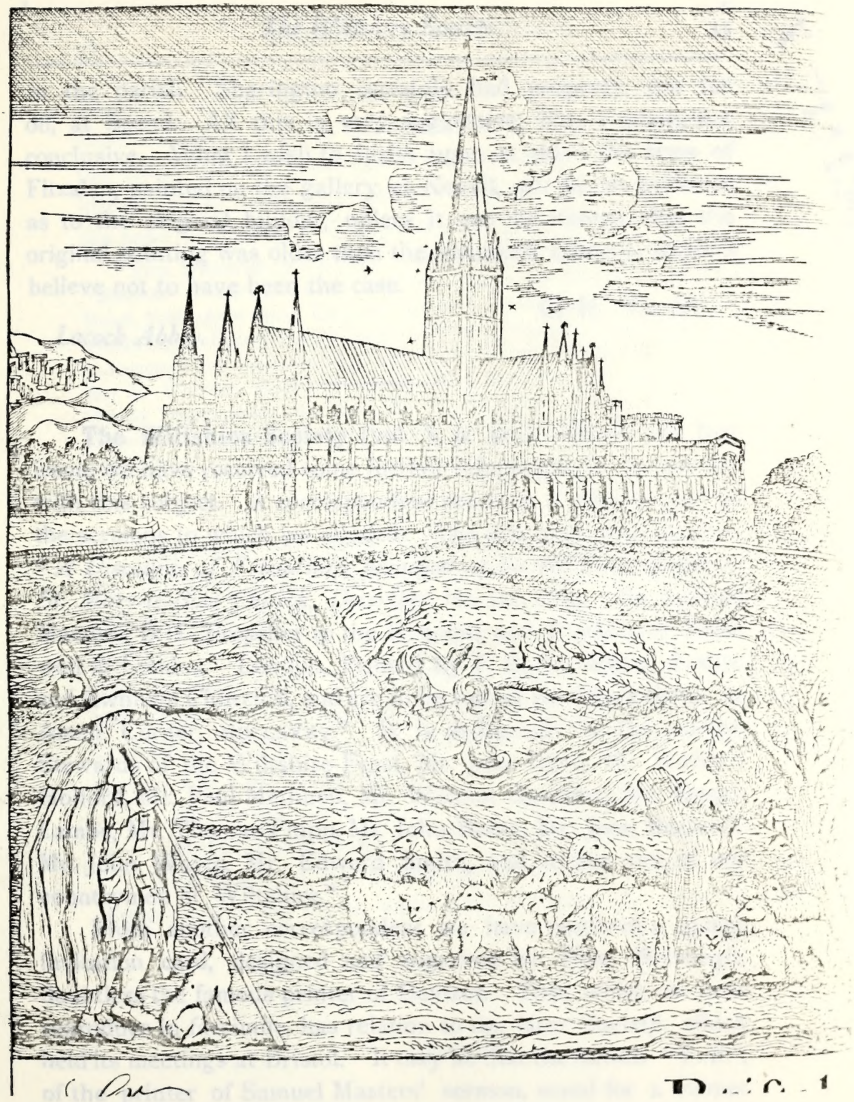
Arms of Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, at Keevil.—In glancing through the last number of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, my attention was attracted by a note (page 559) to a paper by Mr. Edward Kite, in which he adduces the occurrence of the arms of Fitzalan, *painted* on the fifteenth century gallery in the old house at Keevil, as a reason for supposing that it was originally built by one of that family. Mr. Kite may perhaps remember that, in conversation with him, I once disputed that view, on the ground that the original painting did not appear to be older than the sixteenth century. I have not seen

the house since the restoration was finished, but I understand that the arms have been repainted in oil. Originally they were in distemper and there was some other subject, on each side of them, to the best of my recollection.

My point is this, that the painting was apparently of the same date as other curious but coarse painting in the house, which could not be of the date of the original building, for this reason, that in one place, which must have been the upper room beyond the hall, where the plaster ceiling had been removed, I noticed that the painting did not extend to the timbers of the roof, where they had been concealed by the later ceiling, proving that the painting had been executed after the place had been ceiled.

I saw the house twice whilst the restoration was in progress, and, on the first occasion, I noticed that, at the back of the hall, there was a stone window, an insertion of the sixteenth century, which exactly resembled the plainer type of Sir William Sharington's work at Lacock. That would prove nothing, beyond the date of that insertion, but I would remind Mr. Kite that he informed me of a curious circumstance, viz., that a paving tile of Sharington's was found on the spot, with which tiles he is very familiar. The restoration was carried out, by the builder, in a manner which was very skilful, but rather too sweeping. When I next saw the house the sixteenth century window and a porch of the seventeenth century had been removed.

What I had seen and been told suggested a possible connection of Sharington with the house and reminded me of another circumstance, viz., that a considerable house in London (Sharington House, in Mart Lane, now called Mark Lane) is stated, by Strype, to have passed, on Sharington's attainder, into the hands of Henry, Earl of Arundel. Sir William did not, to my knowledge, recover it, though he repurchased the bulk of his property. What happened, on a large scale, in London, may have happened, on a small scale, at Keevil, particularly if the Earl of Arundel already owned much property



in the parish. Sharington certainly had property, not far off, at Seend. All this is very suggestive, but, I admit, not conclusive. What I wish to insist upon is this: the arms of Fitzalan, painted on the gallery at Keevil, can be no evidence as to the original builder, unless it can be shown that the original painting was older than the sixteenth century, which I believe not to have been the case.

C. H. TALBOT.

Lacock Abbey.

The Wiltshire Society (vol. i, p. 521).—Since our last issue, we have received some further information in connection with this subject. A correspondent sends us a copy of one of the sermons to which we alluded. The title page runs thus:—"*A Discourse of Friendship, preached at the Wiltshire-Feast, in St. Mary-le-Bow Church, December the 1st*, 1684. By Samuel Masters, B.D., Preacher to the Hospital and Precinct of Bridwell in London. London, Printed by T. B., for Marm. Foster and Awnham Churchill, and are to be sold at the Black Swan, at Amen Corner, MDCLXXXV." It is dedicated "to the worthy Stewards of the Wiltshire-Feast, Mr. John Eyles, Mr. Richard Holford, Mr. Paul Methuen, Mr. William Gardiner, Mr. Henry Lambe, Mr. Thomas Phipp, Mr. John Slater, Mr. John Rutland, Mr. John Wayte, Mr. Edward Smith, and to the rest of my countrymen of Wiltshire."

From another correspondent we have received a quaint invitation card, designed and engraved by Thos. Burrough, doubtless the famous printer of Devizes. This, which we here reproduce in facsimile, has relation to the later Society, which held its meetings at Bristol. It may be that the initials "T. B.", of the printer of Samuel Masters' sermon, stand for a former printer of the same name, lineage, and residence, but this must be taken *cum grano*.

A third correspondent calls our attention to a cutting from The *Swindon Advertizer*, concerning a club called "The

Moonies," which, we should gather, is made up principally of mechanics who have, at one time or another, been employed in the Great Western Railway Works, at Swindon. It would be interesting to know whether this annual dinner is kept up for the sake of charity. The paragraph runs as follows :—

"THE MOONIES IN LONDON."—We are asked to state that the annual "Moonies" dinner in London, will take place this year at the Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, on Saturday, March 21st next. Swindonians who intend going can obtain tickets (which, by the way, are specially designed to represent the moon, and are very neatly got up) of either of the following: Mr. F. Wheeler, Cricketer's Arms, New Swindon; Mr. A. D. Richards, Wagon Department; or from Mr. W. Haggard. Mr. F. Wallington, of Plumstead, is again discharging the duties of hon. sec. to the dinner committee.

Wiltshire Poll Book for 1713 (*vide* vol. i, p. 368).—In the Bodleian Library (Gough MSS., Wilts) is a copy of the poll of the freeholders in Wilts, taken at the contested election in 1713. It is a MS. of fifty leaves in addition to the title (the last leaf being blank), and is called "A True Coppy of the | Poll | for the Electing of Knights | of the Sheire | for the Countie of Willts | taken at Willton the 8th day of Sept : | 1713. | The Candidates were |

Sir Richd. Howe, Barrt. } { Edwd : Aish, Esqr.
Robt : Hyde, Esqr. } { Tho : Pitt, Esqr."

The result of the voting gave for Howe 1478, and the same number for Hyde, while Aish obtained 781, and Pitt 774.

C. H. MAYO.

Queries.

Heraldic Stone at Warminster.—After the Search or Searce Hoop[1] Inn, in the Market Place, Warminster, had been burnt down, a carved stone was found, forming probably the

[1] Name inexplicable.

Moonies," which, we should gather, is made up principally of mechanics who have, at one time or another, been employed in the Great Western Railway Works, at Swindon. It would be interesting to know whether this annual dinner is kept up for the sake of charity. The paragraph runs as follows:—

"THE MOONIES IN LONDON.—We are asked to state that the annual "Moonies" dinner in London, did take place this year at the Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, on Saturday, March 21st next. Swindonians who intend going can obtain tickets (which, by the way, are specially designed to represent the moon, and already neatly got up) of either of the following: Mr. F. Wheeler, Oldsmith's Grove New Swindon; Mr. A. D. Richards, Wagon Department; or from Mr. W. Haggard. Mr. E. Wallington, of Plumstead, is again undertaking the duties of hon. sec. in the dinner committee.

Wiltshire Poll Book for 1713 (*vide* vol. I, p. 368)—In the Bodleian Library (Gough MSS., Wilts) is a copy of the poll of the freeholders in Wilts, taken at the contested election in 1713. It is a MS. of fifty leaves in addition to the title (the last leaf being blank), and is called "A True Copy of the | Poll | for the Electing of Knights | of the Shire | for the Countie of Wiltts | taken at Willton the 8th day of Sept: | 1713. | The Candidates were |

Sir Richd. Howe, Barrt. | Edwd: Aish, Esqr.
Robt: Hyde, Esqr. | Tho: Pitt, Esqr."

The result of the voting gave for Howe 1478, and the same number for Hyde, while Aish obtained 781, and Pitt 774.

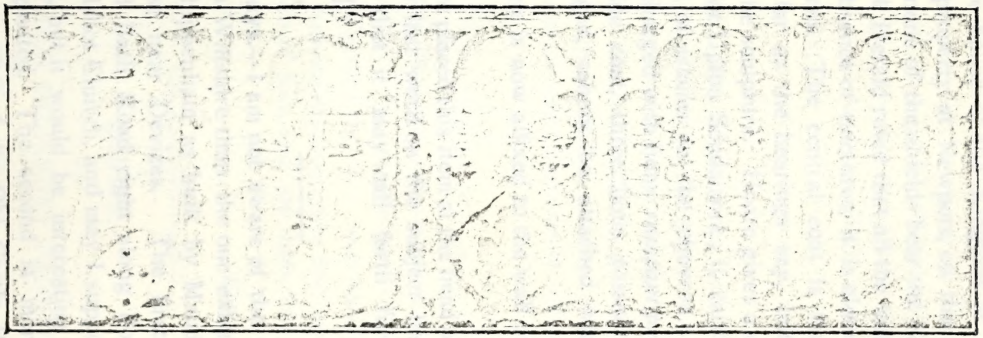
C. H. MAYO.

Queries.

Heraldic Stone at Warminster.—After the Search or Scarce Hoop[1] Inn, in the Market Place, Warminster, had been burnt down, a carved stone was found, forming probably the

---

[1] Name inexplicable.



HERALDIC STONE AT WARMINSTER.

front of a mantel-piece in a large mansion. It bore five coats of arms, and it was at once supposed that this stone marked the site of the house of the Kingtons or De Kyngstons, who had a small property at Newport, on the north side of Warminster, but none of the shields bear the Kyngston arms.

The York Herald ruled that all the coats are genuine, but that, in the absence of tinctures, it is almost impossible to appropriate them. The central coat is that of Pormont, co. Lincoln, as far as the bearings say, but no colour can be detected on the sculpture. Hoare gives a coat connected with Warminster or Upton Scudamore; it carries, however, *cinque foils* instead of *estoiles* on the chevron. There are a great many coats charged with lions *rampant passant;* but this, and the other side coat, three lions *passant guardant* per pale counter-charged, cannot be attached without knowledge of tincture.

The stone is now affixed to the wall of the Athenæum.

JOHN J. DANIELL.

[We have placed this item at the head of the *Queries*, feeling sure that the last word on the subject has not yet been said, and hoping that it may call forth further remarks.—ED. *W. N. & Q.*]

Causeways.—I am not aware of the origin of any other Causeway in Wiltshire than the one extending from Langley Burrell to Chippenham as built by Maud Heath. I know of two of these near Devizes. The first extends from the Devizes and Bath Road right along Poulshot Lane to the door of Poulshot Church, and may I suppose be set down as a church walk, but it would be interesting to know when and how it originated. The second is more curious. At the southern extremity of the Old Castle Park at Devizes is a swampy road called Furze Hill. On one side of it is a raised causeway, which goes from the top of the hill to the bottom. It cannot be a church walk, as it terminates at the section of

the Furze Hill with the Potterne and Whistley Road, known as Marsh Lane. I may, however, mention that a tract of eight acres in extent at the side of this road was formerly a common, but was enclosed under an award in 1825. The causeways to be met with throughout Wiltshire are, I feel sure, deserving of more attention than they have hitherto obtained, and I trust some of your readers will be able to dilate upon the subject with examples.

AMOS GRANGE.

Clatford Park.—We often hear this term used as a parochial division; and it has lately appeared before the public as a parish council whose meeting consisted of two persons. I have looked under Clatford in Mr. Smith's book on the North Wiltshire Downs, and can find no mention of it. Is there any park there, or has there ever been one? If not, what is the origin of the name?

JOHN DYKE.

A Remarkable Chancel.—The chancel at Tilshead is of peculiar construction. The outside walls appear to be perfectly straight, but inside they fall away as they rise from the ground, giving a curious appearance to that part of the church. What is the reason of this, and are there any other examples of it in Wiltshire?

EPHRAIM EDWARDS.

Replies.

AN OLD SALISBURY PAGEANT.

(Vol. I, pp. 132, 177.*)*

Sharp, in his *Dissertation on the Pageants or Dramatic Mysteries anciently performed at Coventry, by the Trading Companies of that City*, has published some curious details

respecting the giants displayed there about the middle of the sixteenth century.

Of the once popular Salisbury Giant, he tells us that in 1814 "he saw in that city a figure of a man, ten or twelve feet high, belonging to the Taylor's Company, and called St. Christopher (by the common people termed *the giant*). This was exhibited in the various streets, attended by two men grotesquely habited, bearing his sword and club; a drum and fife played tunes, to which the figure was made to dance in a solemn unwieldly manner, by a man concealed within, and perfectly hidden by its long drapery. The attendants danced around the giant, watching carefully to check, by the sword or club, any deviation from a perpendicular position."[1]

To the late Mr. F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., we are indebted for a sketch of the Salisbury giant as it appeared about the year 1846. It is engraved as a frontispiece to his interesting little work, entitled *Gog and Magog, the Giants in Guildhall; their real and legendary history. With an account of other civic giants at home and abroad* (J. C. Hotten, 1859). This sketch, which is here reproduced, represents the giant in an earlier costume than that in which it is now seen. The figure was then (1846) preserved in the ancient hall of the Tailor's Company, and is described as "mouldering to decay in that neglected

[1] A newspaper cutting, in the possession of the writer, dated *about* 1780, describing some peace rejoicings at Salisbury (probably at the close of the American war), contains a still earlier notice of "*St. Christopher, the*

building. Its substructure was a framework of lath and hoop, similar to that used for 'Jack-in-the-Green' on May-day. The drapery was of coloured chintz, bordered with red and purple, and trimmed with yellow fringe. The head was modelled in pasteboard, and coloured, the hair being made of tow; a gold-laced cocked hat and yellow cockade completed the costume. A large wooden pipe was stuck in the mouth, and a branch of artificial laurel placed in the right hand; the club and sword were both carved in wood and painted."

Mythology (as Mr. Fairholt remarks) has always, to a certain extent, usurped the place of history in the popular mind. The ancestry of all peoples, by its means, were either connected with the gods, or supposed superhuman in size or power. In early art, as in early story, great characters were literally great of body. Thus national heroes, and the heroes of knight-errantry, were popularly believed in as men of giant-like proportions, and as such they entered very largely into the fabulous histories of the middle ages.

This popular love of giants led the municipalities of many cities in Flanders and Belgium to provide figures of gigantic type for display on grand fete days—and in so doing they chose preferably those of individuals connected with the history of their own particular city. Hence that of Antwerp is typified in the local giant Antigonus—a figure nearly forty

---

ancient giant." He had been newly dressed for the occasion (his coat alone taking 34 yards of cloth); his attendants, and Hobnob, his esquire, "*were also adorned in character*." The pageant is described as perhaps one of the most beautiful ever seen in the west of England—the Mayor, Corporation, and city officials, the Companies of Woolcombers, Joiners, Shoemakers, Weavers, and Tailors, and five Friendly Societies, with bands of music and banners, taking part in the procession. The Woolcombers, who appeared for the first time as a society, were preceded by a boy and girl, dressed as a shepherd and shepherdess; followed by a band of youths uniformly dressed in white, with sashes of various coloured wool, and carrying wands; next came two mounted figures, on white horses, representing Bishop Blaize and his chaplain, the former in episcopal robes, attended by pages, and holding a prayer book and wool comb; then followed the body of combers, in white uniforms, with sashes of wool, and a banner of the same.

feet in height; that of Brussels by Jan and Jannika—whilst Louvain, Malines, Ghent, Tournay, Lille, Dunkirk, and other continental cities, have each their communal giant, which upon certain occasions is carried in procession through the streets. These figures are constructed in various styles, and habited in still more varied costumes, ranging from the Roman, as at Antwerp, to the court dress of the last century, as at Brussels. Some are formed of osier, whilst others are elaborately carved in wood and drawn on wheels.

To the earlier guild observances of the continental cities may probably be referred the origin of the same custom in England. The well-known figures of Gog and Magog in the Guildhall of the city of London—carved about the year 1708—belong to the same class, and are the successors of two older perambulating giants made of wicker work and pasteboard, which anciently figured in the Lord Mayor's shows.[1] On occasions of royal progresses through the city, giants also kept "watch and ward" at its gates.

Chester and Coventry were noted for displays of this kind in the olden time. The Drapers' Company, in the latter city, paid twenty shillings for making a pair of giants in 1556; the Cappers' Company also had its own representative giant.

Dr. Plot, in his *History of Oxfordshire*, speaks of a giant and a dragon, which were formerly carried in procession through the streets of Burford, in that county, on Midsummer eve.

In England dragons appear to have been as popular as giants—typifying in some instances, probably, its patron saint St. George—in others St. Margaret. The last of the English dragons (with the exception of that at Salisbury) belonged to the corporation of Norwich, and figured in the Mayor's processions there until the Reform Bill of 1832. The head had its lower jaw furnished with a plate of iron resembling a

[1] Representing Gogmagog and Corinæus, the two giants which ancient legend connects with the early history of the city.

horse shoe, and was furnished with enormous nails, which produced a terrible clatter when the jaws were quickly opened and shut by means of leather thongs.

As the last of the old perambulating English giants, and the only one whose figure seems to have been delineated,[1] the "ancient giant" of the Tailors' Company at Salisbury, has an especial interest. The popularity, during the middle ages, of the legend of St. Christopher—the patron saint of the tailors—whose well-known figure appeared in most of our ancient churches, in the act of fording a river, and bearing on his shoulder the infant Saviour, would at once point to a pre-reformation date for the origin of the Salisbury giant. Although shorn of its proper attribute—by Reformer or Puritan—it is no doubt the modernised representative of an early figure of St. Christopher—dating back probably to the first incorporation of the Tailor's Company by Edward IV, in 1461.

EDWARD KITE.

The Lushill and Samborne Families (vol. i, pp. 373 and 564).—Lusteshull, or Lushill, in Castle Eaton, seems to have been held partly of the duchy of Lancaster, as of the castle, or manor, of Trowbridge, partly of the barony of Castle Combe. In Mr. Poulett Scrope's history of the latter place we find accordingly, in the lists for various dates scattered through the book, mention made of the names of successive tenants. Thus (at p. 82) John de Lusteshull held two parts of a knight's fee in Lusteshull, in 1338. It was seized (p. 156) into the custody of the lord in 1377, by reason of the minority of Thomas Lusteshull. In 1404 Nicholas Castel Combe held it. In 1414 (p. 218) Agnes, widow of Nicholas de Castel Combe, held it. On her death in 1442 her heir, John Temys,

[1] The late Miss Child, in a quarto volume, entitled *The Spinster at Home in the Close of Salisbury*, of which a fourth edition was published in 1849, has given an illustration of the Giant and Hobnob passing in procession through the High Street Gate from the Close.

paid 100s. for his relief. In 1454 John Temys held one knight's fee there. In 1525 (p. 316) John Clerke was found to have died seised of it, and admittance was given to John Parker. In 1573 it was held by Virgil Parker.

Among the Inquisitions post mortem in H.M. Public Record Office, Chancery, Series I, 18 Richard II, No. 38 relates to Lushill. The writ of mandamus is dated 24 Feb., 18 Ric. II (1394-5), and the inquisition was taken at Heyghworth 25 May, 18 Ric. II (1395), before Richard Fode, escheator, the jury consisting of Laurence Hordour, Nicholas Castelcombe, William Olyver, etc. They found that John Sibille, named in the writ, held one third of the manor of Lusteshulle by the curtesy after the death of Joan his wife, daughter of the late John Lusteshulle, lord of the said manor: that the said manor was held of John, duke of Lancaster, as of the manor of Troughbrygge, service unknown: that the said John Sibille died 13 Oct., 17 Ric. II (1393): that William Sibille, son of the said John and Joan, aged 16 and more, was next heir of the said John: and that Elizabeth, Lady Luterell, had taken the issues and profits of the said third part since John Sibille's death, by what right was unknown.

In vol. ii of the *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds preserved in the Public Record Office*, Sir Nicholas de Lusteshulle occurs as a witness to a deed, sans date, of land in Blunsdon, the same man possibly who was sheriff of Wilts in 1246, 1249, and 1267.

A pedigree of "Temmes of Rode Ashton", taken from *Harley MS.* 1565, fo. 48b, is printed in Bowles' *History of Laycock*. John Temmes of Rode Ashton, who heads the pedigree, is stated to have married Jane, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir John son of Sir Symon Lushill, knt., steward of the household to King Henry VII (*sic*, but read "Henry IV") when earl of Derby, that is to say, between 1380 and his accession to the throne in 1399.

Mr. Alf. T. Everitt, writing under date 12th Feb. 1894, favoured me with the following:—"Sir Edmund Lushill, or Lusteshille, co. Devon, marr. . . . Colshill, and had issue,

Sir John Lushill: he married Agnes Shotesbroke, and left issue, Agnes, dau. and coheir, who married Nicholas Dunstanville; he was the son of John, son of Walter Dunstanville by Ursula, Baroness Castlecomb, one of the daughters and coheirs of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, an illegitimate son of Henry I. Nicholas and Agnes had issue Henry Dunstanville, who married Millicent Cornewall, and had issue John Dunstanville of Ecland, co. Wilts, who by Alice, daughter of John Rithins, left a daughter and sole heir, Barbara, the first wife of John Writhe, Garter King of Arms, and grandmother of Sir Thomas Wriothesley, 1st Earl of Southampton. The information above given was taken from '*Harley MS.* 807, fo. 27, and Noble's *History of the College of Arms.*"

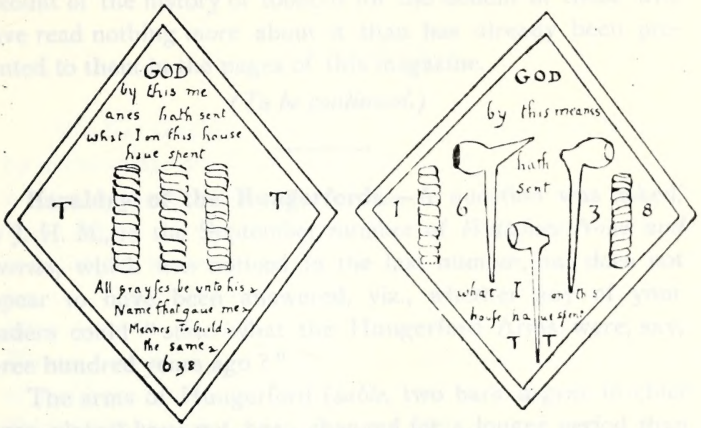
The last male of the Castlecombes, called "John" above, is usually called "January", and I have seen the name as "Januarius" de Castlecombe, heading a list of Jurors at Chippenham in (?) Henry VII's reign, but have mislaid the reference.

The Samborne pedigrees are unreliable. The order of matches was, I believe, Lushill, Cricklade, Drew, a lady unknown, and Copley. It is at any rate impossible, from a consideration of the dates in the Cricklade pedigree, that Drew Samborne should, as usually stated, have married Elizabeth Cricklade. The post nuptial settlement of her grandmother, Joan Walsh, with John Studley, of Studley near Calne, is dated 26 July 1362. Say that her mother, Alice Studley, was born in 1365, her own birth must have occurred not later than 1395. Drew Samborn, on the other hand, we know, from his mother's inquisition post mortem, to have been born in 1450!

But of the connection of the Sambornes and Parkers with Lushill, etc., I may have an opportunity of saying something hereafter. Meanwhile, I hope these notes may be of service to Mr. V. C. Sanborn.

ANTHONY S. MASKELYNE.

Gauntlett Family and Early Tobacco Pipes (vol. i, pp. 128, 232, 281, 328, 377, 430).—In connection with the notes on this subject which have already appeared in the first volume, Mrs. Story Maskelyne has lately sent us sketches of a couple of lozenges of old glass let into the modern window of an old house near Kendal, in Westmoreland, now the property and



residence of Charles Cropper, Esq. The house is of considerable proportions, the original fabric having been erected by Thomas Tolston, a tobacco manufacturer.

The pipes in our illustration vary considerably in shape, and would not necessarily be those in fashion in the year 1638, but might typify the different kinds which the manufacturer had made. The one to the left is, however, somewhat peculiar on account of the great length of the heel, and we should be glad to hear the opinion of others upon it. The inscription reminds us of that quoted by Mr. Hissey in one of his books, from over the door of a cotton-manufacturer's residence,—

> "Who'd have thought it,
> Cotton bought it"—

a similar rhyme being painted by a celebrated snuff-manufacturer of Exeter, named Nathan, on his carriage—

> "Who would have thought it,
> Noses have bought it."

Wiltshire is pre-eminently connected with the early history of tobacco, not only by reason of the tobacco-manufactory at Amesbury, whose fame was once greater than any other in the land, but also because the best collection of the earliest pipes known to the world is to be found in the Blackmore museum at Salisbury. It may be necessary therefore to give some slight account of the history of tobacco for the benefit of those who have read nothing more about it than has already been presented to them in the pages of this magazine.

(To be continued.)

Heraldry of the Hungerfords.—A question was asked, by J. H. M., in the September number of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, which was noticed in the last number, but does not appear to have been answered, viz., whether any of your readers could "state what the Hungerford Arms were, say, three hundred years ago?"

The arms of Hungerford (*sable*, two bars *argent*, in chief three plates) have not been changed for a longer period than that. They are of common occurrence, all over this part of the country, on buildings of the fifteenth century, often quartered with Heytesbury (*per pale* indented, gules and vert, a chevron *or*). The sickle seems to have been their usual badge. If J. H. M. will refer to the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine* for June, 1894 (No. 81, pages 241 to 244) he will find two plates of Encaustic Tiles at Heytesbury, which illustrate the subject. On the centre tiles of No. 2, Plate I, are the arms of Heytesbury, quartering Hungerford. It should have been Hungerford quartering Heytesbury, and is probably an instance of accidental inversion, which is not uncommon. That pattern I believe to be of the time of Henry the Sixth.

A tile (No. 4, Plate II) shows the three sickles interlaced, and another tile (No. 9, Plate II) shows the garb between two sickles, which is the same as the crest of the Hungerford family.

With regard to the devices on the carved oak panels, mentioned by J. H. M., I am inclined to think that they have no reference to the Hungerford family.

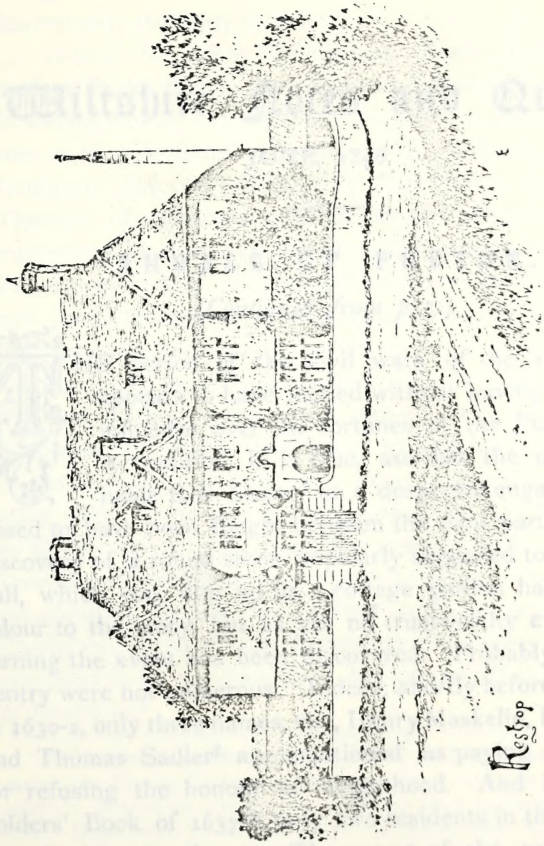
C. H. TALBOT.

Lacock Abbey.

Miscellanea.

We fear that the project of writing a history of Wiltshire by division has not been successful in the past. Aubrey tells us of a body of students, including Mr. Wm. Yorke, T. Gore, Esq., Jeffrey Daniel, Esq., Sir Jos. Erneley, Judge Nicholas, and himself, meeting together in 1659 and proposing to parcel out the county between them, but the "design vanished *in fumo tabaci*". A letter from John Britton appeared in the *Devizes Gazette* of 30th July 1840, in which he states the names of gentlemen who had already "collected topographical material and promised the Council to contribute essays on the places named" *i.e.*, Castle Combe (G. P. Scrope, Esq., M.P.); Corsham (Geo. Alexander, architect); N. Damerham (J. Britton); Chippenham (J. Britton and John Morris); Bradford (Thos. Bush Saunders); Cricklade and Staple (Richd. Mullings); Geology of Wilts (John Provis); Wilts Tradesmen's Tokens (J. Y. Akerman); Melksham (J. L. Phillips and Mr. John Cochrane).

Another proposed joint undertaking of a like nature, under the editorship of Miss E. Philipps, has been reported to us. The scheme is very ambitious, and contains the names of most of the leading lights in the Wilts Archæological Society. Unfortunately we have not space for the details of it, but we hope it may not "vanish *in fumo tabaci*".


Restrop

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

JUNE, 1896.

ANNALS OF PURTON.

(Continued from p. 7.)

THE period of the civil wars of the 17th century appears to have passed without having any serious influence over the fortunes of the Purton gentry. A tradition, it is true, ascribes the origin of the name Red Street[1] to a desperate engagement supposed to have been fought between the rival parties; and the discovery of a round stone, popularly supposed to be a cannon ball, which was dug up in a cottage garden hard by, lends colour to the story, but as yet no trustworthy evidence concerning the event has been discovered. Probably the Purton gentry were not numerous. Indeed, shortly before this period, in 1630-2, only three names, viz., Henry Maskelin, Henry Hyde, and Thomas Sadler[2] are mentioned as paying compositions for refusing the honour of knighthood. And in the Freeholders' Book of 1637-8, only two residents in the village are described as gentlemen. The report of the proceedings of

[1] Close to the picturesque old house of Restrop which forms the frontispiece of this number.

[2] Henry Maskelin, Purton, £10 0 0 1630
Henry Hyde ditto £17 10 0 } 1631
Thomas Sadler ditto £10 0 0 }
Vide, List of Fines of Wilts Gentry, privately printed by Sir Thos. Phillipps.

the committee for compounding only furnishes one name in connection with Purton, that of William Say, and even he is described as of Ashton Keynes.[1] These facts may partly account for the absence of evidence concerning Purton in a struggle that affected the landed gentry, as a class, more disastrously than any other.

One of the oldest sites in the village is that whereon the modern Purton House now stands. Of its earlier history little is known, but in the reign of Charles II it was in the possession of Francis Goddard,[2] who was the younger son of Francis Goddard, esq., of Cliffe. He married in 1667, Elizabeth Thorner, of Somerford, about whose parentage it will be interesting to note something, partly because the names of two, at any rate, of her ancestors, occur in the parish registers, and partly because an error has crept into an otherwise carefully laboured pedigree of her family.[3]

By grant from King Richard III, the forfeited estates of William Collingbourne, "the traitor," were restored to his daughters and co-heirs, or rather to Edward Chaderton, clerk of the Hanaper, to their use. Upon a division, Margaret the elder, wife of George Chaderton, obtained the Bradfield estate in Hullavington, while Joan, her younger sister, wife of James Lowther, succeeded to property in Lydiard. This Joan having no children, settled her moiety on her nephew, Thomas Chaderton, from whose descendant they were purchased, or proposed to be purchased, by his cousin, William Chaderton, of Bradfield.[4]

1 "William Say, Ashton Keynes, Wilts, not having compounded for his saving the County Committee are to certify if he be in possession of his estate." Note of his saving to compound for lands in Purton, Wilts, 31 Aug. 1652. These lands he inherited from his father, John Saye, whose inquisition describes them as consisting of a messuage, 2 tofts, and 2 closes, *I.P.M.*, 8 Chas. I, pt. 3, No. 9. [G 12: 515 (p. 2676).]

2 His second son, Edward, was baptized in Purton Church, 10 June 1673.

3 *Vide* Thorner Pedigree, communicated by Rev. F. J. Poynton, in 1886, to *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 2nd series.

4 About this property there was a great law-suit, when terrible accusations were bandied about.

Without entering further into these matters, which belong rather to Lydiard than Purton history, certain it is that William Chaderton, of Bradfield, and Bridget[1] his wife, were buried at Purton, the former on the 2nd August 1599, and the latter, 3rd March 1596-7, and also that a year after William's death, on 3rd November 1600, administration to the estate of "William Chatterton, late of Purton, co. Wilts, deceased," was granted to his "natural and lawful daughter," Margaret, the wife of Simon James. William Chaderton was an elderly man at the time of his death, and as he advanced in years had probably found more of the conveniencies of life and a "better neighbourhood" in Purton than out at Hullavington. Meanwhile his daughter, Margaret, was presumably keeping the house up at Bradfield. Edmund James, the son and heir of Simon and Margaret, married Margaret, the heiress of John Richmond, of Corston, near Malmesbury.[2] Of the two sons of Edmond James, and Margaret his wife, Richmond the elder married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Jacob, and sister to Sibella, second wife of Nevill Maskelyne, of Purton, but dying without issue he was succeeded by his brother Edmund, who is only known to posterity as the owner of a fine collection of old deeds, which, according to Aubrey, were "the oldest and the most that I believe any gentleman hath now in this countrey."[3] Of the extensive family of Goddard and their kinsfolk, in their connection with Purton something will be noted hereinafter. In this place it is necessary to mention

1 She was the daughter of Roger Bassynge, and niece of Francis Pawne, receiver of Berwick, victualler of the North Fleet, avener of the Household to King Henry VIII.

2 The will of this lady, which however was neither proved nor listed, mentions amongst many other descendants and relatives the names of her daughter, "Emm Thorner," and her grand-daughter, Elizabeth Thorner, who two years later became the wife of Francis Goddard, of Purton.

3 Aubrey and Jackson's *Wilts*, p. 248.

I cannot forbear cherishing a hope that some day these deeds may come to light and prove just such a glorious "find" as it is suggested in the prospectus of the new "Wilts Record Society" awaits us.

another race less known than the Goddards, but nevertheless of equally ancient standing with them in the village, and of whom frequent mention is made, viz., the Reads.

From the inquisition [1] taken at Devizes after the death of William Read, 5th September 1628, it appears that he was seised "in his demesne as of fee of one messuage and one virgate of land with appurtenances called Puritons, late in the tenure of Robert Blake *alias* Jaques, or his assigns, situate in Pevenhill, within the parish of Purton, of one other messuage in Pirton aforesaid, and one close of meadow or pasture adjoining to the same messuage, of one close called Malford, newly enclosed, of one other close called Water Furlong, and of 16 acres of arable land in Pirton and in the fields there, late in the tenure of Anthony Bathe or his assigns. This entire property William Read had, in 1616, conveyed in trust to Thomas Sadler, of Pirton, and John Cox, of Pirton Stoke, for himself and his heirs; the messuage and virgate of land in the tenure of Robert Blake *alias* Jaques, "to the use of the said William Read for life, and after his decease to the use of William his third son," and the messuage, etc., in the tenure of Anthony Bathe, "to the use of the said William Read, the father, for life," and "remainder to Edmond Read, a younger son."

William Read was also "seised in his demesne as of fee of one close of meadow or pasture in Pirton, late in the possession of Robert Hawkins or his assigns," and "of 2 acres of meadow or pasture in Pirton Stoke, late in the occupation of the said John Cox, and of one messuage with appurtenances in Pirton aforesaid, in which he lately dwelt, and of divers arable lands, meadows, and pastures to the said messuage pertaining." William Read died on 22nd July 1628, and was succeeded by John Read, his son and heir, whose name also appears in the Freeholders' Book of 1637-8.

From another inquisition [2] we obtain further information

[1] *Inq. p.m.*, 8 Chas. I, pt. 1, No. 92. [2] *Inq. p.m.*, 7 Chas. I, vo No. 54.

concerning one of the Purton mills, therein called Ayleford's mill, which together with a messuage and two small parcels of meadow in Smithe Meade, in Purton, was purchased by William Holcroft (whose decease is the origin of the inquiry) of Henry Maskelyn, William Maskelyn, Oliver Webbe, and John Webb, before 1632. This is particularly interesting to note, because it proves that the ancient name[1] by which the mill had been known in the days of Edward I was still in use when Charles I was king. There is also another mill mentioned called Elvers Mill, which reads like a contracted form of Aylefords.

EXTRACTS FROM "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE."

RELATING TO WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from p.* 24.)

VOLUME XXVIII, 1758.

Sheriff for the year, Tho. Bennett, of Pithouse, Esq.

Dec. 15 (1757).—Died: James Dawkins, Esq., member for Hindon, Wilts, well-known for his visit to Palmyra.

Jan. 5.—Died: Morgan Keen, of Salisbury, Esq.

Jan. 9.—Died: Rev. Mr. Lumby, rector of Dipden, Hants, and prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral.

Jan. 28.—The king has been pleased to appoint Jn. Brettell, Esq., to be secretary to the stamp duties, in r. of Wadh. Wyndham.

Feb.—Bankrupts: Jn. Warner, of Froxfield, Wilts, hop merchant; Robert Sloper, jun., of Devizes, clothier.

March 13.—Miss Bab. Wyndham, of Salisbury, sister of Henry

[1] The name comes from a certain William de Ayleford, who held the mill of the Abbot of Malmesbury by service and 13*s.* 4*d.* rent per annum. William de Ayleford lived about the middle of the 13th century.

Wyndham, Esq.; of that city, a maiden lady of ample fortune, ordered her banker to prepare the sum of £1000 to be immediately remitted in her own name, as a present to the king of Prussia. At Salisbury assizes an indictment was found against John Spragg, miller, and Mary Elizabeth Spragg, single woman, both of Froxfield, for conspiring to charge Mr. Walter Gilmore, of Marlborough, with a capital felony in counterfeiting the stamps on parchments, etc., for which offence Mr. Gillmore was committed to gaol, and afterwards tried for his life and acquitted; and on Friday last they were taken up by virtue of a warrant from the Hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, knt., one of his Majesty's judges of the court of king's bench, and carried before Mr. Justice Batson, who, for want of sureties, committed them on Saturday last to the county gaol at Fisherton-Anger, in order to take their trials at the next assizes.

March 6.—Tho. Grubb Hunt, Esq., m. to Miss Keene, of Salisbury.

March 8.—Died: Lady of Sir Robert Long, Bart.

March 20.—Died: Tho. Bakewell, Esq.; at Warminster, Wilts.

March 22.—Wm. Parry, of Easton Grey, Wilts, Esq., m. to Miss Haskett, of Salisbury, £8,000.

March 30.—Rev. Mr. Samber, Rector of St. Martin's, Salisbury, m. to Miss Eyres, £5,000.

March.—John Williams, presented to the Vicarage of Dutton, Wilts. Jn. Chaffey, presented to the living of Broadchalk and Alverston, Wilts. Mr. White, Rector of Chesford, Wilts, appointed chaplain to the *Dorsetshire*, 70 guns. Ed. Rolle, B.D., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of St. John's, Wilts, with the Vicarage of Moorhuck, Somersetshire.

April 13.—An Act for vesting the forest and manors of Singleton and Charlton in the counties of Sussex and Wilts, in trustees for the purposes therein mentioned, was signed by commission.

April 5.—Wm. Hussey, of Salisbury, Esq., m. to Miss Jenny Marsh, of Basinghall Street.

April 27.—John Walker, of Lyneham, Wilts, Esq., hereditary chief usher of the Court of Exchequer.

May 14.—Edm. Lambert, of Boyton, Wilts, Esq., m. to Miss Bourk, only daughter of Visc. Mayo.

May 20.—A waggon was burnt on Salisbury Plain, laden with the whole rich wardrobe, scenery, and apparatus of the Bath theatre; besides the entire property of each performer belonging to it. Some miles before the waggon reached Salisbury, a servant of the theatre told the driver that the wheel would take fire, entreating him to stop and unload; but the fellow still persisted in keeping on his way, and gave for reason that he had driven twelve miles with his wheels smoking. About three miles from this city, the flame burst out, and, before the boxes could be preserved, the whole waggon was consumed. The damage is said to amount to £2,000.

May.—Wm. Atkins, presented to the Rectory of Sutton Regis, Wilts.

June 5.—A large mob of weavers, labourers, and other disorderly persons assembled at Shaw Hill, in Wilts, and in a riotous manner cut down and levelled with the ground the banks and fences of the gardens and orchards in that neighbourhood, under pretence that they were purloined from the common.

June.—Tho. Crook, presented to the Rectory of Chaulkly, Wilts. Geo. Parker, presented to the Vicarage of Nutsley, Wilts. Tho. Smith, D.D., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Codford St. Mary, with the Vicarage of Swindon, Wilts.

June.—Bankrupts: Robert Wilkins, of Trowbridge, linen draper; Tho. Cottle, of Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier.

July.—Edw. Harrison, presented to the Vicarage of Borrington, Wilts.

July.—Bankrupts: Wm. Cattle, of Trowbridge, Wilts, linnen-draper; Benj. Goodman, late of the Devizes, baker.

Aug. 20.—Died: Giles Earle, at Eastcourt, Wilts, aged 80.

Aug. 31.—John Ferwin, of Bradford, Wilts, Esq., m. to Miss Peggy Bumford, of Bath.

Aug.—Sam. Wiseman, presented to the Rectory of Musselden, Wilts.

Sept. 2.—Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt., and Alderman, member for Chippenham, m. to a sister of Geo. Brudenell, Esq., member for Rutland.

Sept. 28.—Died: Germ. Sheppard, of Badenstoke Abby, Wilts.

Sept.—John Copeman, presented to the Rectory of Abbots Loaders, Wilts. John Launder, LL.B., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Wingfield, Wilts, with the Rectory of Addington, Bucks.

Oct. 4.—Died: Geo. Clifford, Esq., at Amesbury, Wilts.

Oct. 6.—Died: John Bland, Esq., near Chippenham, Wilts.

Oct. 20.—Died: Charles Spencer, D. of Marlborough..... He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord Trevor in 1732, by whom he left issue three sons and two daughters—Lady Diana, married to Visc. Bolingbroke, Lady Elizabeth, married to E. of Pembroke, George, now D. of Marlborough, born in 1739, Lord Charles in 1740, and Lord Robert in 1747.

Oct. 27.—At Weyhill Fair, Farnham hops sold from £7 to ten guineas; and other hops from £4 to ——[1] guineas.

Oct.—Dr. Patterson, presented to the Rectory of Marston Cheney, Wilts. Tho. Heath, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Helmorton, Wilts, with the Rectory of Wellington, Wilts. Edw. Rawlins, LL.B., has a dispensation to hold the Vicarage of Sitcoombe, Somerset, with the Rectory of Up Leighton, Wilts.

Dec. 1.—An oak in Langley Woods, near Downton, Wilts,

[1] Amount undecipherable.

supposed to be 1,000 years' growth, was sold for £40. It was the property of the Bishop of Salisbury, measured 6 feet 2 inches in diameter, and contained about 10 ton of timber.

Dec. 7.—Died: Rev. Mr. Powell, Rector of Santon Quintin, Wilts.

Dec. 23.—Died: Geo. Brent, Esq., at Amesbury, Wilts.

Dec.—Mr. Newman, presented to the Vicarage of Barton, Wilts. Mr. Bartlett, presented to the Vicarage of Church Eaton, Wilts.

Dec.—Bankrupt: Tho. Read, of Wootton Bassett, brazier.

VOLUME XXIX, 1759.

Sheriff appointed for the year, William Norris, of Nonesuch, Esq.

Jan. 18.—Wife of Wm. Duckett, Esq., delivered of a son.

Jan.—Bankrupt: Ben Becket, of Hendon, Wilts, baker.

March 1.—Died, Ld. Geo. Bentink, brother to the Duke of Portland, member for Malmesbury, and Colonel of a regiment of foot, at Bath.

March 2.—Died: Rev. Mr. Hersent, Rector of Barford St. Martin's, Wilts, aged 80.

Died: Alderman Mullins, of Salisbury.

March 9.—Died: Tim. Tuding, Esq., near Warminster, Wilts.

March 13.—Died: Rev. Mr. Hawes, Rector of Wilton.

March 18.—Died: Tho. Batson, Esq., of Ramsbury, Wilts.

March.—Jos. Newton, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Little Cheverell, Wilts, with the Vicarage of Colehil, or Coleshil, Berks.

March.—William Conolly, elected member of parliament for Malmsbury, in room of Lord Bentink, dec.

April.—James Hutchinson, presented to the Rectory of Dub Down, Wilts. Wm. Beale, B.L., has a dispensation to hold the Vicarage of Secombe, Wiltshire, with the Vicarage of Evely, Wiltshire.

May 10.—Died: Alderman Talk, of Salisbury.

May 14.—The fane on the top of Salisbury spire, erected in 1673, being decayed, was blown down. It measured 3 feet 6 inches in length, and 2 feet 3 inches in breadth, made of oak an inch thick.

May 23.—Died: Jos. Lambert, Esq., near Malmesbury, Wilts.

May.—John Hyde, presented to the Vicarage of Wimbleton Carey, Wilts. Wm. Biddlescomb, presented to the living of Monkton Tarwel, Wilts.

June.—Rev. Charles Wilkins, presented to the Rectory of Uppington, Wilts. James Pitcairn, B.L., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Compton, Wilts, with the Rectory of West Kington, Wilts.

June 26.—Died: Relict of Hen. Drax, Esq., and co-heiress of the late Gen. Erle, whose jointure of £2000 per ann. descends to her son Erle Drax, Esq.; and daughter of the Countess of Berkeley.

July 2.—Died: Rev. Mr. Squire, Rector of Poulshot, Vicar of Woodford, Wilts, and subchanter of Salisbury Cath.

July 19.—Edw. Rudge, of Salisbury, m. to Miss Long.

July.—Mr. Tarrant appointed subchanter and prebend of Salisbury Cathedral.

Hum. Henchman, B.D., has a dispensation to hold the living of St. Martin's Barford, Wilts, with the Rectory of Folke, Dorsetshire. Rob. Parkinson, B.D., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Mudgeworth, Wilts, with the Vicarage of Haslington, Berks.

July.—Bankrupts: Joon Baines, of Bradford, Wilts, clothier; Walter Little, of Shalburn, Wilts, chapman.

Aug. 9.—Died: Relict of Francis Blake Delaval, Esq.: her jointure of £1200 per annum goes to Fra. Blake Delaval, Esq.; member for Andover, and her Lincolnshire estate to Jonn Delaval, Esq., member for Berwick.

Aug. 26.—Died: Rd. Payne, Esq., member for Salisbury.

Sept. 14.—Died: Edw. Grenfeld, of Salisbury, Esq.

Sept.—Dr. Balguy, appointed Archdeacon of Salisbury, in the

room of Dr. Eden, dec. Mr. Alsop, appointed to the Vicarage of Horton Mombray, Wilts.

Oct. 9.—Died: Harry Powlett, D. of Bolton, Marquess of Winchester, Earl of Wiltshire, Baron St. John, of Basing, Wilts; premier Marquess of England; lord lieutenant; Custos Rot. of the c. of Southampton, and a privy counsellor. In June, 1733, he was made a lord of the Admiralty; in June, 1742, lord lieutenant of the Tower, and in Aug. 1754, he succeeded his brother as D. of Bolton, etc. He is succeeded in honours and estates by his eldest son, Charles, Marquis of Winchester.

Oct. 12.—Edw. Younge, of Little Durnford, Esq., m. to Mrs. Thomas, of Salisbury.

Oct.—Jere. Brewerton, presented to the Vicarage of Monk Tarrant, Wilts.

Nov. 1.—John Cooper, of Cumberwell, Wilts, Esq., m. to the daughter of Edward Baynton, Esq., member for Chippenham.

Nov. 19.—John Ayliffe, Esq., was carried from Newgate in an open cart to Tyburn, and executed there pursuant to his sentence. He was about 36 years of age, born near Blandford, in Dorsetshire, of a very good family. He has left a widow and one son, about 11 years of age. Mr. Ayliffe, having been steward to Mrs. Horner, a lady by whose death a considerable fortune devolved to the Hon. Mr. Fox; she requested that gentleman to make some provision for Mr. Ayliffe: accordingly, Mr. Fox executed a lease of an estate in Wiltshire, called Rusley Park, to Mr. Ayliffe, for the lives of him, his wife, and son, reserving to himself only £35 a year rent; the difference between the reserved rent and the real annual rent being very considerable. Ayliffe being sometime afterwards obliged to borrow money, and Mr. Fox's lease with some other things not being sufficient security for the sum he wanted, he copied Mr. Fox's lease upon another skin of parchment, putting in only £5

a year rent instead of £35 a year; to this lease he forged Mr. Fox's name, and the names of the witnesses that had subscribed the real lease. To conceal this transaction from Mr. Fox, and prevent a discovery of the forgery, he proposed to the persons an oath of secrecy; the oath they refused, but it being very easy to conceive why it should be a secret from Mr. Fox, they gave their word that they would not disclose it. But the interest of the money not being regularly paid, the mortgagee became solicitous about his security and apply'd to Mr. Fox to take the mortgage up; this Mr. Fox declined, but the rent of £5 being mentioned, Mr. Fox said it was £35, and by this the fraud came to be discovered.

Dec. 5.—A fire broke out at Wilton, near Great Bedwin, by which two farm-houses and three others were consumed, with six barns, ten ricks of corn, and all the implements of husbandry belonging to the farm, except such as were in the fields, to the value of £1500.

Dec.—Tho. Dean presented to the Vicarage of Prior's Hadden, Wilts.

WILTSHIRE TITHE CASES.

(Continued from Vol. i, p. 542.)

Stump *against* Ayliff.[1]—*Wiltshire, 21st June* 1692. The plaintiff, as rector of the parish of *Foxley*, in the county of *Wilts*, stated that he was entitled, as rector, to all dues and tithes whatsoever arising within the parish, and the titheable places thereof.

The defendant pleaded, that by the Statute 21 *Hen.* 8, c. 13, f. 9, intituled, "Spiritual Persons abridged from having

[1] Wood's *Tithe Causes*, vol. i, p. 294.

Plurality of Livings," it is enacted "that if any person, having one benefice with the cure of souls of the yearly value of £8 or above, accept of any other and be in possession, that then immediately after such possession had, the first benefice shall be void." That the rectory of *Foxley* is a benefice with the cure of souls, and above the value of £8 *per ann.*, *viz.* of £60 *per ann.* and upwards; that, about the second of *August* 1689, the plaintiff accepted of a second benefice, *to wit*, the vicarage of *Sutton Benger*, in the said county, being a benefice with the cure of souls, and was inducted and in possession thereof, without any qualification according to the statute, and therefore the first benefice was void, and the plaintiff had no right to any tithes of *Foxley*, save such as were due to him before his induction into the second benefice; that for that reason he refused to pay the plaintiff any tithes other than what were payable to the plaintiff before his induction into the benefice of *Sutton Benger*; that he is willing to pay what is due to the plaintiff, and if the Court is against him, prayed that the same might be added to his account.

The plaintiff replied; the defendant rejoined; and witnesses were examined on both sides. And upon reading the proofs in the cause, and full debate of the matter in law, arising in the pleadings, touching the plaintiff's accepting a second benefice, and other matters insisted upon by the defendant's counsel, it was ordered that this cause be further heard touching the said matter in law.

The Court, on the 5*th* of *December* 1692, after hearing counsel touching the said matter in law, unanimously declared, that the defendant ought to account for and pay to plaintiff the said tithes and dues demanded by the Bill.[1]

[1] It seems from the report of this case, from the manuscript of the lord chief baron, Dodd, Rayner, 72, that the Court determined in favor of the plaintiff, because, though the real value of the rectory of *Foxley* was above £8 a year, yet in the king's books (which is the conclusive rule) it is under that value; and the same point was determined in the case of Jones, on the demise of Rascaud *v.* Sambre, 17 Vin. Abr. 362.

GARTH *against* STOKES.[1]—*Wiltshire, 5th December* 1694. The vicar of Kewell,[2] in the county of *Wilts*, states that the defendant, for fifteen years past, had occupied a farm and lands called *Weeke Lease*, in the said parish, and fed and depastured such lands with dry and unprofitable and fat cattle, for which he ought to have paid agistment tithes of 2*s.* in the pound yearly, and that he had, for the same time, mowed eighteen acres yearly of meadow, for which he ought to have paid 8*d.* an acre for the aftermath or grass, and for the depasturing and feeding of such land.

The defendant said, that about sixteen years since, and before he first rented the said farm, there was a *modus* of 13*s.* 4*d.* a year payable to the vicar for all manner of tithes of the said farm and lands, and that his landlord did undertake and agree with him to answer the same; and he insisted on the said *modus*.

Upon reading the proofs taken in the cause, and a receipt under the plaintiff's hand dated in *October* last, which the plaintiff gave to the defendant's landlord, Mr. Blagden;

It is ordered and adjudged that upon the defendant's paying to the plaintiff the arrears of the *modus* of 13*s.* 4*d.* now due, the bill, as to the said farm called *Weeke Lease*, shall stand dismissed with costs.

NICH. LECHMERE.
JOHN TURTON.
JOHN POWELL.

HARDING *against* GOLDING.[3]—*Wiltshire, 8th May* 1696. The Bill stated that *William Hicks*, rector and incumbent of *Broughton Gifford*, in the county of *Wilts*, did lease and demise to the plaintiff the great and small tithes arising there-

---

1 Wood's *Tithe Causes*, vol. i, p. 328.

2 Kewell is a mistake for Keevil. See former Tithe Case and footnote in vol. i, p. 455.

3 Wood's *Tithe Causes*, vol. i, p. 365.

in; and that he had been legal farmer of the said tithes, and so entitled to the same, from the *25th* of *March* 1693, to the time of filing the bill.

The defendant put in his answer; the plaintiff replied; the defendant rejoined; and witnesses were examined; and upon hearing the counsel, and reading the proofs,

It is ordered that the defendant shall account with and pay to the plaintiff the value of his tithe fruit for the two years demanded by the bill, and the tithe of all fallen apples as well as other apples, and the value of the tithe hay of the half acre of land, and of the cock of tithe hay taken away by the defendant, and eightpence a calf, according to the custom of the said parish, for the tithe of every calf which he had fallen within the said parish during the said time, and the value of the tithe-lambs which had fallen within the said parish, and the tithe-wool of the sheep which he shore therein, and had not paid to the plaintiffs, and for the value of the tithes of the other things titheable demanded by the said bill; and it is referred to the deputy remembrancer to take the said account, and report the same.

CALLOW *against* VINES and POWELL.[1]—*Wiltshire*, *7th July* 1698. The bill stated that the plaintiff, since *December* 1693, had been, and then was rector of the parish church and rectory of *Somerford Parva*, in the county of *Wilts*, and entitled to all tithes in kind; that the defendant *Vines* was, in 1694 and 1695, occupier of a farm and lands called *Mauditt's Park Farm*, and also of two closes called *Sandey Lease* and *Fearney Lease*, and other lands which were no part of the said park; and that upon the said farm and lands the defendant had yearly cut hay and corn, and had cows, sheep, calves, lambs, wool, and other tithes of great value; that the defendant *Powell* was owner of the farm and lands aforesaid, and had set up a *modus*. The bill therefore prayed a discovery of the *modus*, and of the

[1] Wood's *Tithe Causes*, vol. i, p. 385.

quantities, qualities, and values of the tithes, and for an account.

The defendant said, that the owners and occupiers of *Mauditt's Park Farm* have, time out of mind, been discharged from the payment of tithes in kind, and have paid 40*s.* only in lieu therefore; and that the defendant *Powell*, and all those whose estate he and his trustees now have therein, have been freed from the payment of kind, or anything in lieu thereof, save only the said 40*s.* a year; and insisted to be discharged thereof.

The defendant *Vines* confessed that he occupied *Sandey Lease*, and believed the two closes were part of *Mauditt's Farm*, and not a late addition thereto.

The plaintiff replied; the defendants rejoined; and witnesses were examined.

The defendant *Vines* died, and left his son executor, who filed a *bill of revivor*, and admitted assets; and by an order made the *9th* of *June* last, the proceedings were revived.

On reading the proofs on both sides touching the *modus* insisted upon by the defendants in their answer, an issue was directed to try whether there be a *modus* of 40*s.* a year payable to the rector of *Somerford Parva*, for, and in lieu of the tithes of *Mauditt's Park Farm*, or not? and on the trial a verdict was found for the defendants; but Mr. Baron Hatsell having, according to the order of the Court, on the sixth of this instant *May*, spoken with the judge of assize who tried the said cause, and reporting that the said judge declared that the same was proper for re-examination, a new trial was ordered to be had, on costs, upon the same issue, only adding, "or any and what part thereof, or not?" But the plaintiff not having complied with the above order for the new trial, by not paying costs, the cause was put in the paper of causes for further directions, at the defendant's request, and no counsel appearing for the plaintiff,

It was now, on the *27th* of *November* 1699, finally ordered and adjudged that the defendants stand absolutely dismissed

this Court from the said bills, *viz.*, the original bill and the bill of revivor.

EDW. WARD.
LITTLETON POWIS.
HEN. HATSEL.

WILTSHIRE WILLS.

PROVED IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY (1383–1558).

(Continued from Vol. i, p. 562).

1444 Gage, Richard, St. Edmund, Salisbury. 34 Luffenam.

1495 Garnesey, Thomas, Kyngeston Deverell, Wilts. 25 Vox.

1557 Garratt, Gyles (female), Damerham, Wilts. F. 53 Wrastley.

„ „ Gerate, John, thelder, Damerham, Wilts. 53 Wrastley.

1504 Garter, Writh [Wriothesley], John, *otherwise* Garter King of Arms, St. Gilis crepulgate, London; Chichester; Wilts. 9 Holgrave.

1497 Gatforde, John, Trubrigge, Wilts. F. 15 Horne.

1558 Gawen, Thomas, esquier, Albeston (Alvesdiston), Wilts. F. 40 Noodes.

1558 „ Gawyn, William, esquier, Barwicke Saint John, Wilts; double probate June 1598. 57 Noodes.

1509 Gawnt, Katherine, St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum. 22 Bennett.

1509 „ Thomas, St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum. 22 Bennett.

1450	Gaynesborowe, Geynesburgh, sir Hugh, clerk, Morburgh [Wilts ?], *administration.*	12 Rous.
1457	Gefferey, Thomas, Latton, Wilts.	10 and 11 Stokton.
1532	„ Jeffery, Water, clerk, Langlee burell, Wilts.	19 Thower.
1529	George *als.* Hoskyns, John, Steple Lanford, Wilts.	15 Jankyn.
1525	Gerrish, Gyrysshe, William, Mylkesham, Wilts.	38 Bodfelde.
1504	Gerveyse, John, St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum.	25 Holgrave.
1492	Gery, Roger, St. Thomas, Sarum.	19 Dogett.
1501	Gibbon, Gibone, John, Wynterborne Stoke, Wilts.	23 Moone.
1500	Gilbert, Alice, Fovent, Wilts.	10 Moone.
1547	„ Gylberd, Otis, esquier, Compton, Devon ; Cornwall ; Wilts.	38 Alen
1440	„ Robert, St. Edmund, Sarum.	28 Luffenam.
1454	Goddard, Godard, John, Polton juxta Marleburgh, Wilts.	10 Rous.
1501	„ Godarde, John, St. George Okeborne, Wilts.	23 Moone.
1557	„ John, thelder, gent., Aulburne, Wilts.	5 Noodes.
1507	„ Godard, Richard, St. Mildrede Poultry, London ; Ogeborn ——, Wilts.	30 Adeane.
1538	„ Godderd, Thomas, Ogborne saint George, Wilts.	15 Dyngeley.
1550	„ Thomas, Estoverton, Wilts.	21 Coode.
1546	Goddyslonde, John, Barstaple, Devon ; Sarum.	13 Alen.
1515	Godfraye, John, St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum.	6 Holder.

1506 Godfrey *als.* Hampden, Margery, White freres, London; Hampden, Bucks; Essex; Wilts. 1 Adeane.

1508 „ William, St. Thomas, Sarum. 5 Bennett.

1505 Godred, Richard, Alborn, Wilts. 36 Holgrave.

1557 Goldsmith, Goldesmythe, Arthure, St. Edmund, Sarum. F. 19 Wrastley.

1543 Gosselyn, Goslyn, Richard, Langley [Wilts ?] 23 Spert.

1499 Grate, Auelane, St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum. 34 Horne.

1498 „ Siluestre, St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum. 29 Horne.

1521 Gray, Grey, William, clerk, archdeacon of Berks; Teynton, etc., Devon; Gyllingham, etc., Dorset; Moreton, Gloucester; Remesbury, Wilts. 22 Maynwaryng.

1508 Grendell, John, Dewyse, Wilts. 34 Adeane.

1555 Grene, Willyam, Standlynche, Wilts. F. 28 More.

1558 Grenehill *or* Grynhyll, Richard, thelder, Westburie under the playne, Wilts. F. 55 Noodes.

1542 Greveson, John, clerk, Stockton, Wilts. F. 15 Spert.

1543 „ Greiveson, sir John, clerk, Stocton, Wilts. 19 Spert.
Apparently same testator as the preceding.

1491 Gryce *als.* Philips, John, Malmesbury, Wilts. 41 Milles.

1494 Gryme, John, St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum. 10 Vox.

1553 Grymstone, Willyam, St. Marten, Sarum. F. 18 Tashe.

1557 Gunter, Geoffrey, gent., Milton, Wilts; Shrivenham, Berks. F. 54 Wrastley.

1557 Gusse, Johan, Chippinham, Wilts. F. 29 Wrastley.

1557 „ Richard, Chippenham, Wilts. F. 29 Wrastley.

1493 Gyan, William, clerk, canon resid. of Sarum. 3 Vox.

1502 Gyane, Fisshere *als.* Richarde, Wotton Basset, Wilts. 19 Blamyr.

1510 Gyldon, John, Koweche (in par. Helmerton ?), Wilts. 36 Bennett.

1457 Gylmyn, Thomas, Tettebury, Gloucester; Wilts. 15 Stokton.

1492 Gylpren, Richard, St. Thomas, Sarum. 19 Dogett.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

CHOLDERTON.

(Continued from p. 17.)

LAY SUBSIDY ROLL. *No.* $\frac{196}{8}$.

A.D. 1333.—[Collections of the Fifteenths and Tenths, 7 Edward III.]

HUNDRED OF AMBRESBURY.

Cheldryntone.	s.	d.
William le Blak	ij	vj
John le Warre	iiij	
John Sille		xij
John Sille	ij	vj
William Cole	iij	vj
William Vedyng	iij	iiij
Richard de Buttokesham	ij	vj
Marger' de Buttokesham	ij	vj
William Steuene	iiij	
Walter Walkelyn	iiij	vj
Master Richard de Thistelden ..	iiij	
Johanna la Wadewe	ij	vj
Walter Chyriel	vj	viij

Sum. lij*s.* viij*d.*

LAY SUBSIDY ROLL. *No.* $\frac{197}{156}$.

A.D. 1523–4.—[Assessments, with the sums to be levied in each parish.]

Parish of Chaldryngton.

Nicholas Noys in goods £21,	subsidy—	21*s.*
Robert Draper in wages[1] 20*s.*,	subsidy—	4*d.*
Nicholas Smythe in goods 40 *marks*,	subsidy—	6*s.* 8*d.*
William Clarke in goods £19,	subsidy—	9*s.* 6*d.*
Thomas Phillips in wages[1] 20*s.*,	subsidy—	4*d.*

Sum. 57*s.* 7*d.* [*sic.*]

STATE PAPERS OF HENRY VIII. [*Vol. IV, Pt.* 2. *No.* 3665. (3)].

A.D. 1527.—Wilts. The report of the commission for corn by Sir John Bourghchier, knight, and Charles Bulkeley, of the hundreds of Amysbury, Elstubb and Everley.

Hundred of Ambrysbury.

In the parishe of Chalderton first Nicholas Nowyse hath whett for the alowance for the feyndyng of his houssold xvj quarters and to sell vj quarters.

Item he hath in barley, besydes to sow xxx^ti^ quarters and for the feyndyng of his houssold xx^ti^ quarters and to sell xiiij quarters. Witness, Nicholas Clarke, Tethyngman.

Nicholas Chamber, other wayse Smyth, hath whett for the alowance for the feyndyng of his houssold viij quarters and to sell ij quarters.

Item. He hath in barley besydes to sow xiij quarters and for the feyndyng of his houssold xij quarters and to sell xvij quarters.

Randell Dawkyng hath whett for the alowance for the feyndyng of his houssold but non to sell.

Item he hath in barly besydes to sow vij quarters and for the feyndyng of his houssold vj quarters and to sell v quarters.

Sum of all maner of persons men and wemen [within the] said parishe } lvij

FEET OF FINES. [*Wilts.* 24 *Henry VIII.*]

A.D. 1532.—At Westminster on the morrow of Ascension

[1] In radiis.

Parish of Chaldryngton.

Nicholas Nays in goods £21, subsidy—21s.
Robert Draper in wages[1] 22s., subsidy— 4d.
Nicholas Smythe in goods 40 marks, subsidy— 6s. 8d.
William Clarke in goods £19, subsidy— 9s. 6d.
Thomas Phillips in wages[1] 22s., subsidy— 4d.

Sum 57s. 7d. [sic]

STATE PAPERS OF HENRY VIII. [Pol. IV, Pt. 2. No. 3665. (3)].

A.D. 1527.—Wilts. The report of the Commission for corn by Sir John Bourghchier, knight, and Charles Bulkeley, of the hundreds of Amysbury, Elstabb and Everley.

Hundred of Ambrysbury.

In the parishe of Chalderton first Nicholas Nowyse hath whett for the alowance for the feyndyng of his houssold xvj quarters and to sell vj quarters.

Item he hath in barley, besydes to sow xxx^{ii} quarters and for the feyndyng of his houssold xx^{ii} quarters and to sell xiiij quarters. Witness, Nicholas Clarke, Pethyngman.

Nicholas Chamber, other wayse Smyth, hath whett for the alowance for the feyndyng of his houssold viij quarters and to sell ij quarters.

Item. He hath in barley besydes to sow xiij quarters and for the feyndyng of his houssold xij quarters and to sell xvij quarters.

Randell Dawkyng hath whett for the alowance for the feyndyng of his houssold but non to sell.

Item he hath in barly besydes to sow vij quarters and for the feyndyng of his houssold vj quarters and to sell v quarters.

Sum of all maner of persons men and women [within the] said parishe } lvij

FEET OF FINES. [Wilts. 24 Henry VIII.]

A.D. 1532.—At Westminster on the morrow of Ascension

[1] In radiis.

Day. Between Richard Gresham, William Gresham and William Hardyng, plaintiffs, and Arthur Vuedale, esquire, deforciant, of a fourth part of 2 messuages, 1000 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, and 500 acres of gorse and heather with the appurtenances in Chawrington, Chawlderton or Cholderton. Plea of covenant was summoned. Arthur acknowledged the said fourth part to be the right of Richard, and granted for himself and his heirs that the said fourth part, which Katherine Troice widow held for life of the heirs of Arthur at the date of this concord, shall wholly remain after her death to the said Richard, William, and William, and the heirs of Richard, to hold of the chief lord of that fee by the service belonging thereto for ever; and he and his heirs warranted against himself and themselves for ever. For this the said Richard and William and William gave Arthur £80 sterling.

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS. [*Vol. II, pp.* 91 *and* 97.]

A.D. 1532-3.

Deanery of Ambresbury.

Chaldyngton.

	£	s.	d.
Gilbert Burton rector there affirms upon oath that his rectory is worth in ordinary years in tenths of grain, of wool, of hay, and of lambs, with the small tenths and all other profits	xj	x	vj
Of which is paid yearly to the archdeacon of Wilts for procuration and synodals		ix	xj

Possessions of the Priory of Ivychurch.

Chaldryngton.

In divers rents and farms there yearly ..		lxv	viij
Out of which the yearly stipend to Nicholas Woodson, bailiff and collector of the rent there, yearly		x	

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [27 *Henry VIII. Mich. Term, No.* 6.]

A.D. 1535.—At Westminster, on the morrow of All Souls. Between William Barley, esquire, Francis Southwell, esquire, William More, esquire, Geoffrey Dersey, esquire, Edward Hasilwode, Edward Denton, Matthew Colcroft and William Tucke, plaintiffs, and William Thornburgh, esquire, deforciant, of the manors of Orcheston, Marylegh, Chalryngton, Charlton, Chelsester and Eynford, with the appurtenances, and of 40 messuages, 1 toft, 1000 acres of land, 150 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, and 40*s.* rent, and the rent of 1lb. of pepper, 1lb. of cinamon, and 3 bushels of wheat, with appurtenances in Orcheston Mary, Orcheston Vowell, Legh juxta Chastelcombe [? Leigh Delamere], Chalryngton, and several other places, and of the advowsons of the churches of Chalryngton, Legh, and Orcheston Mary. Plea of warranty was summoned. William Thornburgh acknowledged the right of Geoffrey as of his gift to him and to William Barley, Francis Southwell, and the others; and quitclaimed to the manors, etc., for himself and his heirs, to William Barley, Francis Southwell, etc., and to the heirs of Geoffrey for ever, and warranted against all men for ever. For this William Barley, Francis Southwell, William More, Geoffrey Dersey, Edward Hasilwode, Edward Denton, Matthew Colcroft and William Tucke gave William Thornburgh £800 sterling.

PATENT ROLL. [28 *Henry VIII, Pt.* 1, *m.* 25.]

A.D. 1536.—The king to all, etc., greeting. Know that whereas our beloved William Sandys, knight of the garter, Lord Sandys, our chamberlain, has granted to us his manor of Chelshith and divers lands and tenements in Chelshith and Padyngton in Middlesex, worth yearly £53 sterling, in consideration of the said donation to us we grant to the foresaid Lord Sandys and Dame Margery, his wife, the site of the late priory of the Holy Trinity of Motisfount, in the county of Southampton, with divers lands, etc., and manors belonging to

the said late priory, in the county of Southampton, and the manors of Merton [? Martin], etc., in Wilts, and the rectory of Berwyke, etc., in Wilts, and the advowson of the vicarages of Longestoke, etc., in the county of Southampton, and also all and every houses, lands, tenements, mills, fields, pastures, pasturage, woods, underwood, assarts, waters, fish-ponds, fisheries, commons, rents, annuities, fee-farms, reversions, knights' fees, wards, marriages, escheats, advowsons of churches, etc., tenths and oblations, fairs and markets in Merton, Wolton, Burbage, and Cholderyngton in Wilts, lately thereto belonging, together with other possessions and privileges of the late Prior William Shepard alias Cristechurch. Tested the King himself. 9th November.

LAY SUBSIDY. [*No.* $\frac{197}{229}$.]

A.D. 1539.—This indenture made at Ambresbury 21st January, in the 31st year of King Henry VIII, concerning the sums received within the deanery of Ambresbury from the Churchwardens of each parish of the devotion of the people "for defence against the Turk."

[The churchwarden's name illegible] "The parishe of Chaldrington Twenty pens and too pens."

[From the whole deanery £5 5*s.* 1*d.*]

FEET OF FINES. DOUBLE COUNTIES. [*Hilary, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary.*]

A.D. 1555.—At Westminster, in the octaves of St. Hilary, and afterwards in the quindene of Easter. Between Richard Fuller, plaintiff, and Edward Phylpot, gentleman, deforciant, of the fourth part of property in Sussex, and of the fourth part of 2 messuages, 1200 acres of land, 80 acres of pasture with their appurtenances, in Choldryngton, Wilts, and of the fourth part of property in the county of Southampton. Plea of covenant was summoned. Edward acknowledged the right of Richard as of his gift and quit-claimed thereto from himself and his heirs to Richard and his heirs for ever. And moreover

the said Edward granted that he would warrant to Richard and his heirs against all men for ever. And for this Richard granted the said fourth parts with their appurtenances to Edward and his heirs to hold of the chief lord of that fee by the service thereto belonging for ever.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [*Michaelmas*, 1 *Elizabeth.*]

A.D. 1558-9.—At Westminster, on the morrow of the Holy Trinity, and afterwards in the octaves of St. Michael. Between Alexander Rede, plaintiff, and Alban Whyte and Alice his wife, deforciants, of the fourth part of 2 messuages, 2 tofts, 2 gardens, 400 acres of land, 16 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances, in Choldrington, and of the fourth part of the common of Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned between them. Alban and Alice acknowledged the right of Alexander, and quit-claimed from themselves and the heirs of Alban to Alexander and his heirs for ever. And moreover they granted that they would warrant for themselves and Alban's heirs to Alexander and his heirs against all men for ever. For this Alexander gave them £80 sterling.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [*Michaelmas*, 4–5 *Elizabeth.*]

A.D. 1562.—At Westminster, in the octaves of St. Michael. Between Richard Rutter, yeoman, and one of the sons of William Rutter, plaintiff, and William Rutter, deforciant, of 12 messuages, 300 acres of land, 300 acres of pasture, 100 acres of meadow, 10 acres of wood, and 6*s.* 8*d.* rent, with the appurtenances in Choldrington, Crikelayde, Chelwurth, Pytton, and Broughton. Plea of covenant was summoned. William acknowledged the right of Richard as of his gift and quit-claimed from himself and his heirs to Richard and his heirs for ever. And moreover he warranted to Richard and his heirs against all men for ever. For this Richard gave William £120 sterling.

IBID. [*Easter*, 16 *Elizabeth.*]

A.D. 1574.—At Westminster, in the quindene of Easter. Between Cuthbert Ryves, gentleman, plaintiff, and Thomas

Rede, gentleman, deforciant, of the fourth part of 2 messuages, 2 tofts, 2 gardens, 500 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, and 500 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned. Thomas acknowledged the right of Cuthbert, and quit-claimed from himself and his heirs to Cuthbert and his heirs for ever. And moreover Thomas warranted the aforesaid fourth part to Cuthbert and his heirs against the said Thomas and his heirs for ever. For this Cuthbert gave Thomas 130 marks of silver.

IBID. [*Hilary*, 20 *Elizabeth.*]

A.D. 1577.—At Westminster, in the octaves of St. Hilary. Between Richard Rutter, junior, plaintiff, and Richard Rutter, senior, deforciant, of 1 messuage, 80 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 30 acres of wood, and 3*s.* 4*d.* rent, with the appurtenances in Cholderton *alias* Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned. Richard Rutter, senior, acknowledged the right of Richard Rutter, junior, as of his gift, and quit-claimed from himself and his heirs to the said Richard Rutter, junior, and his heirs for ever; and moreover warranted to Richard Rutter, junior, and his heirs against all men for ever. For this Richard Rutter, junior, gave Richard Rutter, senior, £40 sterling.

PATENT ROLL. [24 *Elizabeth*, *Pt.* 10, *No.* 5.]

A.D. 1581-2.—The Queen, etc., Know that being moved thereto by Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, we grant in fee-farm by these presents to Edmund Froste, gentleman, and John Walker, and their heirs and assigns, all the manor of Bulbarne Breamore, in the county of Southampton, lately a parcel of the possessions of Christopher Hatton, and formerly belonging to the Priory of Breamore, with the appurtenances, and property in Warwickshire, Somerset, and Yorks, formerly belonging to other religious houses and persons, and property at Trowbridge, Wilts. And also all that our messuage and house and enclosure and land containing by estimation a rod, with the

appurtenances, in Chauldrington in our said county of Wilts, now or lately in the occupation of Nicholas Noyes or his assigns, and sometime belonging to the monastery of Ivychurche; and all those our 4 acres of arable land lying in Northfeilde, with the appurtenances, in Chauldrington aforesaid, and all those our 4 acres of arable land lying in Westfeild, with the appurtenances in Chauldrington aforesaid, and all those our 4 acres of arable land in Southfeild, with the appurtenances, in Chauldrington aforesaid; and property in Lincolnshire and elsewhere. To return certain annual payments to us and our heirs and successors for the premises; for the foresaid tenement and the rest of the premises in the parish of Chauldrington, *6s. 8d.* Tested the Queen, Westminster, 19th January.

FAWCONER OF SALISBURY.

(Continued from p. 33.)

Samuel Fawconer, eldest child of Samuel and Ann (Fulford), "born 1694 at Sarum, bapt. 25 May: 'tis said left illegitimate issue," *ped.*

1. Frances Fawconer, "a daughter, who died unmarried," *ped.*
2. Samuel Fawconer, matriculated at Merton Coll., Oxford, as "son of Samuel Fawconer of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, pleb.," 3 Feb. 1743-4, aged 16; B.A. 9 Feb. 1747-8; M.A. 21 Feb. 1752; in Holy Orders; instituted to rectory of Poole, co. Dorset, 29 June 1767; to the vicarage of Osmington, co. Dorset (on presentation of Bishop of Sarum), Oct. 1777, both which he held till his death; to the living of Idmiston, co. Wilts, in 1768, which he resigned in 1778. His will, in which his second wife Martha is sole legatee, dated 13 Dec. 1783, was proved 20

March 1788. I. M. in church of Poole; died 23 Jan. 1788, in 61st year; buried in aisle with first wife. He married first Elizabeth, d. and coheir of Sir Sebastian Swale, bart., of Poole: she is buried in Poole church. He married secondly Martha . . . . She died 24 March 1818; by her will, proved 1st June the same year, she gave £200 to her executors for an Easter Monday charity. He had no surviving issue by either wife. His book-plate shows the arms of Fawconer, viz., *Sable*, three falcons *ermine*, legged and beaked *or*, with, on an escutcheon of pretence, *Azure*, a bend nebulè *argent*, for Swale.

3. Edward Fawconer, matriculated at Merton Coll., Oxford, as "son of Samuel Fawconer, of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, pleb." 13 May 1748, æt. 17; B.A. 7 Feb. 1752; post-master of Merton; published *Aristotle et Plethο de Virtutibus*, Oxon., 1752. M.A. from Wadham Coll., 1754; instituted to rectory of Upway, co. Dorset (on presentation of Bishop of Sarum) 1754; to vicarage of Fleet, co. Dorset, on presentation of Geo. Gould), 1762, both of which he held till his death. His will, as "of Upway, co. Dorset, clerk," dated Jan. 24, 1801, was proved by his daughters and executrices, 15th Dec. 1802. In it he alludes to his father's wills, and disposes of messuages in Salisbury. He was twice married, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Gould, of Upwey, co. Dorset, esq., by Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of William Glisson of Marnhull, by whom he had no issue; and to . . . . . (the mother of his children). He had issue—

1. Samuel Fawconer, matriculated at Merton Coll., Oxford, as "son of Edward, of Upway, co. Dorset, clerk," 14 June 1786, aged 17; B.A. 1790; M.A. . . . He was instituted, on

the presentation of the Crown, to the rectory of Pentridge near Cranbourne, co. Dorset, 26 April 1797. He died 9 Nov. 1800. He left issue by his wife . . .—

1. James Fawconer, to whom his grandfather gave certain houses in Salisbury, under the will of his great grandfather.
2. Eliza Fawconer.
3. Samuel Fawconer.
4. Edward Fawconer.

2. Edward Fawconer, matriculated at Worcester Coll., Oxford, as "son of Edward, of Upway, co. Dorset, clerk," 18 June 1794, aged 17. A lieutenant in H.M. service at date of father's will. Is stated to have married a Miss Maskan, or Maskie.

3. Eliza Fawconer, married, as his first wife, the Rev. George Speke Payne, son of the Rev. Samuel Payne, rector of Portland and of Wyke Regis, co. Dorset. She died . . April 1824, aged 51; and was buried at Stoke Abbas, co. Dorset. He died 10 April 1862, aged 85, and was buried at Poorstock, co. Dorset. They had issue—

1. Samuel Henry Payne, died 25 March 1824, aged 18.
2. George Speke Payne, M.R.C.S., married and had issue.
3. Edward Payne, died at St. Kitts in W. Indies, 29 Dec. 1830, aged 19.
4. Mary Payne, born at Buckland Ripers, co. Dorset, 14 June 1805; married, 10 July 1828, Thomas Russell, of Beaminster, co. Dorset, solicitor, by whom she left issue. He died 20 May 1872, aged 73; she died 21 May 1871, aged 65; both buried at Poorstock, co. Dorset.

5. Elizabeth Taylor Payne, died 6 Dec. 1888, aged 74, unmarried; buried at Beaminster, co. Dorset.

4. Mary Francis Fawconer, unmarried in 1801. Married . . . Moody.

5. Sarah Fawconer, married (settlement dated 1 Feb. 1795), Henry Hayes Tizzard, of Weymouth, co. Dorset, solicitor.

In the pedigree, from which the earlier portion of the above account is derived, the Rev. John [Edward] Fawconer, rector of Britford, is assigned a second son, William Fawconer, from whom was descended the successful claimant to the real estate of the intestate Henry Fawconer, in 1789. It appears from Mr. Bartlett's note, that the rector of Britford had no son of the name of William, and it is obvious from the dates given that the filiation is at fault; either a generation has dropped out, or possibly this William was a son, not brother, of Edward who died in 1691, though the statement about William, son of Edward, sword-bearer to the king, etc., seems precise. As given in the MS. the pedigree is as follows:—

"William Fawconer, son of John, rector of Britford, born in Sarum 1618, died rector of Stratford Toney, and was buried thereabout. He married Sarah Harris, and had issue—

"Thomas Harris Fawconer, born at Stratford Toney, about 1697. He married Anna Bullen, about 1724, at St. Paul's, and had issue—

"Anne Fawconer, born about the year, 1724, married to Delarne (or Delarue). This person, by a trial at Chelmsford about the year 1789, obtained, by a verdict, possession of all the freehold of Henry Fawconer, son of Jonathan the lapidary, who was the son of Jonathan No. 5. She has left a son who now enjoys the freehold estates. But query, did his mother or he belong his heirs to the same."

I may be permitted, perhaps, on a future occasion, to

subjoin abstracts of the few wills, etc., mentioned above, with references to the places where they will be found.

ANTHONY S. MASKELYNE.

The Wiltshire Society (vol. i, p. 521; vol. ii, p. 35).—Mr. Charles S. Adye, of Westbury, sends us another invitation card, similar to the one re-produced in our last number, but on a larger scale ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches), and printed along instead of across the page. The details of the design, which bears the name of I. Skinner, are evidently copied from Thomas Burrough's earlier ticket, but somewhat differently arranged. Below, on either side, are two shields, bearing the same insignia as appear in the 1734 print, between which are the words :—

"*Bath*, 1765.

"S^r, You are desired to meet y^r Countrymen Natives of "ye County of WILTS at y^e *Guildhall, on Tuesday, June ye 11th*, "*at ten o'clock*, to accompany the President to ye Abbey Church, "from thence to dinner. Bring this ticket wth you. No. 158. "*Walter Long*, President."

Some light is thrown on the above by the following extract from the *Salisbury Journal* for August 27, 1750.

"We learn from Bristol that at the Annual Meeting of the Wiltshire and Somersetshire Society held last week, there was a very grand appearance of gentlemen, etc., who after going to church and hearing a sermon suitable to the occasion, proceeded to their respective halls to dinner, where upwards of one hundred pounds were collected, for the laudable purpose of putting poor boys of each County apprentice."

From the same journal for September 10, 1750, we take the following :—

"Price 6d.—A Sermon preached at Temple-Church, Bristol, before the Wiltshire Society, at their Annual Feast,

held in that city, August 16, 1750, by Joseph Horler, B.A., Master of the Free School at Wilton."

Ancient Map of the Parish of Warminster.—The accompanying draft was made from a pen-and-ink sketch discovered by Canon Jackson among the Longleat papers. It is a rare memorandum of a parish at so early a date, *circ.* 1 Elizabeth, 1588. Bouram or Burton, now Boreham, was held by Lord William Pawlet, Marquis of Winton, Lord High Treasurer of England. The property of the Mauduits, lords of Warminster, had been broken up into small manors; Smallbrook, a mansion and manor of the Waspails had been bought, with much other property in the parish, by John Wyso, merchant of London. Most of the names of owners may be found in the *History of Warminster*, and most of the places noted in the map retain the same names as now. Dursley, a copse in Upton Scudamore, is now Durtley; Cop hye is Cop Heap; "Conyngers" (Conigre) are rabbit-warrens.

JOHN J. DANIELL.

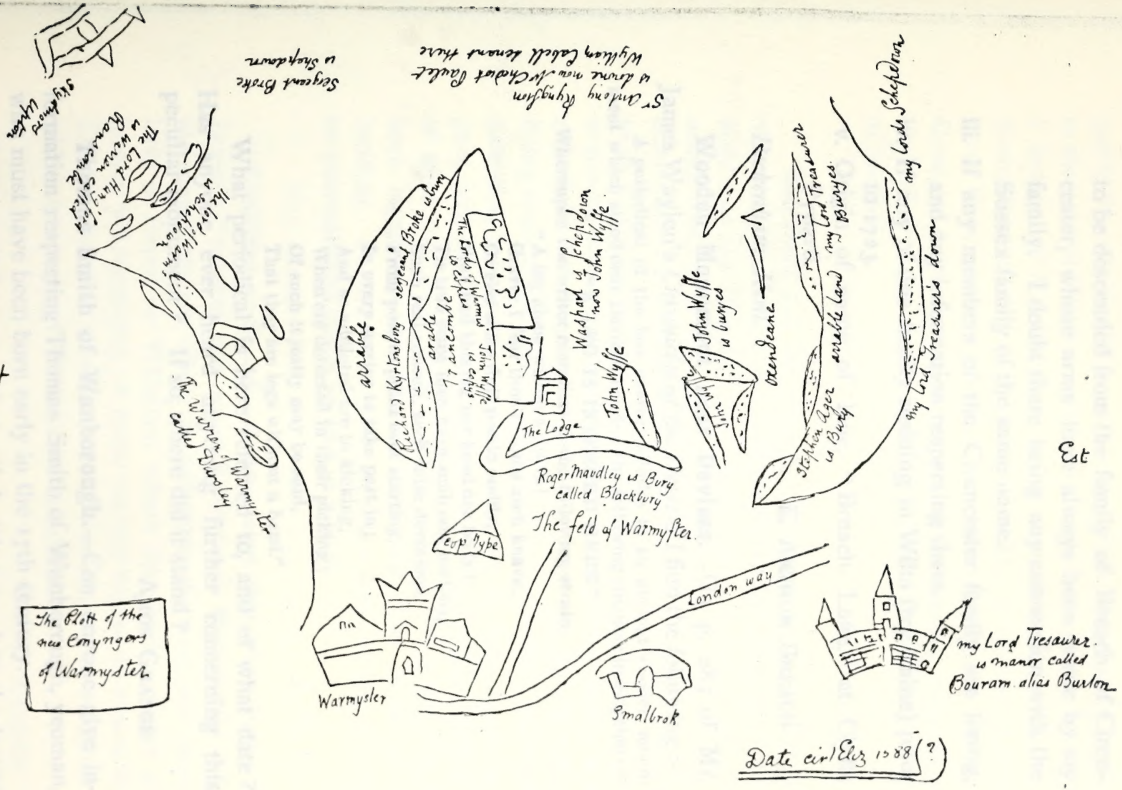
Queries.

Breach (Family of).—I shall be grateful to any reader who will furnish me with any information respecting this family, for the purpose of tracing the pedigree.

WILLIAM BREACH, surgeon on the staff of the Duke of Cumberland; born 1723; had a son William, also a surgeon in practice in London; married, in 1780, Susannah, daughter of Cornelius Bradford, of Midge Hall and Can Court, near Wootton Bassett.

i. Any record of the marriage of Susannah Bradford, which possibly took place at Lydiard Tregose or Broad Hinton?

ii. The descent of Wm. Breach, born in 1723; believed



ANCIENT MAP OF THE PARISH OF WARMINSTER.

to be descended from the family of Breach of Cirencester, whose arms have always been borne by my family. I doubt there being any connection with the Sussex family of the same name.

iii. If any members of the Cirencester family are living, and any information respecting them.

iv. If any of this family residing in Wilts (try Calne) prior to 1723.

v. Origin of name of lane, "Breach Lane," at Clyfle Pypard.

F. Arthur Breach.

Beckenham, Kent.

Wooden Monument near Devizes.—On p. 283 of Mr. James Waylen's *Chronicles of the Devizes* I find the following:—

A periodical of the last century alludes to an ancient wooden monument which stood near Devizes, bearing the following singular inscription:—

"A LEG IS INTERRED HERE."

Whereupon the writer moralizes in the following strain.

"A leg alone within a grave!
Graver I fear thou'rt some arch knave,
Or else some dull poetic noddy,
Pray had this leg nor head nor body?
Tis true some men have such odd notions,
Such real conceit, such false devotions,
From post to pillar ever starting,
In every service to take part in;
And so addicted are to kicking,
When'ere detected in their picking;
Of such it justly may be said,
That they are legs without a head."

What periodical is here referred to, and of what date? Has anyone ever heard anything further concerning this peculiar monument? If so, where did it stand?

Amos Grange.

Thomas Smith of Wanborough.—Can anyone give information respecting Thomas Smith of Wanborough, yeoman, who must have been born early in the 17th century.

In his will (or copy of same), bearing no date, he leaves land and money to sons Thomas and John, to daughter Ann,

and to "son-in-law Thomas Louday's two daughters", and 20*s.* to the poor of Wanborough. The land is described as "which I bought of Mr. Gooding, which was Wilkinses land." A descendant used a coat of arms:—*Az.*, a chevron between three lions passant guardant, *or.* (six ermines on chevron). Crest, a helmet with leopard's head erased, collared and chained, *or.* Can the family be identified with any other branch of Smith?

M. E. Light.

The Maid and the Magpie.—The late Mr. C. A. Wheeler of Swindon is responsible for the following anecdote:—"The Maid and the Magpie" used, in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, to be performed on the stage of many a theatre. Somewhere in print we have seen the chief incident related as of Wroughton origin. A servant girl was being conveyed to prison, accused of stealing silver spoons, the property of her employer. Ascending Wroughton hill, she saw a magpie flying towards the church with apparently a spoon in its beak. Attention was called to it, and someone on foot, happening to pass, was asked to follow and watch. Result was the finding of more than one piece of plate in or on the tower. It has been suggested that Wanborough was the scene of this incident. Further information on this subject would, no doubt, be interesting to others as well as myself.

J. C. P.

Clothiers at Seend.—Aubrey says that when Henry the Seventh "came to the crown, he sent into Flanders for cloathing manufacturers, whom he placed in the west, and particularly at Seend in Wiltshire, where they built several good houses yet remaining; I know not any village so remote from London that can show the like." Can any other evidence be adduced in support of the above statements?

Ernest Talman.

An Imber Nickname.—I have heard it said that there is

nothing which upsets a native of Imber so much as the sobriquet of Bungey, or Bungay, and that they obtained the nickname by roasting a dog so named. Can anyone supply me with further information as to this?

R. JAMES.

A Burial Custom.—There is a Wilts custom of placing a plate heaped up with salt on the breast of a corpse. What is the meaning of this?

L. S. D.

Duchy Ragg Farm, Braydon.—Can anyone explain the origin of this name?

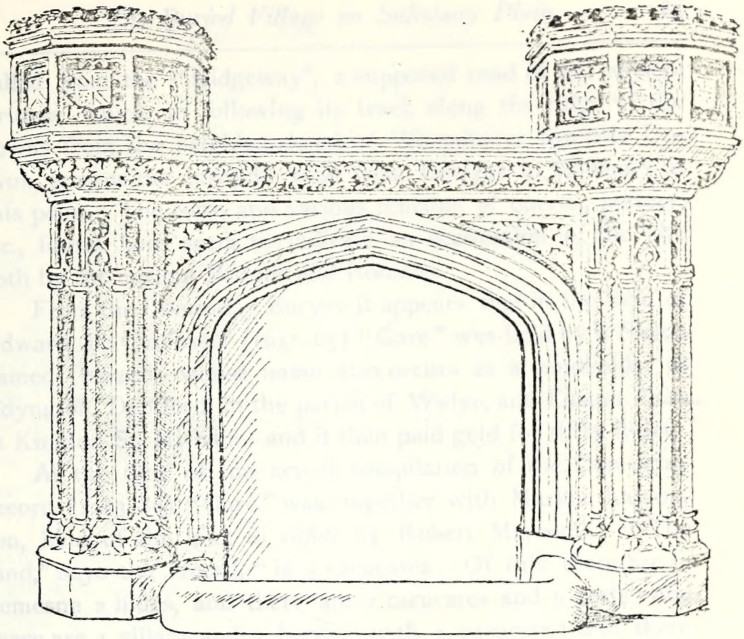
E. J. W.

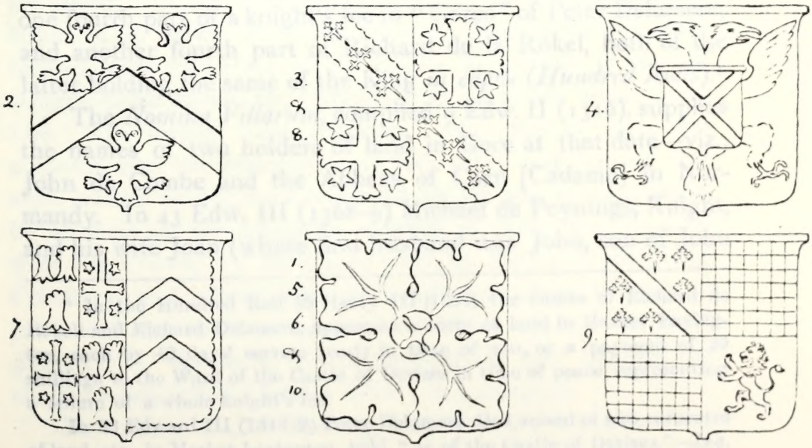
Sketch of Fireplace in Box House.—Said to have been brought from Ashwick in Marshfield, co. Glouc. The panels are numbered from left to right. The arms of Richmond and Webbe occupy the centre panels (3 and 8). Information is requested as to the other coats, and the occasion of their presence.

Replies.

The Buried Village on Salisbury Plain (vol. i, p. 320). The manor or farm of St. John a Gore lies on the open down about two miles south of the village of West Lavington, on the road from Devizes to Salisbury. It is a farm of about 430 acres, and is now a tithing of Market Lavington; but, according to ancient records, was formerly a separate vill and tything in the Hundred of Branch and Dole. The name of Gore seems to be derived from *gára*, an angular point or neck of land stretching out into the plain—a word which, according to Kemble, is itself to be referred to *gár*, a javelin or pike.

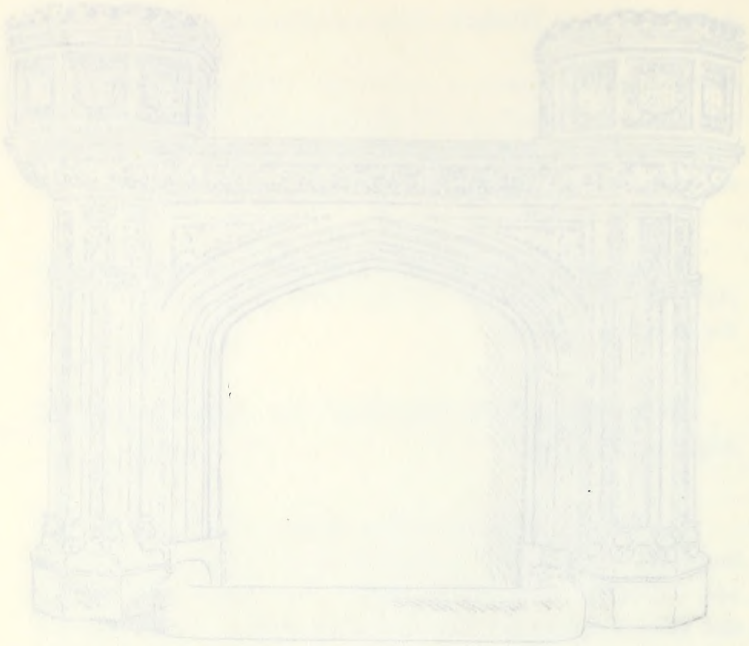
About a quarter of a mile distant is "Gore Cross"—so

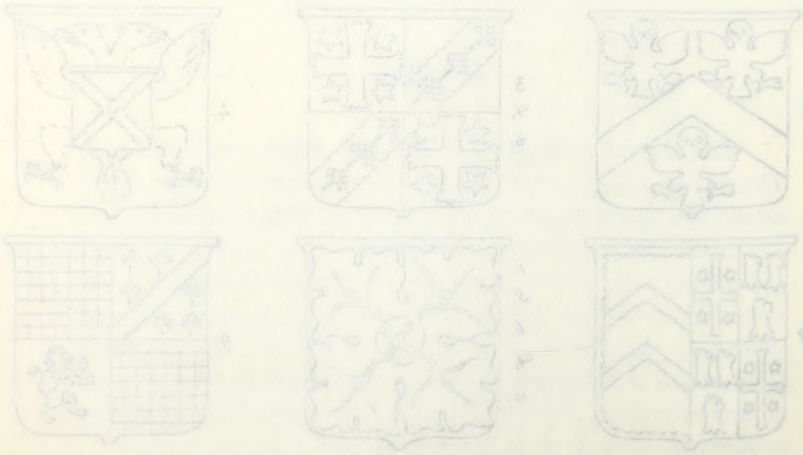




FIRE-PLACE IN BOX HOUSE, WILTS.

(From Pen-and-Ink Drawing by Miss Agnes M Story-Maskelyne).





called from the "Ridgeway", a supposed road of the ancient Britons, which, in following its track along the ridge of the downs from the neighbourhood of Warminster towards Upavon, crosses the turnpike road from Devizes to Salisbury at this point. The coins and various remains of querns, pottery, etc., found here seem to indicate an occupation of the site both by the ancient Britons and Romans.

From the Domesday Survey it appears that in the time of Edward the Confessor (1041–65) "Gare" was held by a Saxon named Osward—whose name also occurs as a landholder at Edyngton, Deptford in the parish of Wylye, and Easton Piers in Kington St. Michael—and it then paid geld for three hides.

At the time of the actual compilation of the Domesday record (1083–86) "Gare" was, together with Market Lavington, held of the king *in capite* by Robert Marescal. "The land," says the record, "is 3 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides, and there are 2 carucates and 6 serfs; and there are 3 villans and 1 bordar, with 1 carucate; and there are 40 acres of pasture. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 50 shillings."

In 3 Edw. I (1274) Robert de la Lee occurs as holder of one fourth part of a knight's fee in "Gares" of Peter Delamere, and another fourth part of Richard de la Rokel, both of the latter holding the same of the King *in capite* (*Hundred Rolls*).[1]

The *Nomina Villarum*, compiled 9 Edw. II (1316), supplies the names of two holders of land in Gore at that date—viz., John de Combe and the Abbess of Caen [Cadamo] in Normandy. In 43 Edw. III (1368–9) Michael de Poynings, Knight, and his wife Joan (whose first husband was John, son of John

[1] In the Hundred Roll 39 Henry III (1254) the names of Richard de Rokell and Richard Delamere, appear as holders of land in Market Lavington, each by 40 days' service yearly in time of war, or a payment of 20 shillings to the Ward of the Castle of Devizes in time of peace, representing a tenure of a whole knight's fee.

In 23 Edward III (1348–9) Peter Delamere died, seised of two carucates of land, etc., in Market Lavington, held "as of the Castle of Devizes."—*Inq. post mortem.*

de Molins) were seized of the manor of "la Gore" or "de la Gore", near Lavington, "la Lee" (Lea near Malmesbury), and other lands in Sussex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Kent (*Inq. post mortem*).

In 21 Richard II (1397) Thomas Plantagenet, of "Woodstock," Duke of Gloucester, sixth son of Edward III, died seised of Gore, Tilshead, and other manors in Wilts (*Inq. p. m.*).

At a later date Gore belonged to the family of Danvers, of Dauntsey. Sir Henry Danvers, earl of Danby, by will dated 1639, charged part of his estates with £50 a year for the repair of the Almshouse at Dauntesey, the maintenance of six poor people therein, and the salary of a schoolmaster. This sum is still paid by the owner of Gore Farm.

The Earl of Danby settled his estates on his nephew Houry, only surviving son of Sir John Danvers "the Regicide", by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Ambrose Dauntesey, of West Lavington, but he dying unmarried in 1654, at the age of 20, and a year before his father, left, according to the inscription on his monument at West Lavington, "all of his great estate in his power" to his sister Anne, wife of Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, co. Oxon. It seems, however, that before his death he had made over some of his estates to trustees to pay his father's large debts—the remainder to go to his sister, Lady Lee. His father, "the Regicide," who died in 1655, was attainted after the restoration, 12 July 1661; and fearing that such estates as had been conveyed by the son in 1654 might be affected by the attainder, a grant of them was obtained from the Crown, 13 December 1661, to Henry Hyde, Lord Cornbury, and others, who declared themselves trustees to carry out the son's arrangements. This applied to much property in Wiltshire, Northamptonshire, and Chelsea, including lands called "John a Gore", in Lavington.

Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, had issue by his wife Ann, sister of Henry Danvers, two daughters, Eleanor and Anne, the eldest of whom eventually became sole heiress, and was

the first wife of James Bertie, first earl of Abingdon, who died in 1699.

In 5 George II (1732) an Act was passed for vesting several manors in Berks, Bucks, Oxon, and Wilts—the estate of Montagu, second earl of Abingdon—in trustees, to be sold for raising money to discharge his debts and incumbrances, and "the manor or farm of St. John a Gore" was accordingly disposed of in 1765 (during the tenure of the property by Willoughby, fourth earl) to Richard Low, of Covent Garden, London, woollen draper, who again conveyed it in 1784 to Thomas Edwards, of Tilshead, by whom it was settled as a marriage portion on his eldest daughter Margaret Mary, wife of John Hayward, of Browfort in the parish of Rowde, whose representatives sold it in 1867 to Frederick Stratton, its present owner.

On several occasions, during a dry summer, the partial failure of the crop in certain places not far distant from the house, seemed to be an indication of the presence of foundations not far underneath, which was found to be the case; and in the spring of 1877, Mr. Stratton determined on removing the soil and opening out the remains of a building at the back of the farm premises, which proved to be the site of the ancient chapel of St. John,[2] traditionally said to have been destroyed by fire, together with the houses belonging to the tything, many ages ago.

The foundations, which varied in width from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 6 in., represented a building consisting simply of nave and chancel, between which was the foundation of an inner wall dividing the two, the nave, 24 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., representing perhaps the original building; to which a chancel 19 ft. by 12 ft. 6 in., may have been subsequently added. Many of the stones bore distinct traces of fire, but there were scarcely any remains of carving to fix a date. One fragment of a string-course might have belonged to the Early English or Decorated

[2] The advowson of the Church of Market Lavington, with the Chapel of Gore, formerly belonged to Edyngton Priory.

period (13th or 14th century); another bore the draught lines of the mason, and there were some coarsely made ridge-tiles, probably also of the 14th century. One small object of lead, about the size of a papal bulla, was exhibited at a meeting of the Societies of Antiquaries of London, and conjectured to have been either the remaining portion of some rude kind of seal, or one of the workmen's passes which enabled them to travel from one county to another in search of work. The latter were ordained to be made of lead in the reign of Richard II.

EDWARD KITE.

Gauntlett Family and Early Tobacoo Pipes (vol. i, pp. 128, 232, 281, 328, 377, 430; vol. ii, p. 46.—In continuation of our article on this subject in the last number, we now proceed to briefly trace the history of tobacco up to the time when it became generally used in England.

Tobacco had been smoked by the American Indians for centuries before the coming of Columbus, who, with his followers, was probably the first to witness the custom which has now taken such deep root in Europe. The first time, however, that we hear of it is in an account transmitted from Hayti to Peter Martyr in 1496. Cortez, when he invaded Mexico in 1519, found the Aztecs and their unhappy king, Montezuma, in the full enjoyment of the luxury. Six years later a minute account of the fragrant weed and its properties was written by Hernandez de Orvieto, who introduced it into Spain. Still later, in 1570, Lovel describes it in his *Adversaria*, and we are told that the fragrant weed was then under cultivation in England, though Mr. Arber assigns the first mention in English to one Frampton, who wrote in 1577.

The date generally assigned for its introduction into Europe is 1560, when Jean Nicot, sent as an envoy from Catherine da Medicis to Portugal, purchased, from the keeper of the prison at Lisbon, a plant of tobacco which had been brought over from Florida by a Flemish merchant. Having

cultivated it, he gave a plant to the Papal Nuncio, Cardinal Saint Crové (who introduced it into Italy), and carried another to his queen, who took an immediate fancy to it.

It would appear that the art of smoking was introduced into England by Ralph Lane, who was sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, as governor of Virginia. On his return to England, in 1586, he is said to have presented Raleigh with an Indian pipe, showing him how to use it. The latter's powerful influence was doubtless the cause of its rapid progress, for Paul Hentzner, who visited England in 1598, tells us, as to his visit to the bear-garden in Southwark:—"At these spectacles, and everywhere else, the English are constantly smoking tobacco, and in this manner: they have pipes on purpose, made of clay."

Sir James Long (according to Aubrey) set the fashion in Wiltshire, and other persons doubtless carried it into the other counties, until in a very few years it became a national habit, indulged in by poor as well as rich. Aubrey also tells us that at first the rich used pipes made of silver, while the poor contented themselves with a "walnut shell and a straw", but the latter contrivance soon gave way to the clay.

It is said that the cost of tobacco was originally worth its weight in silver, but with the increased demand the manufacture of it increased and the price decreased. This may be fairly gathered from a couple of extracts—the first taken from *A Perfect Description of Virginia*, printed in 1649.

"The inferior inhabitants and ordinary sort of men cultivated tobacco; and in tobacco they can make £20 sterling a man, at 3*d.* a pound, per annum. And this they find and know, and the present gain is that, that puts out all endeavours from the attempting of others more staple and sollid and rich commodities out of the heads and hands of the common people."

We also know that smoking went on in the House of Commons at this epoch. That the price quickly decreased may be shown from the MS. account of household expenses

kept by the Rev. William Hamilton, minister of the parish of Eastwood, near Glasgow, *e.g.*, "Meii, 1651. It. to Anoro Carnduff for 4 pound of tobacco £1."

It must be remembered that this sum of money is of Scotch currency, the Scotch pound being equal to twenty-pence sterling.

The above facts concerning the early history of tobacco in England, will account for the fact that a man like Thomas Tolston might easily make his fortune out of the sale of tobacco and pipes.

Raleigh of Downton.—Mr. Rawleigh Humphries' query[1] (vol. i, p. 525) anent the family of Dean Raleigh opens up the wider question of the existence of male descendants of Raleigh of Downton, in whom probably centred the male representation of the immortal Sir Walter, unless Philip, Sir Walter's only surviving grandson, left issue. This Philip Raleigh had license to marry, Jan. 15, 1667-8, (Vicar-Gen.), Frances Greenville of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, spinster. He proved his mother's will in 1674, and was alive in 1695, after which date he seems to disappear.

In the hope that some of the genealogical correspondents of *Wiltshire N. & Q.* may be disposed to follow out the line of Raleigh of Downton, I append the following few notes, which contain all that I have been able to collect.

Sir Carew Raleigh, the first of the family who settled at Downton, entered his pedigree in the Visitation of Wilts 1623. He was knighted in 1601, and sat as M.P. for Wilts 1584-5, 1586-7, Ludgershall 1588-9, Fowey 1601, Downton 1604-11, 1621-2. By his wife, Dorothy Wroughton, he had three sons—

1. Gilbert, his heir.
2. Walter, afterwards Dean of Wells.
3. George, who probably died young.

[1] Mr. Humphries informs us of the following errors in the printing of his query:—'Sawpits' should be 'tanpits'; 'Eddrels' should be 'Eddolls.'—Ed. *W. N. & Q.*

kept by the Rev. William Hamilton, minister of the parish of Eastwood, near Glasgow, e.g., "Mel, 1651. It to Anoro Carnduff for 4 pound of tobacco £1."

It must be remembered that this sum of money is of Scotch currency, the Scotch pound being equal to twenty-pence sterling.

The above facts concerning the early history of tobacco in England, will account for the fact that a man like Thomas Tolston might easily make his fortune out of the sale of tobacco and pipes.

Raleigh of Downton.—Mr. Rawleigh Humphries' query[1] (vol. i, p. 325) anent the family of Dean Raleigh opens up the wider question of the existence of male descendants of Raleigh of Downton, in whom probably centred the male representation of the immortal Sir Walter, unless Philip, Sir Walter's only surviving grandson, left issue. This Philip Raleigh had license to marry, Jan. 15, 1667-8, (Vicar-Gen.), Frances Greenville of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, spinster. He proved his mother's will in 1674, and was alive in 1695, after which date he seems to disappear.

In the hope that some of the genealogical correspondents of *Wiltshire N. & Q.* may be disposed to follow out the line of Raleigh of Downton, I append the following few notes, which contain all that I have been able to collect.

Sir Carew Raleigh, the first of the family who settled at Downton, entered his pedigree in the Visitation of Wilts 1623. He was knighted in 1601, and sat as M.P. for Wilts 1584-5, 1586-7, Ludgershall 1588-9, Fowey 1601, Downton 1604-11, 1621-2. By his wife, Dorothy Wroughton, he had three sons—

1. Gilbert, his heir.
2. Walter, afterwards Dean of Wells.
3. George, who probably died young.

[1] Mr. Humphries informs us of the following errors in the printing of his query:—'Sawpits' should be 'tanpits'; 'Eddrels' should be 'Eddells.'—Ed. *W. N. & Q.*

GILBERT RALEIGH of Downton, eldest son, was M.P. for Downton in 1614. He married Lucy, dau. of Sir Giles Wroughton of Broadhinton, knt., and had issue besides two daughters, two sons, all born before 1623—

1. Gilbert, his heir.
2. Walter, matric. from Magdalen Coll., Oxford, 12 July 1639, aged 16.

GILBERT RALEIGH of Downton, eldest son, aged two in 1623, matric. from Magdalen Coll., Oxford, 9th Feb. 1638-9, aged 15. Was M.P. for Downton 1661 till his decease in 1675. He was father of

SIR CHARLES RALEIGH of Downton, knt., who matric. from Magdalen Coll., 21st May 1669, aged 16. Knighted 1 Aug. 1681. M.P. for Downton 1685-7, 1689-90, 1690-5, and 1695, till his death in 1698. His wife was Frances, daughter of Robert Earnely, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Midx. (lic. to marry 7 Oct. 1692—Fac. Office), who after his death married Francis Cole, of Middle Temple, esq., (lic. 3 Aug. 1699—Fac. Off.)

They were probably the parents of CAREW RALEIGH, M.P. for Downton in 1698-1700, 1700-1, 1701-2.

WALTER RALEIGH, second son of Sir Carew, matric. from Magdalen Coll., 5 Nov. 1602, aged 16 B.A. 1605. M.A. 1608. D.D. 1636. Dean of Wells 1642. Died 10 Oct. 1646. Buried in Wells Cathedral. By his wife Mary, dau. of — Gibbes, he had issue, besides six daughters—

1. George, bapt. 28 July 1625; married Judith Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, Suffolk (lic. Fac. Off.) 29 Aug. 1663; he "of Chedzey, co. Somerset," aged 30 (*sic*); she 24.
2. Henry, bapt. 5 June 1626, living 1662.
3. Walter, bapt. 29 May 1630, living 1662.
4. John, bapt. 18 June 1631, living 1662.
5. Carew, bapt. 31 Dec. 1638, buried 1639.

It will thus be obvious that there are several sources from which the Raleigh descent might be perpetuated.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

The Lushill and Samborne Families (vol. i, pp. 373 and 564; vol. ii, p. 43).—Since writing my note in the last number, I have had an opportunity of consulting the valuable and interesting MS., Harley 807, referred to by Mr. Everitt. Something of its history is given in a note prefixed to it:—"This booke of Pettigrees is the hand writinge of Robert Glover, Esqre, Somerset Herald, and from the Executrix of Ralph Brooke, Esqre., York Herald, came to the hands of me, Tho. Cole, A^o^. 1629."

Glover, a brilliant representative of the scholarly erudition and infinite industry, never wholly absent from his Society,[1] was born in 1544, and died in 1588. His MS. collections were dispersed, and his work has been largely used, but not acknowledged, by subsequent authors, better cognisant than he of the possibilities of print. He is even stated to have stood in the same relation to Sir William Dugdale, as Brian Twyne to the Oxford historian Anthony Wood. Wood and Dugdale have secured themselves imperishable repute, while Twyne and Glover, from whose vast stores they respectively borrowed, are forgotten, and their shades, if they resent the theft, have no consolation but to reflect, like all antiquaries at times have occasion to, that there is no such thing as private property in historical facts—a very suitable sentiment for these pages.

No candid person can, I think, after examining this MS. (Harley 807) fail to be convinced that it is founded on another noteworthy MS. in the same collection, Harley 1074, the source of those curious tables printed in vol. i of the *Collectanea*. This latter is, I believe, the work of an earlier herald, indeed, the parts printed, as above, are referred to the latter end of Henry VIII's reign; and certainly the matter would have been less "topical" at any subsequent period, for the tables show the consanguinity through the "Lady Margaret" and her mother and grandmother, wife and daughter of Sir John Beauchamp of Lydiard Tregoze, of many of the English

[1] The College of Arms.

nobility to that King. I would even go further, and hazard the suggestion that Harley 1047 is of the same authorship as, or of common origin with, the notes printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps from the "Aske Collections", then in his possession. At least one rare series of descents (of Bitton in Gloucestershire) is common to all three texts; but to this last named MS. I have not access.

Harley 807 may, therefore, be considered as an edition, revised by a very competent hand, of genuine early work. Such is the descent of Lushill and others, at fo. 66 b., from Shotisbroke, an amplification and correction of a like attempt at fo. 117 of Harley 1074. I propose to defer any particular account of this entry, in the hope of obtaining copies of the tricks of arms which accompany it. I may mention, however, that the coat of Oliver St. John, who married the heiress of Beauchamp, is here given as "*Az.*, a bend *G.* on a chief of the second two mullets pierced *or*", a variant which is new to me.

Some entries, on the other hand, are peculiar to Glover's MS., and the Wriothesley pedigree, with the descent from de Dunstanville *alias* Castle Combe, Lushill, etc., at fo. 27, is one of them.

ANTHONY S. MASKELYNE.

Banker Smith (vol. i, p. 568).—In the number of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries* for December 1895, I mentioned that Mr. Smith, known as "Banker Smith", had written an amusing account of a kind of riot—a copy of which I append :—

"Borough of Wootton Bassett Wilts. } The information and complaint of William Hawkins and John Chivers, son and servant to Mrs. Ann Hawkins of the Angel Inn, in the said borough, who, on their separate oaths, saith, that on Tuesday night, the 19th day of this instant, March 1822, the following persons was assembled at the Angel Inn, aforesaid, namely, Thomas Short, Thomas Blanchett, Edward Watkins, Marke Heale, William Cousins, Timothy Cousins, Wm. Hunt, George Jeffries, John Franklin, Thomas Smith, Richard Titcombe, Thomas Morse, James Horsell, (and several others) labourers of the said borough, who sat and drank from seven o'clock till ten the same evening, and got drunk and became tumultuous, and disturbed the peace of the said Inn by rioting, challenging, fighting, and cursing and swearing most vehemently, and in such a manner as to bid defiance to all rule and order, and to the great annoyance of His Majesty's subjects in the said borough. Therefore, on hearing the *sricks* and cries vociferating therefrom (*sic*), I, John Smith, Mayor of the said borough, went to the place from

whence it appeared the *shrieks* and cries came from, and the following women were assembled there in fear to witness the riotous proceedings, namely, Mary, mother of Thomas Morse aforesaid, and Ann, the mother of Thomas Short; and on my arrival, I found many of those persons, hereinbefore described, assembled in front of the said Inn, challenging and fighting, against the peace of our said Lord, the King, and as I had no peace officer present, I entered the said Inn amidst a party of the rioters, demanding peace, and I saw Thomas Morse with part of his clothes off, fencing with several others of the party hereinbefore mentioned, who cursed and swore several times in my presence, and said that he did not care for the Mayor—he may go and be damned for all he cared—I immediately looked at my watch, and found the time was between eleven and twelve o'clock, and requested that the house should be shut up, and the rioters turned out; and I was informed the next day, by Mr. William Warman of the said borough, that the said parties assembled together in or near the Market Place, in the said borough, from and after I left them on that same night, hallooing and hooting, to the great annoyance of His Majesty's subjects, and against the peace of our said Lord, the King, at or near the hour of midnight. "Sworn before me,

"J. SMITH."

Many of those whose names are mentioned, are well remembered by me. They were mostly agricultural labourers, and, as in the year 1822 there was a "dismal depression" in that pursuit, wages being very low and work scarce, it is not improbable that these men had not long before had their "election money", namely, the gratuity they were accustomed to receive for voting, which was usually about twenty guineas, but in 1812 it reached the sum of forty-five. The first-named, Thomas Short, was a short thick-set man, and a very "ugly customer" in a fight. On one occasion, there was a desperate battle between him and Baker Priddy, when it was said the blows could be heard a long way off.[1] In the summer of 1803, there was every indication that Napoleon Bonaparte would attempt an invasion of England, an army being assembled at Boulogne. On Sunday, the 24th of July in that year, there was a meeting in the Town Hall to enroll volunteers, when about seventy entered their names, the first signature being that of Thomas Short, with the word "A Briton", written after

[1] On referring to a list of special constables (eighty in number) sworn in at the Town Hall, Wootton Bassett, on Thursday the 25th of November, 1830, on the occasion of the agricultural riots in this county, I find that Thomas Short's name appears almost at the top of the roll. Whilst the swearing in was being proceeded with, a stone came through one of the windows and struck Thomas Calley, Esq., of Burderop, on the head, drawing blood.

his name. All the documents connected with that event (with many others) were kindly presented to me by the daughter of the Mayor, Mr. Hollister, the same clever lady who did the sketches for the election picture of the procession in 1888. Among them is the speech written out for his Worship by Mr. Stephen Stout, an attorney of the place. It is to the following effect:—

"GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS.

"The Mayor of this borough addresses you as a servant and subject to his King and Country, to call on your assistance, when wanting, in defence of this happy kingdom, now threatened by the prevailing Constitution of France. Should the enemy obtain the wished-for effect, you, and all true Brittons must be made sacrifices to French ambition, such as plunder, massicre, debauchery and other diabollical mischiefs. Let us, my friends and Brittons, come forward and volunteer our services in defence of our Country and the Constitution of old England, as prescribed by the several Acts of Parliament so to do. Our services will be doubly useful in case of necessity, by being armed and instructed beforehand, and conducted by experienced officers, approved of by His Majesty, King George the Third, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The service, it is hoped, will be short, under the assistance of our Almighty God, and there is the greatest hope and reason to believe, that the knowledge of the hearts of all Englishmen, and their fighting the enemy, will be sufficient to prevent the enemy from putting a foot on the English shore to rob us of our lives and liberties.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

The second name on the list of delinquents at the Angel, is that of Thomas Blanchett. In the early part of the century he joined Colonel Villiers's Regiment of Fencibles, and afterwards became servant to Major Wyndham of Salisbury, from which he used to be called "Major" Blanchett. He lived to be considerably over ninety, and was for many years beadle in the town. He was one of the four persons who informed me that they were witnesses of the ducking of Peggy Lawrence in the Weir-pond, filled up in 1836. This old lady appears in the election picture in a red cloak, with a basket of apples which she is selling to some boys. The other persons who said they had seen her immersion, were named Wiggins, Knighton, and Hunt. The third name on the list of those at the Angel, is that of Edward Watkins. At the Summer Assizes at Salisbury, in 1819, he was arraigned (being then about 18 years old) with his brother, Robert Watkins, for the murder and

robbery of Mr. Stephen Rodway, of Cricklade, at Purton Stoke. He was acquitted ; the only thing he had to do with the matter, being that he hid the pistol in a patch of potatoes near Noremarsh. His brother was found guilty, and was hanged near the spot where the murder was committed, on the 30th July 1819. Just at the moment the drop fell, there was the most terrific storm of thunder and lightning ever known in these parts, which had the most profound effect on the ten thousand persons who witnessed the execution. Although under three years old (incredible as it may seem), I have a recollection of the dreadful weather. Edward Watkins lived to a good old age, and was respected. His brother was innocent of the murder, no doubt, although he was present and had some of the money, according to what he told a gentleman (who informed me) at Marlborough, the night previous to his execution. Mr. Stephen Stout, came from Marshfield to Wootton Bassett, in 1800. He died in 1811, in indigence. On one occasion, he was seen vapouring about the town with a big stick, and saying, that if he could catch the scoundrel "he would break every bone in his skin," for calling him a fool. He said, that "if he had been called a rogue he would not have cared, but would not be called a fool."

W. F. Parsons.

Ecclesiastical Memorials in Private Hands (vol. i, pp. 371, 427, 570).—On looking through your first volume it has struck me that I might add to your list of examples. There is, or was, some short time ago, in the garden of Mr. Stone at Winsley, a handsome font, formerly in Winsley Church, Wilts. There were also in the vicarage gardens at Steeple Ashton a couple of fonts, formerly in the churches of Keevil and Seend.

I think it would be also well to mention, although these are not ecclesiastical, that Bristol High Cross is now in the grounds of Stourhead, and that Temple Bar, which originally

formed the entrance gate to the City of London, is now to be seen at the entrance to Dauntsey Park.

Sydenham, Kent. H. JEVONS.

A Remarkable Chancel (vol. ii, p. 39).—I am unable to instance any other examples of chancels with receding walls in Wiltshire, but I have heard two explanations of the formation. The first is that the church was originally built in the form of a ship, but the nave would naturally have been of the same width and character as the chancel. It would be necessary, in such case, therefore, to assume that the nave had been subsequently enlarged. Another theory is that the upward expansion was intended to convey the idea of the prayers of the faithful increasing in power as they mounted upward.

C. S.

Mungwell, Wilts (vol. i, pp. 526, 573).—C. H. M. is quite right in supposing that this extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine* is an error for Mongewell, Oxfordshire. The *Salisbury Journal* for 10th December 1750, records the same intelligence, thus:—"On Monday last, a dispensation past the Great Seal of England to enable the Rev. Thos. Sadler, M.A., chaplain to the Rt. Hon. the Lady Vicountess Dowager Balmerino, to hold the Rectory of Elington (*alias* Wroughton) in the County of Wilts and Diocese of Salisbury; with the Rectory of Mangwell, in the County and Diocese of Oxford."

Notes on Books.

COUNTY RECORDS OF THE SURNAMES OF FRANCUS, FRANCEIS, FRENCH, IN ENGLAND; A.D. 1100–1350. By A. D. WELD FRENCH. Boston: Privately printed. 1896.

In March 1894, we had the pleasure of noticing a former work by this same author, on the *French* family, and the present is the third volume he has devoted to the subject. In

it he gathers together the earlier records which he collected for his Index Armorial—every record, in fact, bearing upon the name. To those who are interested in the family, this stout volume will be doubly interesting; but to those who have no special desire that way, many of the records (which are all fully translated) are of much intrinsic interest. Take for instance the first of the records relating to Devizes:—"A.D. 1295.—Gilbertus Fraunceys, junior, burgess, was returned for Devizes to the Parliament at Westminster, on the 13th of November, which was prorogued to the 27th of November in the same year." And yet, Mr. Waylen, in his history of the town, tells us that all names of representatives before the reign of Edward II are lost. The *French* records relating to Wiltshire are numerous, and occupy 23 out of 594 pages, and the volume is completed with a full index.

Miscellanea.

THE WILTS RECORD SOCIETY.[1]

Slowly but surely the cause of historical study in Wiltshire is gaining ground. Valuable as the publications of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society have been in the past, never has the *Magazine* been so efficient as under its present editorship. A little more than three years ago, on the analogy of like ventures which have proved successful elsewhere, the first number of *Wilts Notes and Queries* appeared. And now the archæological apparatus which experience has approved in other counties is made complete for Wiltshire, by the appearance of the first volume of the newly formed *Wilts Record Society.*

[1] *Churchwardens' Accounts of S. Edmund and S. Thomas, Sarum,* (1448–1702), with other documents. By Henry James Fowle Swayne, Recorder of Wilton. Salisbury: Bennett Brothers, Journal Office, 1896.

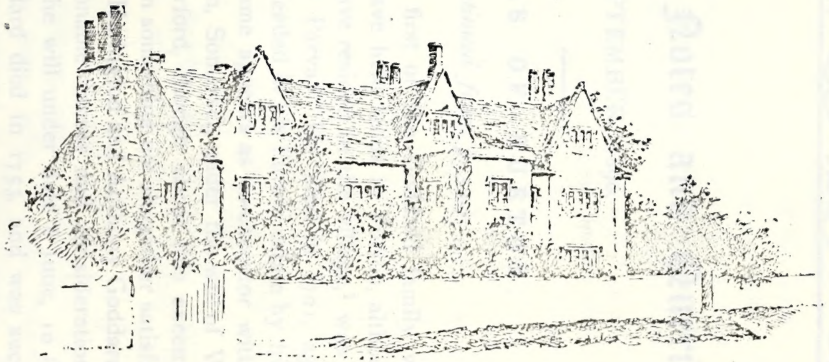
For most of the counties in England historical collections have at one time or another been made, consisting of extracts from records, etc., and these collections, which in some cases have been the bases of magnificent county histories, are accessible to the public in local or in London museums. The individual labour involved in their preparation was generally enormous. Years spent in repositories of MSS., themselves not easy of access, were the necessary preliminary of the author's undertaking, which, too often, he never even lived to attempt. For Wiltshire this work has never been done. The dispersion by auction of the Phillipps' collections and of the memoranda of the late Canon Jackson, are a reminder that others before us have conceived the plan, Sir Thomas Phillipps of illustrating the history of the county from public, and Canon Jackson from MSS. in private hands. Into the causes of the complete and comparative failure of the one and the other of these eminent antiquaries, we need not stay to enquire, but the differentiation of their methods is highly interesting. Sir Thomas Phillipps, a man of leisure and fortune, was able to pursue his investigations in town. From the Heralds' College, from Doctor's Commons, and from the national records, he caused whole books and calendars to be transcribed. Canon Jackson, according to his opportunities, gathered what lay to his hand in local collections of deeds and the like.

The object of a Record Society is to accomplish almost mechanically the double enterprise. Until it is accomplished all attempts at compiling a general History of the County must inevitably prove futile. Brief jottings will continue to appear in the pages of *Notes and Queries*, and finished essays on definite subjects in the Archæological Society's *Magazine*, but for page after page of crude material relating to the county as a whole, neither can find space, yet without such material no real advance in historical study can be made. The "Feet of Fines", the "Subsidy Rolls", etc., must all be transcribed by paid agents in London, as has been and is being done for other counties, from York to Somerset; the MS. of these agents

may with advantage be revised by local Committees, acquainted from infancy with the place-names of their district, which cannot, by the greatest experts in ancient handwritings, be read with certainty from the old rolls. Side by side with this, the more urgent labour, local records will be disinterred and edited, and such volumes as the *Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Edmund and St. Thomas, Sarum*, will be the result.

It is a handsome book in imperial 8vo, of 40 pages prefatory matter, and 403 pages text, which does credit to the publishers. Seldom enough it happens that it is possible for children to fulfil a task left unaccomplished by a beloved parent. The work, which perhaps for years has been recognized as a family interest, is left incomplete, and if it is to be edited and presented to the world at all, the aid of strangers has to be called in. It was Mrs. Straton's happiness to be able to complete her father, the late Mr. Swayne's, undertaking, and in completing it, to inaugurate a series, as we hope, of publications of the utmost value. The book is thus a memorial volume, and, by a sad fate, of father and daughter alike, for, prior to its appearance, Mrs. Straton herself had passed away.

We must content ourselves at present with thus generally calling attention to the new Society; of the contents of its first volume we shall have more to say hereafter. But before that opportunity occurs we trust that the Secretary of the Society, C. R. Straton, esq., West Lodge, Wilton, Salisbury, will have received from many of our readers more substantial evidence of their appreciation and support.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

SEPTEMBER, 1896.

ANNALS OF PURTON.

(Continued from p. 53.)

FRANCIS, the first of the Goddard family who is recorded to have held lands in Purton, although he appears to have resided in the village,[1] was buried at Somerford Parva.[2] He died in 1701, aged 62, and was succeeded in his Purton estate by his third son, Anthony, whose name appears as co-executor with John Harington, of Kelveston, Somerset, under the will of William White, of Little Somerford, though about this executorship there seems to have been something not altogether satisfactory, for we find that "John Harington and Anthony Goddard", for divers good and reasonable causes and considerations, renounced execution of the will under date 6 June, 10 George (1724). Anthony Goddard died in 1753, and was succeeded by his only son Richard, whose only daughter and heiress Margaret subsequently (in 1792) became the wife of Robert Wilson. Margaret's daughter, Sarah, married, on 14th October 1824, Richard Miles, who purchased the Purton

[1] Vide Burke's *Commoners*, vol. iv, p. 328.

[2] Vide *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 2nd series, vol. i, p. 39.

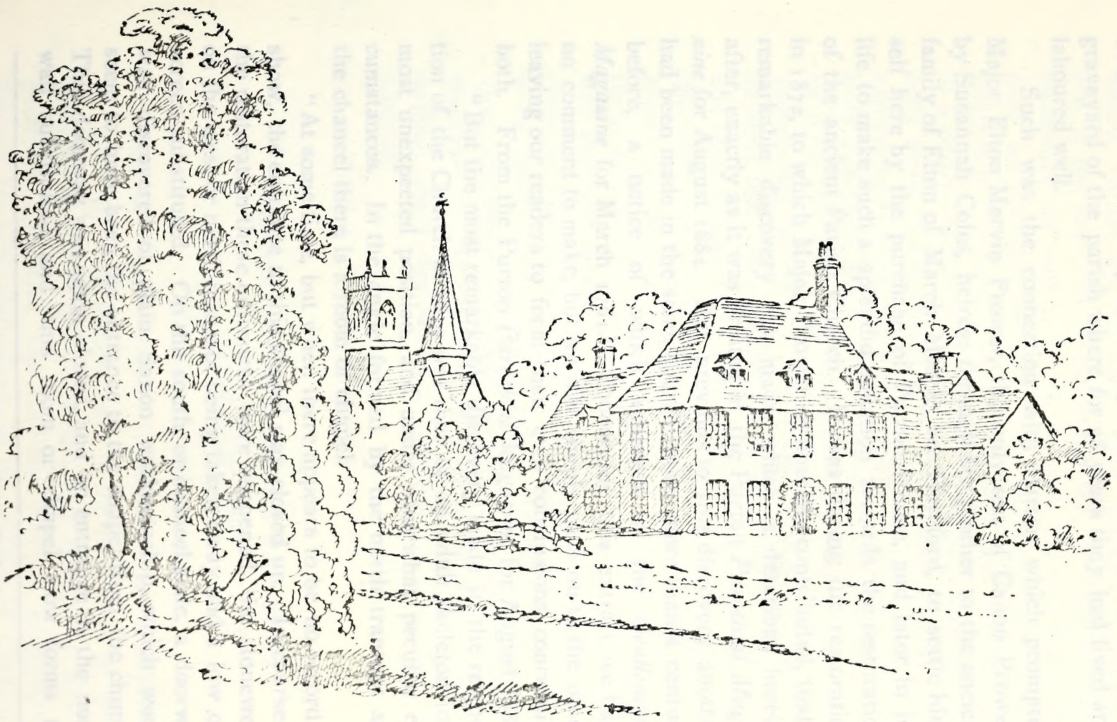
House Estate from his mother, Mrs. Wilson[1]; and with this purchase, the interest of this ancient Saxon race in Purton passed away. There are a few more interesting details concerning this old house, which forms one of the illustrations to this number, which may well be stated here.

With the presentation in 1771 of the Rev. John Prower to the vicarage of Purton began the connection of his name with the parish, happily not yet wholly severed. He was a Dorsetshire man, and as such doubtless worthily known to the patron, Lord Shaftesbury.[2] Paternally descended from a family of long residence at Durweston in that county, until his father, Robert Prower, M.D., first settled and practised his profession at Cranborne. Dr. Robert Prower married at Winterbourne Whitchurch, 23 September 1745, Frances, daughter and co-heiress of John Mervin, son of Edward Mervin, of Salisbury, by Frances his wife, sole daughter and heiress of Francis Sheldon, of Manston, co. Dorset, thus endowing his children, of whom the vicar was the only male, with an abundance of ancient descent; for the manor of Manston had come by inheritance to Sheldon Mervin, his wife's uncle, who died unmarried, without any break, from its ancient lords the Manstons of Manston in the 13th century.

John Prower, the vicar, married Anne, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Christopher Lipyeatt, son of Thomas Lipyeatt, who was son of another Christopher: all were of Marlborough in this county. He was born 7 Nov. 1747, died 29 Nov. 1827, and was buried at Purton on the 7th December following, leaving behind him an only son, his successor in the cure, John Mervyn Prower, better and affectionately remembered as Canon Prower. He spent well nigh all his life working in the parish, and died full of years and honour on the 2nd of April 1869, at the great age of 85.

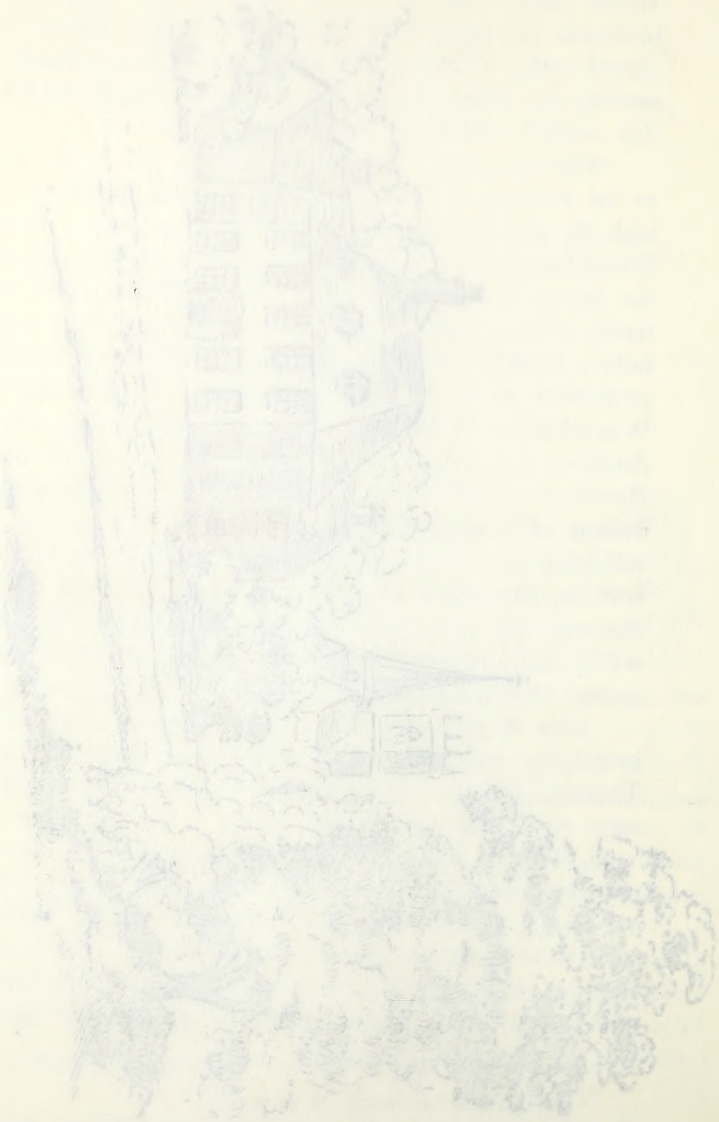
[1] Vide Burke's *Commoners*, vol. iv, p. 328.

[2] It is stated, however, he was presented by the Bishop on a lapse. Vide *Wiltshire Institutions.*



PURTON HOUSE.

From an Old Drawing.



Father and son they rest in peace near each other in the graveyard of the parish where for 98 years they had lived and laboured well.

Such was the connection with Purton which prompted Major Elton Mervin Prower, the only son of Canon Prower, by Susannah Coles, heiress through her mother to the ancient family of Elton of March Marcle, co. Hereford, to settle himself here by the purchase of Purton House, and later in his life to make such a splendid donation towards the restoration of the ancient Parish Church. It was during the restoration in 1872, to which Major Prower so liberally contributed, that a remarkable discovery was made, which is described hereinafter, exactly as it was printed in the Purton *Parochial Magazine* for August 1884. But previous to this discovery another had been made in the same church rather more than a century before, a notice of which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1761.[1] Concerning this extract we have no comment to make, but we will simply pass on to the other, leaving our readers to form their own conclusions concerning both. From the Purton *Parochial Magazine*, for August 1884:

"But the most remarkable discovery made in the restoration of the Church in 1872 was that of an adult skeleton in a most unexpected position, and under somewhat peculiar circumstances. In the angle formed by the north transept and the chancel there is a room or chapel.

"At some time, but when there appears to be no record to show, the entrance to this chapel was closed up. In course of the restoration these entrances were reopened, the stonework on the west or north transept being taken away and a low oak screen substituted. On the south, or chancel aisle, a doorway was discovered of plain Saxon workmanship, which would seem to have been the entrance to the chapel from the church. This doorway was again closed, and an entrance in the north wall substituted, and this room or chapel now forms the

[1] See p. 118 of this number of *W. N. & Q.*

vestry. When the workmen were engaged in pinning the end of the east wall of this chapel into the chancel wall they discovered the wall to be hollow, and about 5 feet from the floor, on opening the wall, they found the skeleton above referred to lying at full length, the head and shoulders lying in a cavity cut out in the chancel wall, the remainder of the body being in the chapel wall. The cavities in both walls had evidently been specially prepared for the reception of the body, and when it had been deposited in the position intended for it the face of the wall was built up and no doubt remained undisturbed till found. There was a vague understanding formerly that it was a place not to be entered. The tradition had been handed down from father to son, and that was all. But there was a reason for this, and it was supposed to be known to the then vicar, the Rev. Canon Prower, for some thirty or forty years before his death, when it was suggested that the room should be put in order to be used for a robing room, he requested that reference should not again be made to the place, that its history bore some reference to a former vicar, and that a dark deed had been committed there. The discovery of the skeleton will tend rather to intensify than explain away the mystery attached to this part of the Church."

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

CHOLDERTON.

(Continued from p. 75.)

FEET OF FINES. *Wilts.* [*Michaelmas, 33 Elizabeth.*]

A.D. 1591.—At Westminster in the octaves of St. Michael. Between Richard Tutt, gentleman, and Humphrey Sidenham, gentleman, plaintiffs, and Cuthbert Reeves, gentleman, and Elianor his wife, deforciants of the manor of Choldryngton with the appurtenances, and of 5 messuages, 5 gardens, 380

acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, and 440 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, 100 acres of gorse and heather and common of pasture for all beasts in Choldryngton, Allyngton and Farley. Plea of covenant was summoned. Cuthbert and Elianor acknowledged the right of Richard as of their gift to him and Humphrey, and quit-claimed from themselves and their heirs to Richard and Humphrey and the heirs of Richard for ever. And moreover they warranted to Richard and Humphrey and the heirs of Richard, against Cuthbert and his heirs, and against Elianor and her heirs forever. And Richard and Humphrey gave Cuthbert and Elianor £600 sterling.

IBID. [*Easter*, 41 *Elizabeth.*]

A.D. 1598.—At Westminster, in the quindene of Easter. Between John Hardinge, gentleman, plaintiff, and Francis Swetnam, gentleman, and William Benger, gentleman, deforciants of 3 houses, 3 gardens, 3 orchards, 400 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 500 acres of pasture and common of pasture for all animals, with the appurtenances in Cholderton *alias* Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned. Francis and William acknowledged the right of John as of their gift, and quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to John and his heirs forever. And moreover both warranted to John against themselves and the heirs of each of them for ever. For this John gave them £400 sterling.

PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY in the Reign of Elizabeth.

[Cc 11. No. 58.]

Petition to Sir Thomas Egerton, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

A.D. 1599.—Your Orator, John Cowper of Stawntondrewe, Somerset, esquire, sheweth, That whereas one John Thorneburgh, the elder, was seized in fee simple of and in the farm of Choldrington in Wilts, with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging: of which farm and lands, etc., one Robert Noyes was seized for and during the term of

his natural life, each being so seized, a concord was had between the said John Thorneburgh and Robert Noyes concerning the premises; viz., that the said Noyes should surrender his whole interest in the premises to the said Thorneburgh in return for a rent charge of £40 or 40 marks for and during the term of the life of the said Robert Noyes; which agreement was afterwards executed on the part of both of them, or else a deed was made to that effect by virtue of which surrender John Thorneburgh was seized of the premises in his demesne as of fee. Ten or twelve years sithence or thereabouts a new agreement was made between the same parties, viz., that Robert Noyes should cancel the grant of the said rent-charge and relinquish his whole estate in the said rent; in consideration whereof John Thorneburgh should give him the sum of £100; and also he did grant him the next avoidance and rectory of the church of Choldrington whereof the said John Thorneburgh was patron, for and towards the advancement of one of the sons of Robert Noyes, being a living worth 100 marks yearly and more. Which last agreement was executed and John Thorneburgh granted to Robert Noyes and his assigns the next avoidance of the said church, and likewise gave surety for the payment of the £100 aforesaid. Whereupon, because the grant of the foresaid rent-charge was not in his own hands so that he could not cancel it, Robert Noyes promised that the same should be discharged and undertook to get the same deed into his own hands to deliver up to John Thorneburgh. After which accomplishment of the said agreement, Robert Noyes after that time being ten or fourteen years past as aforesaid, did never challenge the said rent-charge, but held himself contented as if the grant thereof had been utterly cancelled, and so by the true meaning of the parties the premises were thereby discharged of the said annuity of £40 or 40 marks *per annum*. And the said John Thorneburgh on or about the 24th September, 30 Elizabeth, demised the said farm of Choldrington, and all other the premises thereunto belonging, to his son, John Thorneburgh the younger, and

Joyce his wife, for the term of their lives, and the longer liver of them, with the remainder after their death to the child of John Thorneburgh the younger. By virtue whereof John Thorneburgh, the son, entered on the premises and was possessed of the issues and profits thereof for two years or thereabouts, without any challenge for the said rent-charge. And so being possessed, John Thorneburgh the son, and Joyce his wife, who pretended some interest unto the said lease, for and in consideration of the sum of £700 to them, or one of them, paid by your Orator, did sell their whole estate in the premises unto your Orator, for whose better assurance therein, John Thorneburgh the father, and Margaret his wife, acknowledged a fine of the premises, conveying the premises to your Orator for the term of 28 years according to the bargain made between your Orator and John Thorneburgh the son. At what time your Orator was borne in hand that the premises were discharged of all incumbrances whatsoever. In virtue whereof your Orator entered the premises, and yet is thereof possessed, and in all right and equity ought to enjoy the same free of the said rent charge. But John Thorneburgh the father, being lately dead, Margaret his widow, and John his son, with Joyce his wife, and one Richard Monday, understanding that the deed of grant of the said rent-charge was not delivered up nor cancelled during the life of John Thorneburgh the father, nor any release made by Robert Noyes unto him to extinguish the said rent-charge according to the strict course of the common law, have now lately confederated themselves together with the said Robert Noyes, and have thereupon procured Robert Noyes to assign over the said rent-charge and to deliver the said deed of grant to themselves or some of them, or to some other person to their or some of their uses, or to some of their children's or children's children's uses, and thereupon threaten to distrain on the premises upon the possession of your said Orator for the said rent-charge and the arrears thereof, since the time of the agreement made between Robert Noyce and John Thorneburgh the father,

notwithstanding that they very well know of the foresaid agreement made for the determining of the said rent, and albeit John Thorneburgh the father paid several sums of money in his lifetime to Robert Noyes or to some other to his use in part payment of the foresaid £100, and also the said John Thorneburgh the son, after his father's decease, for and in behalf of Margaret his mother, and by her commandment, did also pay some portion of the same £100, which practice is against equity, and if it should take effect will be to the great loss of your Orator, who hath dearly bought his interest in the premises, unless your lordship's accustomed aid be to him therein extended. In consideration whereof, and forasmuch as it is against all reason and conscience, that the said rent-charge, being in true meaning discharged, and the said Robert Noyes having had satisfaction and assurance for his contentment thereof, should be laid upon your Orator, and for that your Orator hath no remedy by the ordinary course of the common law but by your means, may it please your good lordship to grant to your Orator her Majesty's writ of *sub pœna* to be directed to John Thorneburgh the son, and Joyce his wife, Margaret Thorneburgh, widow, and Richard Monday, commanding each of them on a certain day before your lordship in the High Court of Chancery, to answer the premises upon their oaths.

Answer of Margaret Thorneburgh, widow, defendant.

The said defendant saith that the bill of complaint exhibited against her in this most honourable court is for the most part thereof very untrue, and as she thinketh devised rather of purpose to put her to most wrongful costs than begun on any just cause of suit. She saith there was an agreement made in December, 23 Elizabeth, between John Thorneburgh the elder, and Robert Noyes, whereby the latter surrendered his life-interest in the farm of Choldrington upon grant of a rent-charge of £40 or 40 marks yearly, as stated in the bill of complaint against her, as she hath heard and

doth believe, and that after the agreement, Robert Noyes having yielded up his interest in the following January, the said John Thorneburgh the elder did yearly pay the said rent of £40 or 40 marks to Robert Noyes, without there being, to her knowledge, any such new agreement for the cancelling of the grant of the said rent-charge as said in the bill of complaint; but if there were any such new agreement then she reserveth herself unto the writing or witness, if any such were, in proof thereof. And whereas the complainant saith that John Thorneburgh the elder did demise to John his son, and his wife Joyce, the said farm to hold as in the bill of complaint, and that John Thorneburgh the son, and Joyce his wife, did sell to the complainant all their interest in the premises, and that John the elder, and she herself, Margaret, did acknowledge a fine thereof, conveying the same premises unto him for 28 years; she did not so far enter into the proceedings of her late husband, as she can now call to remembrance the lease made by her husband to his son, and his wife Joyce, but reserveth herself to the writing, nor can she remember the fine aforesaid, but nevertheless reserveth herself to the record. Nor did she and the other defendants named in the bill of complaint confederate themselves with Robert Noyes as said. But the said defendant, Margaret Thorneburgh, for plain declaration of the truth unto the most honourable court, saith, that Robert Noyes about the 24th October, 38 Elizabeth, for good consideration assigned over the said yearly rent-charge of £40 or 40 marks by the year unto Katherine Thorneburgh, one of the daughters of the said defendant and her assigns, as was lawful for him to do as this defendant verily thinketh, and without the said defendants knowing of any agreement made for the extinguishing of the deed of rent-charge, or of payments made by the late John Thorneburgh the elder, as portions of the said £100 in the supposed new agreement between him and Robert Noyes, or of payments for the same purpose made by John Thorneburgh the younger, in behalf of herself, Margaret Thorneburgh. And unless there

be any other matter in the said bill of complaint not herein sufficiently answered, the defendant prayeth to be dismissed out of this honourable court with her reasonable costs in that behalf wrongfully sustained.

Answer of Richard Monday.

This defendant acknowledges the agreements between John Thorneburgh and Robert Noyes as far as the grant of the rent-charge; denies any knowledge of its being cancelled; declares he does not know of the fine between John Thorneburgh theelder, and Margaret Thorneburgh and John Cowper, the complainant, for the assurance of his lease of the premises, because, at the time mentioned in the bill of complaint, when the lease for 28 years was supposed to have been made to the complainant by John Thorneburgh the younger, and Joyce his wife, he was not in the service of nor dwelling with the said John Thorneburgh the elder, nor was privy to the proceeding. He prayeth to be dismissed the court with his reasonable costs.

Endorsed. 24 January 1599. By oath of William Cooper and Mat. Carde.

Feet of Fines. Wilts. [*Michaelmas, 42 Elizabeth.*]

At Westminster, in the octaves of Saint Michael. Between William Stockman and John Putson, plaintiffs, and Augustine Hill and Rose his wife, deforciants, of a messuage, 45 acres of land, 4 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for every kind of beast, with the appurtenances in Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned between them. Augustine and Rose acknowledged the right of William, as of their gift, and quit-claimed from themselves and their heirs to William and John, and the heirs of William for ever. And, moreover, they warranted to John and William and the heirs of William for ever. For this William and John granted the said tenement and pasture to Augustine and Rose, to have and hold of the chief lord of that fee by the service thereto belonging for the term of Rose's life. And after the death of Rose the said

tenements and common of pasture shall wholly remain to Augustine and his heirs to hold as aforesaid for ever.

WILTSHIRE WILLS.

PROVED IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

(1383–1558).

(Continued from Vol. i, p. 562).

1506	Hacker, John, Christommaleford, Wilts.	9 Adeane
1531	Hackhedde, Hakehad *or* Hackhedde, John, clerk, canon of Wells; Sarum.	11 Thower
1514	Hall, Thomas, gent., Freshforde, Somerset; Bradford, Wilts.	15 Holder
1556	„ Thomas, Oxenwood, Wilts; Berks.	F. 2 Ketchyn.
1550	„ Halle, William, Bradeford, Wilts.	F. 2 Bucke.
1449	Hallum, mr. Gilbert, clerk, canon of Sarum, *administration.*	18 Rous.
1493	Halmer, William, the younger, St. Mary Buthalue, London; St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum; Ingarston [Essex?]	24 Dogett
1506	Hampden, Godfrey, *als.*, Margery, White freres, London; Hampden, Bucks; Essex; Wilts.	1 Adeane.
1508	Hampton, Joan, St. Edmund, Sarum.	35 Adeane.
1504	Hanley, Roger, Hungerford, Berks.	24 Holgrave.
1445	Hardyng, Thomas, St. Martin Orgar, London; Sarum; Lekkeford, Hants.	32 Luffenam.
1530	Harrington, lady Cecil, marques Harrington and Bonvill, wife of marques Dorsett and after, of erle of Willshere, Asheley, Warwick; Cornwall; Devon; etc., etc.	22 Jankyn.

1534 Harris, Harrys, John, Seynde, Wilts. 14 Hogen.
1493 „ Harrys, Margaret, Chipinham, Wilts. 28 Dogett.
1500 „ Harres, Thomas Bloundesdon Androwe, Wilts. fo. 20, reg. F, at Canterbury.
1505 Harrisson, *als.* Bruer, Richard, Fyssherton Ancher, Wilts. 29 Holgrave.
1528 Hart, Harte, John, Northe Wraxall, Wilts. 40 Porch.
1506 „ Harte, Robert, Cherston [Sherston], Wilts. 15 Adeane.
1509 „ Herte, sir Thomas, clerk, Sopworth, Wilts. 13 Bennett.
1525 „ William, Chippenham, Wilts. F. 33 Bodfelde.
1500 Hartgill, Hardgill, Henry, clerk, Knoll ep'i, Wilts. 4 Moone.
1557 „ William, esquier, Kyllmyngton, Somerset; Dorset; Wilts. 47 Wrastley.
1505 „ Hartgyll, Thomas, Meere, Wilts. 34 Holgrave
1501 Harvy, Thomas, Tollard, Wilts. 16 Moone.
1509 Haskew, Henry, [Wynfeld?], Wilts. 21 Bennett
1540 Hawles, John, St. Edmunde, Sarum. F. 21 Alenger.
1520 Haynes, John, Trowbrige, Wilts. 3 Maynwaryng.
1541 Hayter, Haytar, John, Bisshopis Knoyle, Wilts. 1 Spert.
1556 „ William, Tysburye, Wilts. F. 6 Ketchyn.
1524 Hayward, Heywarde, Robert, Hungerford, Berks. F. 27 Bodfelde.
1556 Head, Hedde, Hede, Roberte, Stayninge, Sussex; Brodford, Wilts. F. 1 Wrastley
1528 Hebard, Hebard, John, Segre, Wilts. 39 Porch.
1442 Helier, John, St. Martin, Sarum. 14 Rous.
1404 Hertham, John, Carmelite friars, Bristol: Yatysbury, Wilts. 8 Marche.
1502 Hervest, William, Archefounte, Wilts. 10 Blamyr.
1405 Heterset, Thomas, clerk, archdn. of Sudbury, Norwich; Gyllyngham, Dorset; Cambridge; Sarum; canon of Rochester. 11 Marche.

1553 Hetheron, Willyam, South Newton, Wilts. 17 Tashe.
1418 Hewett, Huweyt, Alice, Deverellangebrygge, Wilts. 42 Marche.
1521 Hicheman, Water, Kemersford, Gloucester: Berks; Wilts. 20 Maynwaryng.
1511 Higgins, Hegyns, William, clerk, vicary of Shortston [Sherston], Wilts. 2 Fetiplace.
1558 Hill, Marie, St. Edmonde, Salisbury. 18 Welles.
sentence of intestacy, 1560. 32 Mellershe.
1495 „ Richard, bishop of London, Cryklade, Wilts. 30 and 33 Vox
1534 Hilley, Richarde, clerk, thesaurer of Sarum; St. Dunstan in the east, London. 20 Hogen.
Hillier *see* Helier
1507 Hiltoft, Hyltofte, Thomas, Brodechalk, Wilts. 32 Adeane.
1502 Hochyns, Howchyns *als.* Forster, Roberte, Marleburgh, Wilts. 11 Blamyr.
1470 Holes, Andrew, clerk, chancellor of Sarum; archdeacon of York; archdeacon of Wells. 30 Godyn.
1494 „ Roger, St. Tho. the martyr, Sarum; Pole, etc., Dorset. 18 Vox.
1528 Holland, Holand *als.* Cowper, John, Chippenham, Wilts. 31 Porch.
1558 Holloway, Hollowaye, John, Corsley, Wilts. F. 23 Noodes.
1492 „ Hollwey, John, Chypenham, Wilts. 23 Dogett.
1547 Holme, John, St. Edmonde, Sarum; Holye Rode, Southampton. 40 Alen.
1538 Hood, Hode *als.* Croke, John, Cherington, Wilts. 10 Crumwell
1558 Hooper, Giles, St. Edmond, Sarum; codicil, 1559. F. 6 Welles.
1550 Horsey, John, esquier, Marten, Wilts. 15 Coode.

1492	Hort, John, Netelton, Wilts.	15 Dogett.
1443	Horton, John, clerk, Trowbrige, Wilts.	15 Rous.
1497	„ John, Iforde, Wilts.	17 Horne.
1543	„ dame Mary, Westwoodde in par. Bradforde, Wilts.	F. 1 Pynnyng.
1530	„ Thomas, thelder, Iford, Wilts; Somerset; Gloucester.	F. 20 Jankyn.
1549	„ Thomas, Iford, Wilts; died at London.	F. 33 Populwell.
1529	Hoskyns, George *als.* John, Steple Langford, Wilts.	15 Jankyn.
1474	Houghton, Howton, Houton, George, gent., St. Olave, Silverstrete, London; Boscombe, Wilts; Maydeston, Kent.	26 Wattys.
1457	Hows, William, Marlbourgh, Wilts.	11 Stokton.
1514	Huddesfeld, *formerly* Rogers, dame Kateryn, Graye friers, Exeter; Bradeforde, Wilts; Birtporte, Dorset.	4 Holder.
1545	Huddesfilde, John, Ambresbury, Wilts.	F. 4 Alen.
1531	Hulsse, Thomas, clerk, Wissheforth, Swallowcliff, Wilts; canon of Sarum.	14 Thower.
1504	Hungerford, Edward, esquyer, priory St. Bartholomew, London; Somerset; Wilts. 27 Adeane, and 1507	17 Holgrave.
1521	„ Hungerforde, Edwarde, knyght, Heightesbury, Wilts.	21 Maynwaryng.
1531	„ Hungerforde, Edward, esquire, Windryche, Gloucester; Wilts.	4 Thower.
1455	„ Eleanor, countess Arundell and lady Mautrauers and Hungerford [formerly Poynings, Arundell], Sussex; Haitesbury, Wilts.	3 Stokton.
1531	„ dame Margaret, Cycestre, Gloucester; Wilts.	F. 4 Thower

1459 Hungerford, Robert Hungerford knight lord, Heytesbury, Wilts; Somerset; Dorset; Devon; Cornwall. 17 Stokton.

1558 „ Hungerforde, Robert, esquyer, Badham [? Cadenham], Wilts. 70 Noodes.

1516 „ Hungerfourde, Water, knyght, Hightredesbury, Wilts.

1542 Hunt, Huntt, Owen, clerk, Shalborn, Wilts. and Berks. F. 10 Spert.

1434 „ Richard, Wottonbasset, Wilts. 22 Luffenam.

1544 Huntley, Hunteley, syr Richard, prest, Segrey, Wilts. 21 Pynnyng.

1506 Hurlbat, John, Westbedwyn, Wilts. 5 Adeane.

1550 Hurrell, Blake *als.*, Richard, Fyhelldene, Wilts. F 28 Coode.

1540 Hyette, Hyatte, John, Aldeborne, Wilts. F. 21 Alenger.

1417 Hyworth, William, clerk, Blakedon, Somerset; Hyworth, Wilts. 41 Marche.

1487 Ingler, John, St. Edmund, Sarum; Sussex. 4 Milles.

1538 James, Atkyn, St. Thomas the martir, Salisbury. 17 Dyngeley.

1526 Jane, John, priest, Criklade, Wilts. 11 Porch.

1499 John, Laurence, Crekelade, Wilts. 38 Horne.

1488 Jones, Jonys *als.* Taverner, William, St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum. 16 Milles.

1510 „ Jonys, William, clerk, Marleburgh, Wilts 36 Bennett.

1516 „ Jhones, William, Dertford, Kent; Marden, Wilts. F. 18 Holder.

EXTRACTS FROM "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE"

RELATING TO WILTSHIRE.

Continued from p. 60.

VOLUME XXX, 1760.

Sheriff for the year, George Flower, of the Devizes, Esq.

Jan. 8.—Charles Hily, Esq., m. to Miss Cooth, of Shaston, Wilts.

Jan. 25.—Henry Lawrence, a lad of 17 years of age, was committed to Salisbury goal (*sic*) for setting fire to his master's house at Wilton, on the 12th of December, and to another house in the same village the 21st, both which he confess'd, and said he was moved thereto by the devil. The damage done to the sufferers amounts to near £1,600.

Feb. 26.—Died: John Hill, of West Cholderton, Wilts, Esq.

Feb.—Bankrupt: Thomas Ingram, late of Westbury, Taylor.

March 17.—Died: Patrick Fitzgerald, Esq., at Marlbro'.

March.—Ja. Bartlett presented to the Rectory of Whitchurch, Wilts. John Collier presented to the Rectory of Charberry, Wilts. Mr. Down presented to the Vicarage of Monkton Farley, Wilts.

March.—Bankrupt: Richard Cottle, of Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier.

April 7.—Scroop Egerton, Esq., m. to Miss Lindsey, of Salisbury.

April 24.—Died: at Bath, relict of James Wroughton, Esq.

April.—Jn. Dobson, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Vicarages of Market Lavington and Deveril Longbridge, Wilts.

May 9.—Died: Rev. Mr. Holland, Vicar of Chippenham.

May 25.—Died: Rev. Dr. Lynch, Dean of Canterbury.

May.—Mr. Dodsworth appointed treasurer of Salisbury.

Wm. Green, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Rectories of Brawton and Arlington, Wilts.

July 11.—His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who arrived at Winchester the day before, reviewed the several regiments encamped near that city, consisting of the 34th regulars, and the Bedford, Berks, Wilts, Dorset and Gloucestershire militia, and afterwards proceeded to Southampton, where lodgings have been provided for him.

July—Mr. Hale presented to the Vicarage of Hillsby, Wilts.

Aug.—Mr. Wilkes presented to the Rectory of Stoke by Monk, Wilts.

Aug.—Bankrupts: Andrew Gauntlett, of the Devizes, clothier; William Pearse, of New Sarum, clothier.

Sept. 12.—A terrible fire broke out at Auburne, in Wilts, which consumed 72 dwellinghouses, besides many barns full of corn, warehouses, with cotton, fustian, etc., to the amount, it is said, of £20,000.

Nov. 6.—Died: Rev. Mr. Lobb, Rector of Farley-castle, Wilts.

Nov.—Mr. Harper presented to the Rectory of Binbrook, Wilts.

Dec.—Bankrupts: Rich. Hicks and Jn. Jennings, of New Sarum, grocers.

VOLUME XXXI, 1761.

Sheriff for the year, Scroop Egerton, of New Sarum, Esq.

Jan. 8.—Mr. Thomas Mulso, nephew to the Bp. of Salisbury, m. to Miss Prescott.

Jan. 24.—Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot, brother to Lord Talbot, m. to the Hon. Miss Bouverie, daughter to Lord Visc. Folkestone.

Bankrupt: Wm. Morgan, of Warminster, Wilts, innholder.

Feb. 17.—Tho. Holland, of Hembersley, Wilts, Esq., m. to Miss Peachy.

Feb. 17.—Died: Ld. Visc. Folkestone; so created in 1747; he was president of the Society for encouraging Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

Feb. 21.—Died: Rev. Mr. Sandford, V. of Purton, Wilts.

Feb.—Mr. Fletcher presented to the Vicarage of Compton, Wilts.

March 30.—Died: Rev. Mr. Yalden, R. of Dean, Wilts.

March.—Visc. Folkstone appointed Recorder of Salisbury.

March.—Upon digging a grave in the chancel of Purton Church, in the county of Wilts, about three feet under ground, there appeared a stone coffin of six feet and half in length. In the broadest part it was 22 inches, 11 inches deep, and 3 inches in thickness. An experiment being made upon it, proved it to be free-stone. The workmanship had nothing curious in it but the head, which seemed to be cut with great exactness to receive that part of the human body. In the bottom there appeared a small hole, probably intended to let out the moisture of the corpse deposited therein. Some remains of a board were found in it, pressed to the bottom by the weight of the incumbent earth, which may be supposed to have served for a lid, there being no stone to cover it. Three sculls of an ordinary size were likewise taken out of it, but as it did not seem capable of receiving more than one corpse, 'tis probable they fell into it accidentally. There was no inscription upon it, to show the antiquity of it. It is highly credible that it had lain there for some centuries; as, in modern times, no such enormous and ponderous receptacles of human bodies have been used. As instances of this kind are so rare and singular, we have not sufficient reason to conclude that any such custom as burying the dead in stone coffins ever prevailed in

England, though something very similar to it is well known to have been formerly practised in the Eastern nations.

April 3.—Died: Edm. Abbot of Winterborne, Wilts, Esq.

April 20.—Died: relict of late Sir John Eyles, Bart.

April.—Mr. Ray presented to the Rectory of West Dean, Wilts. Mr. Drake presented to the Vicarage of Lachinton, Wilts.

May 2.—The King has been pleased to recommend to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury, to be by them elected Bishop of that See (Dr. Hoadly, dec.)

May 6.—William Blackstone, Esq., member for Hindon, and professor of common law at Oxford, m. to Miss Clitherow, of New Grove, Middlesex.

May 6.—Died: John Turner, Esq.; of the Devizes, receiver for Wilts.

May 30.—The King has been pleased to recommend to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Robert Drummond, Bishop of St. Asaph, to be by them elected Bishop of that See (Dr. Squire, prom.)

May.—A list of the Members returned for the ensuing Parliament. The figure before the name denotes how many parliaments they have been returned for. The names without a figure were not in the last parliament:—

Wiltshire—5 Sir Robert Long; 5 Edward Popham.

New Sarum City—2 Hon. Edw. Bouverie; 2 Julines Beckford.

Devizes—5 John Garth; 3 William Willy.

Marlborough—John Montague, Lord Brudenell, 2 Col. Rob. Brudenell.

Chippenham—2 Sir Samuel Fludyer, 5 Edw. Baynton Rolt.

Calne—Daniel Bull, Thomas Ducket.

Malmsbury—Earl of Tylney, 2 Hon. Tho. Conolly.

Cricklade—6 Thomas Gore, 4 Arnold Nesbit.

England, though something very similar to it is well
known to have been formerly practised in the Eastern
nations.

April 3.—Died: Edm. Abbot of Winterborne, Wilts, Esq.

April 20.—Died: relict of late Sir John Eyles, Bart.

April.—Mr. Ray presented to the Rectory of West Dean,
Wilts. Mr. Drake presented to the Vicarage of
Lacknum, Wilts.

May 2.—The King has been pleased to recommend to the Dean
and Chapter of Winchester, the Rt. Rev. Dr. John
Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury, to be by them elected
Bishop of that See (Dr. Hoadly, dec.)

May 6.—William Blackstone, Esq., member for Hindon, and
professor of common law at Oxford, m. to Miss
Clitherow, of New Grove, Middlesex.

May 6.—Died: John Turner, Esq.; of the Devizes, receiver
for Wilts.

May 30.—The King has been pleased to recommend to the
Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, the Rt. Rev. Dr.
Robert Drummond, Bishop of St. Asaph, to be by
them elected Bishop of that See (Dr. Squire, prom.)

May.—A list of the Members returned for the ensuing Parlia-
ment. The figure before the name denotes how many
parliaments they have been returned for. The names
without a figure were not in the last parliament:—

Wiltshire—5 Sir Robert Long; 3 Edward Popham.

New Sarum City—3 Hon. Edw. Bouverie; 2 Julines
Beckford.

Devizes—5 John Garth; 3 William Willy.

Marlborough—John Montague, Lord Bruderell, 2 Col.
Rob. Bruderell.

Chippenham—2 Sir Samuel Fludyer, 3 Edw. Rayment
Rolt.

Calne—Daniel Bull, Thomas Packer.

Malmsbury—Earl of Tylney, 2 Hon. Tho. Conolly.

Cricklade—6 Thomas Gore, 4 Arnold Nesbit.

Hindon—Wm. Blackstone, Edward Morant.
Old Sarum—Thomas Pitt, 2 Howell Gwynn.
Heytesbury—5 Pierce Acourt Ash, 3 Gen. Wm. Acourt Ash.
Westbury—3 Peregrine Bertie, 3 Chauncey Townshend.
Wotton Basset—Henry St. John, 2 T. Estcourt Creswell.
Ludgershall—Thomas Whateley, John Paterson.
Wilton—8 Robert Herbert, 4 Nic. Herbert.
Downton—2 Charles Pratt, James Hays.
Great Bedwyn—Adm. Tho. Coates, William Woodley.

June 11.—The Rt. Rev. and Hon. Dr. Drummond was confirmed Bp. of Salisbury at Bow Church.

June 12.—The Bp. of Winchester, prelate of the order of the garter, and the Bp. of Salisbury, chancellor of that order, waited on His Majesty at St. James's, and received their patents.

June 15.—This day and the next the Berkshire and Wiltshire regiments of militia, etc., began to encamp at Winchester.

June 23.—Howell Gwynne, Esq., appointed lieutenant and custos rotolorum of the county of Radnor.

July 2.—Mr. Earle, son of Giles Earle, Esq., m. to Miss Bowchier.

July 17.—Died: Roger Holland, Esq., at Chippenham, late one of the Welch judges.

July 17.—Died: Thomas Pitt, Esq., member for Old Sarum.

July 18.—Died: Rt. Rev. Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Ld. Bp. of London, Dean of His Majesty's chapels, a gov. of the Charterhouse, and a privy counsellor, aged 82. Consecrated to the See of Bangor in 1728, Salisbury 1734, London 1748. He was also many years Master of the Temple.

Aug. 6.—Wm. Castle, Esq., stationer to His Majesty, m. to Miss Frome, of Salisbury.

Aug. 9.—Died: His Grace Dr. John Gilbert, lord archbp. of

York, primate of England, lord high almoner, and a privy councillor. Consecrated Bp. of Landaff in 1740, Salisbury 1748, York 1757.

Mr. Kawbridge presented to the vicarage of Fighelden, Wilts.

Aug. 22.—Died: Jonathan Parry, Esq., near Brentford, Wilts.

Sep. 9.—James Stones, Esq., of Chippenham, Wilts, m. to Miss Wilkins.

Sep. 9.—Died: Rev. Mr. Jones, R. of Little Bedwin.

Sep. 14.—Died: Rev. Mr. Joy, of Milton, Wilts.

Sept. 19.—The King has been pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of York, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Drummond, Bp. of Salisbury, to be by them elected Archbishop of that See (Gilbert, dec.)

Oct. 27.—The King has been pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of Salisbury, the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Thomas, Bp. of Lincoln, to be by them elected Bp. of that See, in room of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Drummond, Archbp. of York.

Nov. 15.—John Patterson, Esq., member for Luggershal, m. to Mrs. Hope, with £30,000.

Dec. 11.—Died: Dr. Legg Sambler, at Salisbury.

Dec. 17.—Ambrose Awdry, of Seynd, Wiltshire, m. to Miss Delme of Earl Stoke.

Dec. 20.—Died: Michael Greenway, of Calne, Wilts, Esq.

Dec.—Mr. Huntly presented to the rectory of Everington, Wilts. Henry Heath, B.D., has a dispensation to hold the rectories of Stokes and Hembury, Wilts.

VOLUME XXXII, 1762.

Sheriff for the year, Prince Sutton of the Devizes, Esq.

Dec. 30.—Died: Francis Atkins, aged 104. He had been porter at the palace-gate, at Salisbury, ever since Bp. Burnet's time.

Jan. 11.—Died: Daniel Pearce, for several years second serjeant-at-mace, at Salisbury.

Jan. 26.—Died: Rev. Mr. Leake, R. of Malmesbury, Wilts.

Feb. 1.—Two young children died at Fisherton near Salisbury, in a few hours, after eating some *bear's foot*, a plant that had been recommended against worms.—There are two sorts of this plant, the one two feet high, with dark leaves and whitish flowers, a little purpled at the edge, now in flower; this is poisonous. The other, a low plant, scarce a foot high, with fish-green leaves and green flowers. This is good against worms.

Feb. 3.—Died: Sir Francis Eyles Styles, Bart., first commissioner of the victualling office.

Feb. 8.—Some men grubbing up the roots of an old oak near Chippenham, in Wilts, they dug up an iron pot, in which were a great number of jacobusses and other pieces of money in gold and silver coin.

Feb. 12.—Lady of Dr. Moss, Canon of Salisbury, of a son.

Feb.—Mr. Roper, presented to the Rectory of Bucksted, Wilts. Mr. Deacon, presented to the living of Wootton-basset, Wilts.

Feb.—Bankrupt: Edward Read, of Alburne, Wilts, dealer.

March 15.—Died: Wife of Julines Beckford, Esq., member for Salisbury.

March 17.—Philip Stannard, of Norwich, Esq.; m. to Miss Hopson of Salisbury.

March 17.—Died: Rich. Jervoise of Britford, near Salisb., Esq.

March 17.—Bankrupt: Edward Read, of Aldborne, dealer.

March.—Edw. Pollhill, presented to the Rectory of Milston, Wilts. Montagu Bertie, presented to the Vicarage of Rawborne Cheney, Wiltshire. Mr. Frampton, presented to the Vicarage of Westport, Wilts.

April 22.—Edw. Morant, Esq.; member for Hindon, m. to Miss Goddard, of Conduit Street.

April 22.—Bankrupts: Isaac Gingell, of Sutton Benger, Wilts, malster: Hugh Macawley, of Bredzor, Wiltsh., linen-draper.

May 15.—Died:—Thomas, Esq.; brother to the Bishop of Salisbury.

May 15.—Bankrupt: John Waldron, of Stratton St. Margarets, Wilts, chapman.

May 17.—Hon. and Rev. Mr. Sherard, brother to the E. of Harborough, and canon residentiary of Salisbury, m. to Miss Hearst, of the Close.

July 10.—The king has been pleased to grant unto Edward Baynton Rolt, of Spye Park, Wilts, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet.

July.—Sam. Down, presented to the Vicarage of Mill Mayne, Wiltshire.

July.—Bankrupts: John Silby, of Bradford, Wilts, dealer; Wm. Burgess, of the Devizes, Wilts, ironmonger.

Aug. 7.—A farmer at Chilmark, in Wilts, having laid some bread and butter in the pantry, with arsenic spread upon them for the destruction of rats, poisoned two of his men, who, coming in from labour, eat the bread and butter, and expired in great agonies.—*A necessary caution to prevent such practices.*

Aug. 13.—A vane of a new construction was erected on the spire of Salisbury Cathedral. It is made of copper, gilt with gold, measures near seven feet in length, runs on four wheels, and will turn with the gentlest gale that blows.

Aug. 20.—The Cherokee chiefs set out for Portsmouth, on their return to America. In their way thither they visited Winchester camp, and dined with Lord Bruce. The next day they were conducted to the French prison, which they viewed with uncommon curiosity, expressing in the strongest terms their detestation of a people, from whom they had received so many instances of the most perfidious and cruel usage. In the afternoon they were shown the college, and were entertained with fruit and wine by the warden. The next morning the Wiltshire Militia diverted them

with an infinite variety of firings and evolutions for near two hours, which they beheld with remarkable attention and satisfaction.

Sep. 4.—The king has been pleased to grant to Rich. Neville Aldworth, Esq., and his heirs for ever, full license to take and assume the surname of Neville, and also to bear the coat-armour of the Nevilles of Billingbear, in the counties of Berks and Wilts.

Sep. 7.—The king conferred the honour of knighthood on Alex. Powell, Esq., recorder of Salisbury.

Oct. 14.—Mr. Fræme, banker, in Lombard Street, m. to Miss Dickinson, of Monks, Wiltshire.

Oct. 14.—Henry Foot, of Aston, Wiltshire, Esq., m. to Miss King, of Compton Chamberlain.

Oct. 18.—At Salisbury fair, Farnham hops sold at £5 12*s.* per cwt.; new cheese from 27*s.* to 32*s.*

Oct. 26.—Died: relict of Robert Eyre, Esq., at Newhouse, Wilts.

Oct.—Bankrupt: Joseph Sylvester, of Warminster, apothecary.

Nov.—Mr. Baker presented to the rectory of Wingfield, Wilts. Mr. Blakeman presented to the vicarage of Burton Bilstone, Wilts.

Dec. 11.—Mr. Barford, of St. Clement's Church-yard, m. to Miss Wheatley of Salisbury, £10,000.

Dec. 12.—Mr. Cheney and his wife were both murdered in their house at Hungerford in Wiltshire; the former in his chair with his brains beat out; the latter on the floor, weltering in her blood, not yet dead but speechless, with several stabs and wounds in her body, of which she expired the next day. The villains do not appear to have got much booty, an old silver watch and some rings being all that is yet missing; it was reported that a large sum of money was in the house, but that has been since contradicted upon good authority, a neighbour having applied but a few days before for the change of a £30 bank note, which the

old gentleman could not give; they were both old and reputed rich, but were very cross and very penurious, insomuch that the old maid who lived with them many years, was often obliged to spend her evening at a neighbours, because they would not allow her fire to keep her warm at home. She was abroad on this account the night the murder was perpetrated, of which no discovery has yet been made, except that two nights before two strangers were seen in the town, who enquired for the deceased by name, but did not call upon them, neither could it be learnt where they lay the night they were taken notice of, though diligent search had been made throughout the whole town.

Dec. 17.—Died: James Morgan, Esq., near Salisbury.

Dec.—Mr. Townshend presented to the Rectory of Landford, Wilts.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

I.

Probably few of the antiquarians of this county are aware of the store of interesting information concerning the life and work and sufferings of the Society of Friends in Wiltshire for nearly two-and-a-half centuries, preserved in the Friends' Meeting House, King Street, Melksham. It is the aim of the present articles to introduce the readers of "*W. N. & Q.*" to this store-house of Quaker archives, and to place them among the circumstances which gave them birth.

The date of the rise of this religious Society, "the youngest child of the Reformation," as it has been called, is generally put at 1650. Its founder, George Fox, the son of a

old gentleman could not give; they were both old and
reputed rich, but were very cross and very penurious,
insomuch that the old maid who lived with them many
years, was often obliged to spend her evening at a
neighbours, because they would not allow her fire to
keep her warm at home. She was abroad on this
account the night the murder was perpetrated, of
which no discovery has yet been made, except that
two nights before two strangers were seen in the
town, who enquired for the deceased by name, but
did not call upon them, neither could it be learnt
where they lay the night they were taken notice of,
though diligent search had been made throughout the
whole town.

Dec. 17.—Died: James Morgan, Esq., near Salisbury.

Dec.—Mr. Townshend presented to the Rectory of Landford,
Wilts.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

I.

Probably few of the antiquarians of this county are aware of the store of interesting information concerning the life and work and sufferings of the Society of Friends in Wiltshire for nearly two-and-a-half centuries, preserved in the Friends' Meeting House, King Street, Melksham. It is the aim of the present articles to introduce the readers of "N. & Q." to this store-house of Quaker archives, and to place them among the circumstances which gave them birth.

The date of the rise of this religious Society, "the youngest child of the Reformation," as it has been called, is generally put at 1650. Its founder, George Fox, the son of a

Leicestershire weaver, was born at Fenny Drayton in 1624.[1] After much religious conflict and many attempts to obtain satisfaction from the religious teaching of the day, he turned his mind inward, and had much meditation in solitary places, receiving, one by one, "openings from the Lord," to speak of which to others he travelled far and wide in the United Kingdom and beyond seas with much success, as also much persecution.

The first few years of Fox's incessant labours were spent in the North and Midlands, and included imprisonments at Nottingham, Derby, and Carlisle; then followed visits to London and the West, and in 1656 we read in his "Journal",[2] "From Edward Pyot's house [in Bristol] we passed to Slattenford [Slaughterford], where we had a very large meeting. The First day [Sunday] following, we went to Nathaniel Crisp's house, who had been a justice of the peace in Wiltshire." Frequent visits were made to Crisp's house, but as he lived just over the county-border, at "Tedbury", we must omit further reference to him. "Next day," Fox writes, "we went to Marlborough, where we had a little meeting. The Sessions being held that day, they were about to grant a warrant to send for me; but one Justice Stooks, being at the Sessions, stopped them, telling them that there was a meeting at his house yesterday at which there were several thousands. So the warrant was stopped, and the meeting was quiet." In 1662, Fox was in Wiltshire on his way from Bristol to London, "having great meetings among Friends as I went"; and in the following year, after having ridden 20 miles on horseback from the direction of Hampshire, he arrived at "— Fry's house in Wiltshire, where a meeting was appointed for the next day."

[1] See his latest biographer, Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., in Methuen's "Leaders of Religion" series.

[2] The Journal of George Fox has passed through many editions. The eighth (Bi-centenary) is published in 2 vols. by Headley Bros., 14, Bishopsgate Street, Without, E.C.

The Quaker family of Fry, now residing in Bristol, came from Corston, between Chippenham and Malmesbury,[1] but this place must be too far from the Hants boundary to be the place referred to in Fox's "Journal." He continues, "At — Fry's in Wiltshire, we had a very blessed meeting, and quiet, though the officers had purposed to break it up, and were on their way in order thereunto. But before they got to it, word was brought them that there was a house just broken up by thieves and they were required to go back again with speed to search after and pursue them; by which means our meeting escaped disturbance, and we were preserved out of their hands." Fox visited Slaughterford again in 1663, "where was a very large meeting in a great barn," and apparently much "convincement" took place as a result. Other visits to Wiltshire were made in 1666 and 1667; in the latter year, in company with other preachers, Fox passed through the county "establishing the men's monthly meetings [for business purposes] in the Lord's power."

In 1669, G. Fox married, in Bristol, Margaret Fell, widow of Judge Fell, of Swarthmoor Hall, near Ulverstone, and after a week together they parted to their "several services", Fox travelling through Wiltshire on his way to London, and his wife returning northwards. Again, in 1673, after extensive journeyings in the New World, the great Quaker reached Wiltshire once more, and had "many blessed meetings". "At Slattenford we had a very good meeting, though we were met there with much opposition from some who had set themselves against women's meetings, which I was moved of the Lord to recommend to Friends for the benefit and advantage of the Church of Christ." Despite this opposition women's meetings

[1] Mr. Arthur Schomberg, of Seend, sends, opportunely, the following note:—"On Messrs. Fry & Sons' Chocolate Factory, Bristol, is a bronze plate, with a medallion profile head, inscribed 'In memory of | Joseph Fry | of Sutton Benger, Wilts. | He settled in Bristol | and carried on this business, | bequeathing it to his | descendants with the far more valuable inheritance | of the example of | a noble Christian life. | Ob. 1787.'"—[Ed. *W. N. & Q.*]

were set up in the county, and ever since women have taken a large share in the public work of the Society. At Marlborough again a meeting was held, to which some of the magistrates came, and also at Bartholomew Maylin's, and "a little beyond Oare." Wiltshire was again visited in 1677; and in 1681 Fox was once more at Oare, where a very large meeting was held, but he penetrated no further into the county on this occasion, and apparently did not again enter it. He died at the house of Henry Goldney in London in 1690, aged 67 years.

From the foregoing it will be seen that meetings for the conduct of business connected with this religious body were established in Wilts in the year 1667, by the founder of Quakerism himself, but of these early Church meetings there is no official record until 1677, from which date, however, to the present the minutes of transactions have been carefully preserved. As the result of the labours of Fox and others in the county, meetings were established in all parts of it, and in a few years we find such in existence at Calne, Charlcott, Corsham, Shaw Hill and Melksham, Comerell and Bradford, Broomham and Rowd, Slatenford, Alderbury and Hovant, Westbury, Marlebrough, Devizes, Hedington, Kington, Chippenham, Lavington, Lea and Brinkworth, Purton, Sarum, Warminster, Stapleford, and other places where Friends met in a more private way. These were all united into the "Wiltshire Quarterly Meeting", of which the minutes are contained in five volumes, and cover a period of rather more than a century, from 1678 to 1785, at which latter date an amalgamation with Gloucestershire took place.

This district was sub-divided into several "Monthly Meeting" areas, of which were "Chippenham M.M.", with minutes extant from 1678 to 1773, in five volumes 4to; "Charlcott M.M.", 1677 to 1775, four volumes, folio; "Southern or Lavington M.M.", 1704 to 1775, four volumes, 4to, which last M.M. was a union of several others, as "Sarum M.M.", and "Melksham M.M.", at a date prior to 1704, but particulars

are unfortunately missing. All the then existing M.Ms., owing to their reduced membership, were united, in 1775, into "Wiltshire M.M.", of which the minutes are extant down to 1876, in seven volumes of various sizes. Subsequently, to 1876, as a result of the further shrinkage in membership, "Wiltshire M.M." was united with "North Somerset M.M.", and remains so to-day. In its place a subordinate meeting, "Wiltshire Preparative Meeting", now carries forward much of its work.

In addition to these principal manuscripts there are many books and papers of ancient date, including records of births, marriages and deaths between the years 1648 and 1837, lists of meeting houses, accounts of sufferings, etc., worthy of the attention of the antiquarian.

Records of Friends in Wiltshire are also to be found in the strong boxes at Cirencester, and Yatton, as well as in the fire-proof rooms at the headquarters of the Society of Friends, Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Street Without, London.

Beth-sepher, Melksham. NORMAN PENNEY.

(To be continued.)

SEEND BRIEFS.

(*Transcribed from the Churchwardens' Book.*)

1664	Collected and gathered by the Churchwardens for a breefe by fine for Grantham, in Lincolnshire	6	0	
„	Collected and gathered for Cromer Church and payd	2	6	0
„	Collected and gathered towards the repayring of a Church and steeple at Sandwich, in Kent			

1665	Gathered and collected by a breefe towards the rep'ing of Leming Church	2	0	0
„	Collected and gathered towards the loss of Will Butts, gent.	2	0	0
„	Collected and gathered by a breefe towards the losse of James Nicholas, of Ham, in the county of Gloucester	1	6	0
„	Collected and gathered towards the rep'ing of the Church of Clun, in the county of Salop	1	4	0
„	Collected and gathered towards the relife of Rob. Hamlet of Shefford Woodlands, in the county of Barks	1	8	0
„	Gathered towards a briefe for ffaverton, in the county of Northampton, the somme of ..		2	0
„	Gathered towards a briefe for Market Deeping in the county of Lincoln, the some of ..		2	6
„	Gathered towards a briefe for the towne of Beamister, in the county of Dorsetshire, the some of		5	0
1678	Sept. 23. Gave towards ye rebuilding of ye cathedrall church of St. Paul's in London, in ye parish of Seend, by us whose names are subscribed (20 *subscribers*)		16	4
1680	Aprill 12. Collected towards a Brief for ye redemption of Slavery from Turkey (51 *subscribers*)	2	10	11
1681	Collected towards a brief for ye distressed ffrench Protestants as followeth (31 *subscribers*)	1	0	0
„	Collected towards ye repairing ye church of St. Alban's, in Hartfordshire (12 *subscribers*)		5	11
1686	Sept. Gathered towards a briefe for Merriton, in the County of Salop	1	6	0
„	Gathered towards a briefe for White Chappell and Stepny	2	0	0

1686	Gathered towards a briefe for the citey of Hereford	1	6	0
„	Gathered towards a briefe for the p'ish church of Eynsbury, in the county of Huntingdon	1	6	0
1777	Paid to the fire at Colehorn *(Colerne?)* ..	5	5	0
1792	Pd. for Brifes Darncey by fier	1	0	0
„	Paid to a loss by Fier		2	0
1798	April 10. A List of the Inhabitants of this Chapelry of Seend, who have Voluntarily Contrĭbuted in aid of the exertions of Government to resist the Attempts of France, who now Insolently and Openly threaten us with an Invasion for the Avow'd purpose of Overturning the Religion, the Laws, and the Establish'd Constitution of this Country. This List is inserted, etc., as a lasting Monument of the Zeal and Loyalty of those who stood forward in Defence of their King and Country at this important and Critical Juncture (65 *subscribers*) 106	4	0	
1824	A Brief in aid of the National Institution for Educating ye Poor	2	0	0

Do any of your correspondents know of any clocks, dials, bells, or other metal work signed by George Newton, of Seend, "an ingeniose man, who from a blacksmith turned clockmaker and fiddlemaker"? I believe he and his work were frequently in request in many places throughout the county.

ARTHUR SCHOMBERG.

NOTE.—In connection with this subject, it may be appropriate to insert here a similar extract from Register No. 1, Salehurst, Sussex, which we have received from Mr. W. H. C. Chamberlaine, of 14, Furnival's Inn, W.C. :—

"October ye 30th, 1653.

"Know all men, &c. I ye underwritten Edward Allen, of

ye Psh. of Salehurst in Co. Sussex, Butcher and Head Constable of ye hundred of Henhurst, in ye Co. above, &c., of John Lord of ye Psh., &c., above vicar, and of Mr. Wm. Hawesand Thomas Peckham, Churchwardens of ye psh. above, ye full sum of three pounds and nine shillings which was collected in ye Psh. Church of Salehurst on ye 2^d^ day of October according to ye date above written ffor ye reliefe of ye poore inhabitants (ye greate sufferers by a lamentable fire) of ye towne of Marleborrough in ye county Wilts, to be (by me) delivered to Thomas Muddle of Battell, in ye County above, Highe Collectour of ye Parliament taxes for ye Rape of Hastinge, hacordinge to an order made by ye Counsell of State, ye 18th day of May, 1653.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand ye day and year first above written and . . . received ye full sumeof (entered in margin) 03*li.* 09*s.* 0. In ye p'sence of—— (blank)."

As it is not improbable that the kind of "Brief" above indicated may be unknown to many of our readers, we append the following paragraph from a new edition of a well-known guide to parochial records * :—

"Royal Letters Patent, authorising collections for charitable purposes within churches, were termed 'Briefs'. Lists of them, from the time of Elizabeth downwards, are often to be found on the fly-leaves of old register books, or in churchwardens' accounts. The repair or rebuilding of churches in post-Reformation days, until nearly the beginning of the Catholic Revival, was almost invariably effected by this

* *How to Write the History of a Parish.* By the Rev. J. C. Cox. London: Bemrose & Sons, Limited, 23 Old Bailey; and Derby. 1895. Price, 3*s.* 6*d.*

The most exhaustive account of *King's Briefs* is given in the learned Cornelius Walford's monograph, published in 1882. The subject is also excellently treated in R. E. Chester Waters's *Parish Registers in England*, of which a new edition was published in 1883.

method. About the middle of last century, owing to the growing frequency of Briefs, it was ordered that they should only be granted on the formal application of quarter sessions. Much information as to the condition of the fabrics and other particulars relative to churches can be gathered from the petitions to quarter sessions, in those counties where the documents are accessible. The Briefs themselves were issued from the Court of Chancery, so we suppose they would be attainable at the Public Record Office. At the British Museum is a large collection of original Briefs from 1754, down to their abolition in 1828. They were presented to the Museum in 1829, by Mr. J. Stevenson Salt. 'King's Briefs,' by C. Walford (1882) is a good essay on the subject."

BRAYDON.

The history of the Royal Forests in Wiltshire is very nearly virgin soil for the antiquary: on the other hand the materials for such history are super-abundant.

As samples of the picturesqueness and interest attaching to forest history, take the following:—

Exchequer Depositions. 4 Car. I. *Easter. No.* 8. *Wilts.*

Writ, 12 Feb., 3 Car. (1627-8), directed to Robert Drewe, esq., John Hungerford, esq., James Dyer, esq., William Bower, gent., Richard Constable, gent., William Pester, gent., John Sadler, gent., and William Norden, gent., to take depositions in the suit of Robert Heath, knt., attorney general, on behalf of the king, *versus* John St. John, knight and baronet, Edward Hungerford, K.B., Thomas Warneford, esq., Edward Playdell, gent., John Packer, and Robert Packer. William Webb, gent., to have 14 days' notice of the first sittings of the Commissioners.

Interrogatories to be ministred to the witnesses produced

on behalf of Sir John St. John, knt. and bart., on behalf of the Crown.

1. Imprimis, do you know the said Sir John St. John and the manor of Lidiard Tregoze, co. Wilts; do you also know Lidiard Millicent in the same county; do you likewise know the Forest of Braden in the said county; how long have you known the same severally, and whether do you live within the limits of the said Forest, or claim any common there?

2. Is the said Sir John St. John seised of any estate, in fee simple or otherwise, in the manor of Lidiard Tregoze, or of lands in Lidiard Millicent? Has he any, or how many copyhold or leasehold messuages or tenements in Lidiard Tregoze, or leasehold messuages or tenements in Lidiard Millicent?

3. Have he or his ancestors or predecessors used common of pasture in the wastes of the said Forest for all manner of beasts (except sheep and swine) and for sheep in the wastes without the coverts, and for swine in all the wastes except in the time of . . . . month yearly, as belonging to his said lands in Lidiard Tregoze and Lidiard Millicent?

4. Have they driven their beasts into the same, etc.?

5. Have they ever claimed common of pasture at any Justices seates, or courts, held in the said Forest, and their claim tried and adjudged good, and whether records or copies of records to that effect be true?

6. Will the leaseing or taking in of the said Forest be a great prejudice and hurt to the said Sir John St. John?

(Signed) Ri. Constable.
John Sadler.

Interrogatories to be ministred to the witnesses on behalf of Sir Edward Hungerford, etc.

1. Imprimis, did you know Sir Edward Hungerford, late of Farleigh Castle, co. Somerset, knt., deceased; do you know the manor of Little Somerford, co. Wilts, etc.?

2. Did the said Sir Edward Hungerford possess a manor of Little Somerford ?

[*Other interrogatories as before.*]

Interrogatories, etc., on behalf of Thomas Warneford, esq., etc.

1. Imprimis, do you know that the said Thomas Warneford is or was lately seised of the manor of Clotely, in the parish of Hankerton, in fee simple or tail, or of some such estate of inheritance ?

2. Had he and his predecessors common rights ?

3. Did his father, John Warneford, esq., in August, 9 Jas. (1611), claim at any justice seat, etc. ?

[*Other interrogatories as before.*]

Interrogatories, etc., on behalf of Edward Pleydell, etc.

. . . . . .

2. His lands in Cricklad, Greate Chellworth, Little Chellworth, and Hooke in the parish of Lidiard Tregoze. . .

7. Whether he, his predecessors, farmers and tennants in Cricklade and Chelworth, but inhabiting within the parish of St. Sampson in Cricklade, or borough of Cricklade, always "used and accustomed the Thursdaye before Shrovesundaye yearely to hunte chase kill and carry awaye the venison and wilde beastes that they shoulde fynde in the place of the sayde forest called Greate Sautridge, Little Sautridge, Keynes Woodd, Powchers Ragg, Covewood, Woodbreache, the Leighe fieldes, Brownes, and Hallston, eaven unto the burrough of Cricklad afforesayde ? And wheather or noe have theye allwayes used to geive notice to the Raynger or some of the keepers of the sayde forest and to offer them or some of them beare to drinke, and after to hunte chase kill and carry awaye the sayde venison and wilde beastes soe by them taken, and to applye the same unto the use of the sayde parishe Churche of St. Sampson in Cricklad afforesayde," etc. ?

8. Whether he and his predecessors, tenants of the

mesuage, etc., called Weast Milles, otherwayes William of the Milles allwayes used to have "severall and free fishinge in the meadowes and waters called the Temse; That is to saye severall fishinge from the sayde mesuage, soe farr forth as the severall groundes of the sayde defendaunte doe extende themselves; And free fishinge unto a pill or corner of the Temse leyinge and beinge by a furlonge of meade in Cerney Meadowe in the countie of Glouc.: called Temse furlonge," ? etc.

9. Whether the above usage of common hunting and fishing in the said Forest of Braydon "byn tryed by jury heretofore at the Justice in Eire seate held and kepte for the sayde forest, and there founde to be just and righte," ? etc.

Interrogatories, etc., on behalf of John and Robert Packer, etc.

2. Lands of theirs in Ley, Cricklade, and Chelworth; common rights claimed.

Depositions of witnesses taken at Cricklade at the sign of the "White Harte," 24 April, 4 Chas. (1628), on behalf of Sir John St. John.

Thomas Browne of the parish of Wroughton, co. Wilts, yeoman, aged 70 or thereabouts, deposes that Sir John St. John and his ancestors have used common rights, and that the inclosure of the said forest would prejudice him.

Anthony Hale *alias* Carpenter, of Heydon Weeke, in the parish of Rodborne Cheyney, co. Wilts, aged 70, or thereabouts, deposes to the like effect.

Walter Beames of Chaddington, co. Wilts, husbandman, aged 80, or thereabouts, deposes to the like effect.

Depositions, etc., on behalf of Sir Edward Hungerford.

John Mayo of Broade Sumerford, co. Wilts, gent., aged 69, or thereabouts, deposes that the late Sir Edward Hungerford owned the manor of Little Somerford; and that he had seen writings to the effect that Sir Edward's claim was made and admitted before the officers of the forest to

common rights: he further deposes that the inclosure of the forest "wilbe the utter undoeinge of many thowsandes of poore people, that nowe have right of common, in his this deponentes judgment, within the said Forest, and do live thereby."

Anthony Comly of Broade Somerford, co. Wilts, yeoman, deposes the like: the enclosure would be the undoing of many hundreds of poor persons.

Depositions, etc., on behalf of Thomas Warneford.

John Cox of Bourton, co. Wilts, yeoman, aged 68, deposes to common rights.

Christofer Gabbett of Broad Blunsdon, yeoman, aged 64, the same.

John Gagge of Hankerton, blacksmith, aged 70, the same.

Richard Munke of Chelworth, husbandman, aged 65; he claimed rights before Mr. Manwood, and since before Sir Lawrence Tanfield, knt., Baron of the Exchequer, at the Justices in Oyer's seats for the forest: and the claim was admitted.

Depositions on behalf of Edward Pleydell, gent.

Christopher Gabbett, as before, deposes to commoning and hunting.

Thomas Hardinge of Grundwell, yeoman, aged 67, the same.

Jenivere Taynter, of Cricklade, yeoman, aged 64, the same.

Richard Munke, as before, the same.

William Tomes of Latton, yeoman, aged 80, the same.

John Clerdewe of North Marston, yeoman, aged 64, the same.

Depositions on behalf of the Packers.

Gabbett and Clerdewe, as before.

Further particulars of the enclosure and its effects are

given in the following extracts from the (printed) *Calendar of State Papers: Domestic:—*

1631. June 2.—Symon Keble to Phil Jacobson, near Sun Tavern in New Fish Street. The country have combined for pulling down all the mounds lately erected in Braydon Forest. They have likewise chopped in sunder all the rails and cut up the hedges so that all things are now in common. They threaten to pull down the great lodge and kill the writer and will not suffer any of his labourers to come to him so that he can not get any men to depose before the Justices or come to London to make affidavit. Wishes that Crosse may have power to break open houses and that the deputy Lieutenants, Sir Edward Baynton and Sir Neville Poole, may have warrant to call out trained bands. The writer procured the Sheriff to come over. At his appearing they all fled away, but 12 were taken and carried to the gaol. Since he is gone they are gathered together to pull down what is left, and how to save the lodge or the writer's family he cannot imagine, etc.

1635. Oct. 15.—Information to Sec. Windebank respecting arrears of rent of £2,025 due to King from Jacobson, a Dutchman, upon a lease of 4,000 *a.* of land in Braydon Forest. The King being indebted to Jacobson eight or ten thousand pounds for jewels made a bargain with him by Lord Treasurer Marlborough and Sir Richard Weston, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the lease in question to be made to him for 41 years at £450 rent and on payment of £20,000, whereof the debt for jewels was to be taken as part. Jacobson scruples to pay his rent because his possession has been disturbed. The informant admits there have been riots, but alleges that they have been got up by Jacobson's servants to afford him a pretext for non-payment of rent, although he and his partners have made about £3,000 per annum in rent of same premises.

M.

WILTSHIRE PRISONS IN 1750.

"WILTS TO WIT. } Be it remembered that at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Lord the King, held at Warminster, in and for the said county of Wilts, on Tuesday, the tenth day of July, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of our sovereign lord GEORGE the second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, before Richard Willoughby, John Garth, James Montagu, esquires, and others, their fellow justices of the said king, assigned to keep the peace of the said king, in the county aforesaid; and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses, and other misdemeanours done and committed in the said county,

"This court having examined into the present state of the Bridewells in this county, finds, That there is not sufficient, or, indeed, scarce any means at all for the employment of the poor persons who are so unhappy to be confined therein, that they are thereby frequently reduced to a perishing condition, and their families at home a burthen to the parish.

"To remedy which mischief this court is of opinion that the prisoners in the Bridewels at Marlborough and Devizes, may be supplied with sufficient employment by manufacturers in wooll, hemp, and other things, in and about the neighbourhood of those places, provided that some method be established for the making them a reasonable satisfaction for any damage that they may sustain by the imbezilment or spoiling the materials and tools by them to be sent to such Bridewels, for which purpose, as well as for the regulation of the Bridewels and the prisoners therein, this court doth order and direct as follows:—

"1. That for the encouragement of manufacturers in wool, and hemp, and other things, to send their materials to the Bridewels to be manufactured by the prisoners therein confined, it is ordered, That upon any complaint made to any two or more justices of the peace in the neighbourhood of each

respective Bridewel, of any loss or damage sustained by any such manufacturer in the materials or tools by him sent to such Bridewel, and upon proof thereof made by oath, the said two justices may make an order upon the treasurer of this county for the payment of so much money as shall appear to them to be a full satisfaction for such loss or damage; which order the said Treasurer shall punctually comply with, and be allowed the same in his accounts; and for a further encouragement to such manufacturers, as aforesaid, it is ordered That the price of workmanship within the said Bridewels shall be something under the common rate or standard; and at the same time, to prevent as far as may be any hardship upon the prisoners, and for the procuring the best wages that under such circumstances can be got for them, That the price of workmanship be settled between the said manufacturers and Bridewel-keepers, with the approbation of one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace.

"II. That the keepers of the several Bridewels shall receive all such monies as shall be earned by the prisoners committed to their charge, and shall apply the same for and towards the support and maintenance of such persons respectively, and of their wives and families at home, in such manner and proportion as any one Justice, by writing under his hand, shall order and appoint.

"III. That the keepers of the several Bridewels shall at every Quarter Sessions pass their accounts, and at the same time make a report upon oath of the behaviour of the several prisoners in their custody, earned by their work and labour, and who particularly have refused to work, or have imbezled, damaged, or spoilt the work of tools intrusted to them, to the end that the Justices at such Sessions may order them such other and further punishment as the Statutes in that case made and provided do direct.

"IV. That the Bridewel-keepers be acquainted, That at the end of every year, or oftner, the Court of Quarter Sessions will take into consideration the extraordinary trouble they

shall take by virtue of these orders, and their care and diligence in the execution thereof, and will reward them accordingly.

"Lastly, That for the notification of these orders to all manufacturers and others, the same be published three several times in the Salisbury and Gloucester Journals.

"By the Court."

The above notice, taken from the *Salisbury Journal* of Monday, 13th Aug. 1750, gives a good idea of the prisoners in our County Bridewells at that time (nearly thirty years before the coming of John Howard, the Philanthropist), and will prove a valuable addition to the notes on County Gaols and Houses of Correction, contributed by the late Canon Jackson and R. W. Merriman, Esq., to the *Wilts Arch. Mag.* We regret with many others that Mr. Merriman's valuable "Extracts from the Records of the Wiltshire Quarter Sessions," printed in the above magazine in 1882 and 1883, extend no further than the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, and would express our earnest desire that they may be followed up by other extracts dealing with succeeding reigns. From the papers to which we have referred, we have made the following summary, containing (we believe) all that is yet known of the history of Wiltshire County prisons up to the time of Howard's visitations. Of the latter, and the changes which have occurred since then, we hope to speak in the December number.

1166. The Assize of Clarendon ordains that in each county the sheriff should provide a gaol, at the king's cost, if one did not already exist. [The dungeon of the castle at Old Sarum appears to have been the first Wiltshire county gaol.]

1435. Issue of a royal commission to William Westbury, Robert Hungerford, knight, John Whyte, Mayor of New Sarum, and John Westbury, to deliver the gaol at the castle at Old Sarum. [The next item suggests that in consequence of the decay of the old castle, the county prisoners were removed to New Sarum gaol, which then became the county prison.]

1469. Sir Thomas Hungerford and Henry Courtenay,

brother of the Earl of Devon, are taken from the "Sheriff's prison at New Sarum" (where they appear to have been incarcerated since 1461), and hanged for high treason.

1568. The Justices, at Quarter Sessions, resolve to build a new county gaol at Harnham, but the locality is altered to Fisherton at the request of the Bishop.

1577. The Justices order that the Churchwardens of the parishes of Wilts shall contribute weekly, some *2d.* and some *1d.*, out of the "Church box or collection for the poor", towards the maintenance of the prisoners in the common gaol.

1578. Fisherton Gaol completed. The Justices adjourn until next year's Sessions the question of "obtayning and making a house of correction for vagabonndes and Roges", and, in the meantime, agree to send a letter to the Queen, "for the obtaining of a piece of the Castell of the Devizes, where the said house is thought fittest to be."

1591. The Justices order that a house of correction shall be appointed in every hundred.

1592. The Justices order that "the house of correction in former tyme within the Devizes, being also within the said hundred of Pottern and Canninges, shall now alsoe hereafter be employed for the punishment of such offenders as shall be sent thither by virtue of the said order." Alexander Webb, appointed corrector, with a salary of 30*s.* a year. The Church house at Erchfont to be a house of correction for the hundred of Swanborough.

1623. Lord Pembroke (Lord Lieutenant of Wilts) writes to six of his deputies in South Wilts, complaining "that the "house already erected at the Devizes is so far off that the "country is much troubled with vagrant persons in these parts, "because the trouble and charge is so great of sending them "thither," and asks them to desire the Justices to resolve upon the building of another house of correction in the southern division of the county. [Canon Jackson speaks of "the Bridewell at Devizes of 1623". *Quare:* Is this the date of its erection ?]

Ancient Map of Warminster (pp. 80, 81).—This is very interesting, but it will probably not have escaped the notice of your readers, that 1588 was not the first year of Elizabeth. Presumably the date intended by Canon Jackson may have been 1558. The frequent occurrence, on this map, of the detached syllable *is*, as the mark of the genitive, is curious, and apparently exemplifies a transition stage, before it was turned into *his*.

Lacock Abbey. C. H. TALBOT.

Queries.

An Amusing Story.—In the year 1833 or 1834, the squire's daughter of a Wiltshire parish, at the request of a labourer named McIntyre, who had resided there for the last forty years, wrote to his relatives in Scotland to know how many of them were alive, and how the family was progressing. When the canny Scotch folk received a letter from a country seat, bearing a crest, and signed by McIntyre, they thought it would be wise to pay some court to him with a view to their own advantage. They therefore deputed two of their number to travel south and call upon him. The result can as well be imagined as described. Can anyone inform me the name of the parish and squire?

JOHN DYKE.

Another Amusing Story.—Most persons have heard of the story of the parson who was accustomed to keep the service waiting until the squire appeared in church. Neglecting to do so on one isolated occasion, he had begun with, "When the wicked man . . . " when the clerk interrupted him with, "Please, sir, he hasn't come in yet." In this case also, I should be obliged if anyone would tell me the name of parish and squire?

JOHN DYKE.

Selling a Wife.—Of late years, there have been several books which have made mention, with examples, of the old practice of wife-selling which used to prevail amongst the poor.[1] There seems to have been a tradition that if certain formalities were complied with, a man might lawfully put up his wife for sale to the highest bidder. In one of Thomas Hardy's novels, entitled *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, a sale of this kind is described without the required formalities, but generally it was considered necessary that the wife should have a halter put round her neck, and be led into the market by her husband, and then be put up for public competition. Some people say the consent of the wife was considered necessary, and some that it was requisite that she should have committed some act of unchastity or some other grave offences which would now bring her within the jurisdiction of the Divorce Court. However this may be, these sales are now among the curiosities of the past, and only two Wiltshire examples are known to me. The first is that described by Mr. William Morris in his *Swindon Fifty Years Ago* (p. 500), and was to have taken place in Swindon market-place, the man who had arranged to purchase the woman being her paramour, but for some reason or other the sale never took place. The second instance is mentioned in the *Devizes and Wilts Gazette* of 15th Aug. 1833, a man having sold his wife by auction at Melksham market on the previous Monday for *2s. 6d.* It is believed that all parties to the transaction were tried at the ensuing Assizes and convicted, the husband for selling, the purchaser for buying, and the woman for consenting. I shall be obliged if some of your readers are able to supply me with further instances.

AMOS GRANGE.

Jenner of Marston.—Robert Jenner, goldsmith, London,

[1] *E.g.*, Andrews' *Bygone England* (dealing almost entirely with northern cases), and Ashton's *Street Ballads*, containing a song descriptive of a sale, accompanied by a picture of the woman with a halter round her neck.

M.P. for Cricklade, bought the manor of Marston Meysey, Wilts, on 14 Feb. 1647, for £1092 12*s.* 9¼*d.* He died 1651.

Mary Jenner died 1826, said to be the last owner of the said manor. Is there any published pedigree of Jenner of Marston Meysey?

The *Visitation of Wilts* mentions, "William Jenner, of Cainsford, co. Glo'ster, had a daughter married to James Vaulx a physician of Marston Maisay, co. Wilts. She d. 1617."

Rudder, in his *History of Gloucestershire*, also states that "Editha *née* Jenner, wife of James Vaulx, lies buried in Meysey Hampton Church; she died in 1617, and on her tomb are the arms of Jenner, 3 covered cups."

Where is Cainsford? I have been unable to find it.

John Jenour was seised of a messuage in West Knoyle, co. Wilts, early in the 16th century. The first named Robert Jenner mentions in his will, 1651, William Jenner the elder of Marston Moyle. Any notices of early Jenners will oblige.

Sandgate, Kent. R. J. Fynmore.

Ancient Carriages.—Somewhere about the middle of this century, at Manton, near Marlborough, were dug up two very ancient carriages. The panels had armorial bearings, and the several parts were richly and elaborately worked. They were supposed to have belonged to the Sheriffs of the County, about the time of the Commonwealth, and, consequently, must be more than two hundred years old. They were, I am informed, for some time in the possession of Mr. Baskerville of Manton. What has become of them?

T. Green.

Baynard of Lackham.—I should be obliged by any information respecting this family, other than that contained in the *Visitation of Wiltshire*, 1623. Philip Baynard was M.P. for Chippenham in 1491–92, and William Baynard for Hindon, in the same Parliament. Edward Baynard, M.P. for Chippenham 1559, was doubtless the Edward Baynard of Lackham,

with whom the Visitation Pedigree commenced, while Robert Baynard, M.P. for Chippenham 1584–5, and for Westbury 1586–7, seemingly would be his eldest son, who received knighthood at Theobalds in Jan. 1618, and was alive in 1623. I should be grateful for any confirmation, or otherwise, of this.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

Penruddock of Compton Chamberlayne.—I should be greatly obliged by a pedigree of the 17th century generations of this family. The account given in Burke's *Landed Gentry* seems to be defective—probably by the omission of an entire generation. Sir John Penruddock (father to the celebrated Royalist, Colonel John, beheaded by Cromwell in 1655) matriculated from Queen's College in 1608, aged 17, and died in 1648. Obviously, therefore, he could not—as said by Burke—be M.P. for Wilton in 1585, and for Southampton in 1586. Who was Sir Manwood Penruddock "of Wilts", knighted at Whitehall, 23 July 1603? He was admitted to Gray's Inn Jan. 30, 1597–8, as "son of John Penruddock".

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

Price of Wheat in Wilts (1339-1534).—"Some old records in Wiltshire state, that in the year 1339, wheat in that county sold at eight guineas per quarter, and that it continued so for four months; that it soon after declined to 10*s.* per quarter; that four years after it fell to 4*s.* 6*d.*, and remained at that price, with little fluctuation, for twenty years; that at the expiration of this term, it rose to £5, and held that price till near the year 1534, when it fell to 2*s.* 6*d.* per qr."

The above paragraph appeared in *The Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette* of 19th Feb. 1839, and we shall be obliged if any of our subscribers are able to state what "old records" are here referred to. In the first place, it affects the value of the information, and secondly it is to be expected that such records would contain other matters quite as interesting to the antiquary and historian.—[ED. *W. N. & Q.*]

Replies.

Breach Family (p. 80).—Breach is one of the commonest names in Wiltshire as applied to particular spots, meaning sometimes a gap, and sometimes "a plot of land preparing for another crop" (*vide* Smith's *British and Roman Antiquities of North Wilts*). Landford Lodge was formerly called Breach House.

A Robert B., of Wilts, matriculated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, in 1581, and another of the same family was vicar of Monkton, in 1604. Aaron Breach, farmer, voted for the Melksham division in 1818; his son, Aaron, occupied Lypiatt's farm, Corsham; and of the following persons (all, I believe, farmers), now residing in Wilts, there ought to be some one who can give information as to the family:—

James Breach, Bowden View, Melksham.
James Breach, Jun., Beanacre.
George Breach, Bromham, Chippenham.
John Breach, Chittoe, Chippenham.
John Breach, Tinhead, Westbury.

EPHRAIM EDWARDS.

I have no knowledge of the Breach family, but it is quite certain that "Breach" Lane had no connection with them. Close by it is the "Breach Copse". To the east of Wootton Bassett is a large piece of ground called "the Breach", and at Stratton St. Margaret the "Breach Farm". On Midghall Farm are fields which in 1540 were called "Church breche", "Ruch breche", "Yonder breche", "Midle breche", and "Clay breche", and which are still known by the same names.

W. F. PARSONS.

Duchy Rag (p. 84).—There are two or three pieces of land with the name of "Rag", formerly in the forest of Braden

which once belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster, hence the name. One is about two miles to the north of Wootton Bassett, and is still called the "Rag Copse".

W. F. Parsons.

Ecclesiastical Memorials in Private Hands (p. 96).—We regret that, by an oversight, Mr. H. Jevon's statement that Temple Bar "is now to be seen at the entrance to Dauntsey Park," appeared in our last number, without editorial correction. It is, of course, a mistake, probably arising from the fact that Theobald's Park, Herts, where Temple Bar now stands, is owned by Sir H. B. Meux, who also owns Dauntsey Park. Several correspondents have written to us pointing out the error.

Editor, *W. N. and Q.*

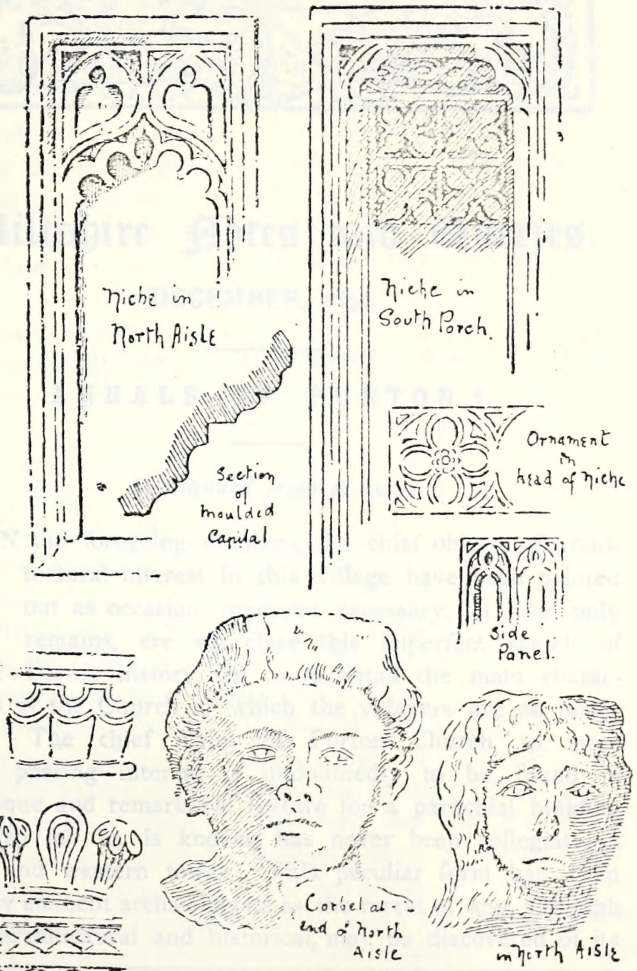
Notes on Books.

Genealogical Queries and Memoranda. A Quarterly Magazine devoted to Genealogy, Family History, Heraldry, and Topography. Edited by George F. Tudor Sherwood. London, 1896. One Shilling per number. 3*s.* 6*d.* per annum. Post free.

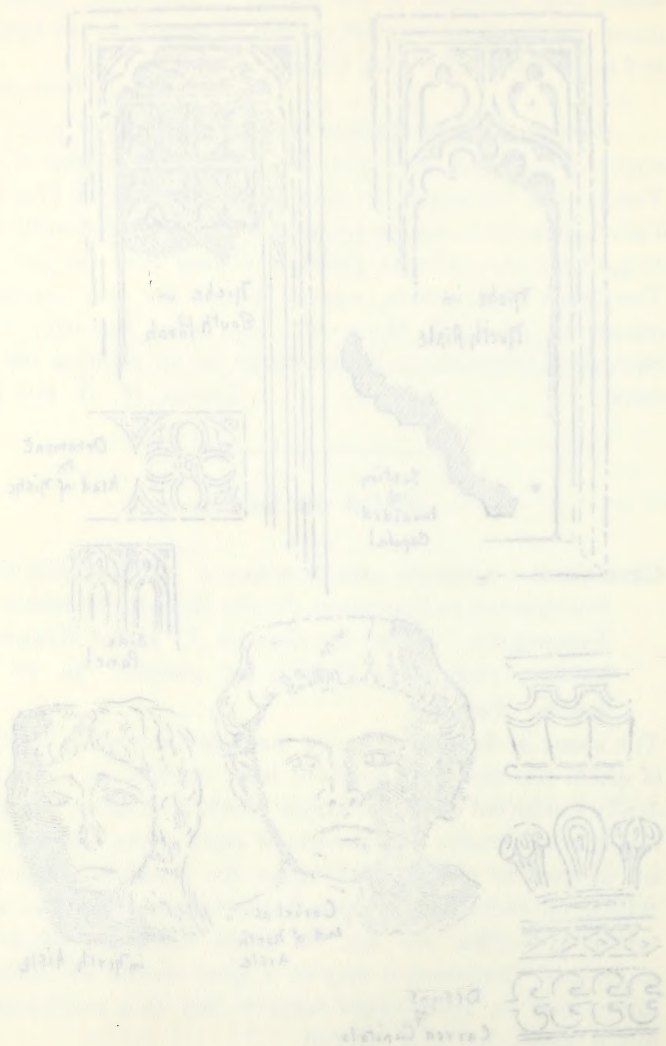
The above is the title of a new magazine started in May last, of which the first two numbers have reached us. It is evidently conducted upon a principle which, if it takes, will prove highly remunerative. It consists of eight pages, of which six are devoted to queries, the charge for insertion being "one shilling for each query of three lines; fourpence per line afterwards." Replies are not, it would seem, printed in the magazine. Doubtless, it may be a good vehicle for obtaining information on genealogical subjects, but as a magazine, we find it totally devoid of interest.

Erratum.

P. 69. Note.—"In radiis" should be "In vadiis".



In Purton Church.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

DECEMBER, 1896.

ANNALS OF PURTON.*

(Continued from p. 104.)

IN the foregoing numbers, the chief objects of architectural interest in this village have been pointed out as occasion rendered necessary. It now only remains, ere we close this imperfect sketch of Purton history, for us to detail the main characteristics of the Church of which the villagers are so justly proud. The chief claim of Purton Church to more than a passing interest is undoubtedly to be found in that unique and remarkable feature for a parochial building which, so far as is known, has never been collegiate—a central and western tower! This peculiar form has been noted by eminent archæologists as the rarest of any, although traces, architectural and historical, may be discovered of its

* As this is the concluding number of my Annals of Purton, I desire here to express my deep appreciation of the valuable assistance I have received from those whose interests or possessions enabled them to throw light on the unwritten history of the parish. Particularly am I indebted to the generous kindness of one Friend, to whose researches the more valuable portion of the matter published in these articles is due, and who I cannot sufficiently thank for its use.

having existed, or at least been contemplated, in several churches where at present it no longer remains. One other church in the immediate vicinity exhibits this peculiarity—the church at Wanborough, but beyond these a third example would be hard to find. Among more important structures, Ely Cathedral, Wimborne Minster, and Malmesbury Abbey, may be mentioned as showing the same design. We have, therefore, in this parish Church a feature only to be found in four other ecclesiastical buildings in the country.

Of the builders of the various portions of the present Church nothing is known, only one name has come down to us from among the Abbot architects of Malmesbury Abbey as connected with Purton—that of William of Colerne, but he could have had nothing to do with the earlier portions of the building, which belong to the 12th century.

The Church itself is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a nave with north and south aisles, central tower, north and south transepts, a chancel with a north sacristy and south chapel, a western tower, and a south porch with a priest's room above. The traces of the transition Norman of the 12th century are very slight, but early in the succeeding century the nave appears to have been built, though only a part remains intact. The capitals of the piers present many varieties of ornamentation, those on the north side being richly carved with conventional foliage characteristic of the style, while those on the south are only moulded. These piers were seemingly heightened about 200 years later.[1] The chancel was erected rather later than the nave. There is a piscina with two shelves in the south wall of the chancel, and a 13th century niche in the south transept. In the chapel on the south side of the chancel there is a fine 14th century three-light east window, which is a fine specimen of flowing tracery. The central tower and spire, and the north and

[1] Vide *Wilts Archæological Society's Magazine*, vol. xxiii, Churches of Purton and Wanborough, by C. E. Ponting.

south transepts apparently belong to the latter part of the same century. The squinches of the spire have small square pinnacles within the parapet. Some way up the tower a small piece of Norman roll moulding remains, which suggests the probability that the present central tower replaces an earlier one. In the 15th century many changes took place, chiefly due probably to the Builder Abbot of Malmesbury. The north and south aisles and south porch belong to this period. In the east wall of the porch is a remarkably fine niche which shows signs of colouring in red, yellow, and blue. In the priest's room over the entrance is a fire-place with carved pateræ, and an original chimney with an embattled coping. At the top of the circular stair leading to this room is a curious sink stone, with a channel cut through the wall of the turret and joined to a spout outside. The fine western tower appears to have been erected about the middle of the century, and exhibits one striking peculiarity in the employment of oyster shells, in forming the joints. This characteristic, according to an authority on Wilts architecture, is occasionally found in the Perpendicular work in Wiltshire churches, but is rarely found earlier than the middle of the 14th century.[1] The tower is in four stages, and is surmounted by a very ornamental pierced parapet, with crocketed pinnacles. On the western face of the tower are three large niches with crocketed canopies, all richly groined. There are no less than thirteen niches in the building, a remarkable number for a parish church to possess. Under the east window outside a small sculptured panel has been let into the wall. It is said to represent the Annunciation, but is now so annihilated as to be indistinguishable. The Church is supposed by some to have been re-dedicated, and this panel to have been inserted to commemorate that function, though

[1] *Vide* article by C. E. Ponting (as above). To the above quoted article I wish to express my indebtedness for part of this description of the Church.

about the previous dedication there appears to be much doubt. Local tradition ascribes it to St. Michael, and as the village feast falls on Sunday within the octave of St. Michael's day, some colour is lent to this view. There are records of stained glass (partly heraldic) having formerly been in the windows, but practically all has now disappeared. Many walls show signs of colour, and there are a few remains of a fresco over the doorway in the south wall. In the church, and hard by the pathway leading past the porch, stand the remains of the old churchyard cross, consisting of the ruined steps, the base, and a portion of the stem.

The parish is fairly rich in charities. In the report of the Charity Commissioners, issued in 1835, the following are recorded :—

Nevil Maskelyne, esq., who deceased in or about the year 1679, charged the Pry Pasture with a yearly payment of £5 to the poor of Purton, and with a further payment of 10*s.* to a minister for preaching a sermon every Good Friday. The Pry Pasture ground contained nine acres and was part of the Down farm. It is now called Wilde's Pry. The money is paid to all the poor of the parish who attend church on Good Friday in shillings and sixpences.

Gleed's Charity.—Francis Gleed gave £200—the rents and profits to the poor housekeepers of the parish not receiving weekly alms, 10*s.* once a year. The poor relations of the benefactor living in the parish should be preferred before others, whether they receive weekly alms or not. The £200 was invested in land situate at the Cross Lanes, on the north side of Hawks Moor Lane, two fields of pasture containing about 13 acres, called Poor's ground.

Stevens' Charity.—Miriam Stevens in her will, dated 19 Oct. 1723, charged her Estate in Purton with an annual payment of £17 10*s.* for ever, £16 for a schoolmaster to teach 20 children reading, writing, and accounts.

Purton Stoke Poor's Land.—King Charles I by letters patent gave 25 acres of land to the poor of Purton Stoke, in

lieu of their right of feeding cattle and picking wood in Braydon Forest at the time the forest was disafforested. This charity was established in its present footing by a decree of the Court of Exchequer, 10th July, Geo. II, whereby it was confirmed for the sole use of the hamlet of Purton Stoke with fifteen trustees. The 25 acres are partly in Purton, and the remainder, consisting of two fields containing 16 acres, in Cricklade. It is distributed yearly on the first Thursday after January 6th. The sums given varied from £1 15s. to £4. Applications are made one year before the applicant can receive the charity. A list is kept, and the poor when once admitted receive for life (one field was let for £30 and one for £19 in 1885). In 1834 thirteen persons received in proportion to the size of their families.

"In the Church is the following notice :—Purton, 1778. It was agreed at a lawful vestry that the rents and profits of the late Hiscocks lease on the Common shall be given to the poor every year for ever on Good Friday."

The living of Purton is a vicarage of the reputed yearly value of £620, and is or was lately in the gift of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

"The commissioners of Edward VI only found a very small quantity of plate when they visited Purton. A chalice, weighing 4oz. and 1½oz. for the King. The earliest chalice has a paten cover, and round the rim is inscribed, 'John Gillam and William Shermur, churchwardens of Purtton, 1666. A paten resting on a foot, *circa* 1708, underneath is inscribed "The gift of Fanny Rigby, 1820.' In the centre is engraved a shield of arms in lozenge with mantling—quarterly, 1 and 4, *or*, a demy lion rampant; these are the arms of the Mervyns with some variations, but they seem also to have been used by the family of Prower; 2 and 3 gules, a fess or between three sheldrakes, for Sheldon of Manston, co. Dorset. Fanny Rigby was eldest daughter of Robert Prower, M.D., of Cranbourne, Dorset; she married Rev. Hew Rigby, Vicar of Hockley, and died in 1827. A modern service, consisting

of a chalice, paten, and cruet-shaped flagon, with appropriate legends enclosed in an oak case, inscribed with: 'Presented by Cornwallis and Anne Wykeham-Martin. A thank offering for many mercies, 1872.'"[1]

A foundation which perhaps ought to be found amongst the list of charities, but on account of its more extensive value demands especial notice is the Cottage Hospital. This handsome little building was erected in 1877, and dedicated to the use of the inhabitants of Purton and the vicinity by the generous kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Wykeham-Martin. It is open to all classes of the people, and is entirely supported by voluntary subscriptions.

At Purton Stoke—now sadly neglected and almost unknown beyond the bounds of the parish—is a mineral spring. At one time its virtues were highly approved, but long since their name and fame has passed away, and now no visitors resort to the neighbourhood to drink the waters.

With this number these scanty and imperfect notes on the Annals of Purton come to an end. Much remains that is yet untold, and much still is hidden and awaiting the future historian who will knit together more closely the threads which form the story of the village. But the disentangling of these threads and the unravelling of the past with which they are so closely bound, though a work most admirable and valuable, will cost time and labour and thought, and will repay the labourer only with the approval of earnest men and the knowledge of work well done. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that in the near future such work will be done, and that the history of a village so ancient and interesting will be compiled, thus handing on to posterity one more evidence of the Englishman's proud interest in the annals of his country's past.

S. J. Elyard.

[1] *The Church Plate of the County of Wilts*—Purton, J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

CHOLDERTON.

(Continued from p. 111.)

INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM. [*7 James I, pt. 2, no. 132*].

P.M. Sir George Kingesmyll.

A.D. 1608.—Inquisition taken at Winchester. October 5th, 6 James I. The Jury say that the said George Kingesmyll, knight, late a judge of the King's Bench, long before he died was seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the manor of Choldrington and Enforde with the appurtenances in the County of Wilts; and of and in the manors of Tangley and Shodesdon in the County of Southampton, and of and in other manors and property in Berks, Somerset, Norfolk, Essex, and of and in a capital messuage, called the Common Hall of St. Gyles in the parish of St. Giles without Creplegate, London, and 4 houses in Fletestrette, London, occupied by his servant, John Corderoy, before the death of the said George. And the said George granted to Samuel, son of his brother Thomas Kingesmill, gentleman, a yearly rent of £20 good and lawful English money, out of all manors, lands, and tenements held by the said George, for the term of Samuel's life . . . And the jury say that the said manor of Choldrington in Wilts is held and was held at the time of the death of the said George of they know not whom, and it is worth in all its issues besides its maintenance £7. He died . . . 3 James I[1] at Tangley. They say William Kingesmill, knight, is the cousin and heir of the said George, *viz.*, the son and heir of William Kingesmill, knight, his brother and heir, and he was forty years old and more at the death of the said George.

[1] The day of his death is illegible.

And Dame Sarah, late the wife of the said George, now living at Tangley aforesaid, enjoys the issues and profits of the above mentioned property by virtue of a separate conveyance to her use.

FEET OF FINES. *Wilts.* [*Easter*, 11 *James I*].

A.D. 1613.—At Westminster Easter Day in three weeks. Between George Wrotesley, knight, and Thomas Maton, gentleman, Plaintiffs, and Thomas Hardinge, gentleman, deforciant of the manor of Orcheston Mary and of 9 messuages, 3 cottages, 6 gardens, 4 orchards, 1600 acres of land, 70 acres of meadow, 900 acres of pasture, 200 acres of gorse and heather, 10*s.* rent, and common of pasture for all kinds of beasts in Orcheston Mary, Orcheston St. George, Cholderton *alias* Choldrington, Laverstock and New Sarum, and of pasture for 8 cows in Pewsey. Plea of covenant was summoned. Thomas Hardinge acknowledged the right of George as of his gift to him and Thomas Maton, and quitclaimed from himself and his heirs to George and Thomas and the heirs of George forever. And moreover Thomas Hardinge warranted to George and Thomas Maton, and the heirs of George against himself and his heirs forever. For this George and Thomas Maton gave Thomas Hardinge £500 sterling.

FEET OF FINES. *Wilts.* [*Trinity*, 11 *James I*].

A.D. 1613.—At Westminster on the morrow of the Holy Trinity. Between Richard Payne, plaintiff, and William Lord Sandys, William Sandys, knight, William Sandys, esquire, and Miles Sandys, gentleman deforciants of a messuage, 44 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 2 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for every kind of beast, with the appurtenances in West Choldryngton. Plea of covenant was summoned. The deforciants acknowledged the right of Richard as of their gift, and they quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to Richard and his heirs forever. And moreover they each

warranted to him and his heirs against themselves and the heirs of each of them forever. For this Richard gave them £41 sterling.

IBID. [*Michaelmas, 13 James I*].

A.D. 1615.—At Westminster on the morrow of St. Martin. Between Thomas White, knight, plaintiff, and Thomas Harding, esq., and Richard Harding, esq., deforciants of 3 messuages 3 gardens, 3 orchards, 400 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 500 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for every kind of beast, with the appurtenances in Cholderton *alias* Choldrington, Lauerstock *alias* Larkstock, Mylford, and St. Martyns. Plea of covenant was summoned. Thomas Harding and Richard acknowledged the right of Thomas White as of their gift, and quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to Thomas White and his heirs forever. And moreover they each warranted to Thomas White and his heirs against themselves and the heirs of each of them forever. For this Thomas White gave Thomas Harding and Richard Harding £500 sterling.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [*17 James I, pt. 1, no. 89*].
P.M. Sir William Kingesmill.

A.D. 1619.—Inquisition taken at Winchester [?] 7 April. The Jury say that Sir William Kingesmill a long time before he died was seized in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Woodcott, and of other property there in the county of Southampton . . . . Also that he and his wife Anna, Dame Kingesmill, in the right of Anna were seized of property in Warwickshire . . . . And they also say that long before he died, Sir George Kingesmill, his uncle, was seized of the manors of Tangley and Shoddesdon in the county of Southampton, and Choldrington and Enford in Wilts, and other property elsewhere and in London. The same George in January 2, James I, by indenture between himself on the one part, and Sir Henry Montague of London, now chief Justice,

and John Walters, esquire, of the Inner Temple, London, on the other, in consideration of the marriage between the said George and Sarah, then widow of Francis [?] Hastings father of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, now wife of Edward, Lord Zouche of Harringworth, secured her the profits from property in Leicestershire and the reversion for her life of his own property. The same George Kingesmill, Knight, died 20 March 3 James I. And the Jury say that afterwards the said Dame Sarah married Edward, Lord Zouche of Harringworth, and in her right he and she were seized of all the manors, tenements, &c., of Sir George Kingesmill, and thus hitherto have been seized. And William Kingesmill aforesaid, cousin and heir of the said George, namely, the son and heir of his brother William, was seized of the reversion of the said property after the death of said Dame Sarah. And the said Sir William Kingesmill, on 9 October 8 James I, by indenture between himself of the one part, and Sir William Uvedale and Sir Humphrey May, then Esquire, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, of the other part, in consideration of the marriage then to be between his son and heir Henry Kingesmill and Bridget, daughter of John White Esquire, deceased, in compensation for her marriage portion [the figures are illegible] made certain settlements to the use of Bridget for life, with the reversion to himself and his assigns on her death, an item whereof is the said manor of Choldrington with the appurtenances except the advowson of the church appropriate to that manor.

[The date of Sir William's death is not mentioned apparently, but the last part of the document is in very bad condition, and is almost illegible.]

Lansdown MSS. No. 459. [Registers of Church Livings in Wilts and elsewhere.]

Choldrington, value £60 0 0. Mr. Nath. Noyce; he preached twice every Lord's Day. Patron, Lady Kingsmill.

LAY SUBSIDY. No. $\frac{199}{328}$.

A.D. 1627.—[Assessments with the sums to be levied.]

Almesbury Hundred.

		s.	*d.*
Boscombe and Choldrington	Henry Clifford, gentleman, in goods £5. subsidy	13	4
	Symon Clifford, gentleman, in goods £5. subsidy	13	4
	Humfry Norborne, gentleman, in goods £5. subsidy	13	4
Sessors	Thomas Day in goods £3. subsidy ..	8	0
	Richard Rutter in goods £3. subsidy	8	0

STATE PAPERS OF CHARLES I. [vol. 332, no. 70.]

A.D. 1636.—"Particulars of the farme of Cholderton, held of Mr. Sands for the term of fourscore years, whereof there are threescore and foure yeares unexpired att Michaelmas next, viz.:—

	£		
Item. There is of meadow 26 acres, which att thirty shillings per acre amounts unto ..	39	0	0
Item. There is keeping for tenn kine ..	15	0	0
Item. There is of arrable to be sowne att every season 240 acres at 6*s.* 8*d.* per acre ..	80	0	0
Item. The sheepe walke worth per annum ..	40	0	0
	174	0	0

The house, orchard, pigeon-house, and 24 acres of cops-wood not valued.

The rent being £174 per annum att 16 yeares for the lease amounts unto £2784."

Endorsed 8 Sep^ber. 1636. Mr. Ashbournham's particular about the manour of Cholderton.

FEET OF FINES. *Wilts.* [*Easter*, A.D. 1656.]

A.D. 1656.—At Westminster, from Easter day in fifteen days. Between William Complin, plaintiff, and Robert Goddard and Katherine, his wife, deforciants of a messuage,

200 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned. Robert and Katherine acknowledged the right of William as of their gift, and quitclaimed from themselves Robert and Katherine and their heirs to William and his heirs forever. And moveover they have granted warranty for them and the heirs of Robert to the foresaid William and his heirs against all men forever. For this William gave Robert and Katherine £200 sterling.

IBID. [*Michaelmas*, 12 *Charles II.*]

A.D. 1660.—At Westminster from the day of St. Michael in three weeks. Between William Complin, gentleman, plaintiff, and Thomas Rutter and Margaret his wife, deforciants of a messuage, 80 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned. Thomas and Margaret acknowledged the right of William as of their gift, and quitclaimed from themselves, Thomas and Margaret, and their heirs to William and his heirs forever. And moreover Thomas and Margaret, granted warranty to William and his heirs against themselves and their heirs forever For this William gave Thomas and Margaret £100 sterling.

FEET OF FINES. *Wilts.* [*Trinity*, 28 *Charles II.*]

A.D. 1676.—At Westminster in the quindene of the Holy Trinity. Between Jonathan Hill, gentlemen, plaintiff, and George Woodroffe, gentleman, and Francis his wife, deforciants of the manor of Chalderton, *alias* Choldrington, with its appurtenances, and of a messuage, 2 cottages, 3 gardens, 380 acres of land, 38 acres of meadow, 230 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for every kind of beast with their appurtenance in Chalderton, *alias* West Cholderton, and Laverstock, and of 2*s.* rent in Shipton. Plea of covenant was summoned. George and Frances acknowledged the right of Jonathan as of their gift, and quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to Jona-

than and his heirs forever. And moreover George and Frances granted that they will warrant to Jonathan and his heirs against themselves and the heirs of George forever. For this Jonathan gave George and Francis £320 sterling.

IBID. [*Michaelmas, 7 George I.*]

A.D. 1720.—At Westminster in the quindene of St. Martin. Between Henry Hoare, esq., plaintiff, and William Hulbert and Anna his wife, John Ford, Joanna Ford, Robert Ford, and John Martin and Dorothea his wife, deforciants of 4 messuages, 2 barns, 1 stable, 1 brewery, 3 gardens, 85 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for all animals with their appurtenances in Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned. The deforciants acknowledged the right of Henry Hoare, and quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to Henry and his heirs forever. And each warranted to Henry and his heirs against himself and the heirs of each of them forever. John Martin and Dorothea warranted against themselves and the heirs of John forever. For this Henry gave William and Anna, John, Joanna, Robert, and John, and Dorothea £120 sterling.

IBID. [*Easter, 28 George II.*]

A.D. 1754.—Westminster from Easter Day in fifteen days. Between Thomas Hayter, esq., plaintiff, and Mordant Cracherode, esq., and Mary his wife, deforciants of 4 messuages, 4 cottages, 4 stables, 4 gardens, 4 orchards, 85 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 8 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for all manner of cattle with the appurtenances in West Cholderton, otherwise Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned. Mordaunt and Mary have acknowledged the right of Thomas, and quitclaimed from them, Mordaunt and Mary, and their heirs, to Thomas and his heirs forever. Moreover they granted for them, and the heirs of Mordaunt, that they will warrant to Thomas and his heirs against Mordaunt and Mary and the

heirs of Mordaunt forever. For this Thomas gave Mordaunt and Mary £120 sterling.

IBID. [*Hilary, 6 George III.*]

A.D. 1765.—At Westminster. in eight days of the Purification of the Blessed Mary. Between Thomas Ward, gentleman, plaintiff, and Robert Brice, esq., and Elizabeth his wife, deforciants of the manor of West Cholderton, otherwise Choldrington, with the appurtenances, and of 1 messuage, 2 cottages, 3 gardens, 3 orchards, 700 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 400 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for all manner of cattle, free fishing, free warren, view of frankpledge, courts leet, courts baron, waifs, strays, goods, and chattels of felons, fugitives, felons of themselves, persons outlawed waived and put in exigence, deodands, and treasure trove with the appurtenances in the parish of West Cholderton, othewise Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned. Robert and Elizabeth acknowledged the right of Thomas as of their gift, and quitclaimed from themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth to Thomas and his heirs, and granted that they will warrant against themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth forever. For this Thomas gave them £1260 sterling.

IBID. [*Trinity, 2 George III.*]

A.D. 1770.—At Westminster from Easter Day in fifteen days. Between Joel Sanger, plaintiff, and William Newman and Elizabeth his wife, deforciants of 1 messuage, 1 stable, 1 garden, and 1 orchard, with the appurtenances, in West Cholderton. Plea of covenant was summoned. William and Elizabeth acknowledged the right of Joel as of their gift, and quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to Joel and his heirs forever. Moreover William and Elizabeth granted that they will warrant against themselves and the heirs of William forever. For this William gave them £60 sterling.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.[1]

II.

SUFFERERS FOR CONSCIENCE' SAKE.

I wish now to introduce readers of *W. N. & Q.* to a folio volume of about 250 pages of manuscript titled *Wiltshire Friends—Sufferings from* 1653 *to* 1756. The first 26 pages are descriptive of the years 1653 to 1688 and are written by a contemporary hand, under the heading, *The Booke of Rigester wherin is Recorded some of the most materiall Sufferings of the People called Quakers in the Countie of Wilts as ffollowes :—* The bulk of the volume, which is in another and more modern and clear handwriting, after repeating and enlarging upon the cases previously cited, continues the record down to the year 1725. Then follow statements of "sufferings" for the years 1731-1773 in a beautiful copper-plate style of penmanship, the years 1757 to 1773 having probably been inserted subsequently to the date at which the title of the whole book was given to it.

It may be well to divide the extracts which form the text of this article into various heads, and place in explanatory footnotes, where possible from contemporary sources, reasons for the attitude taken by the persons named, which resulted in so much suffering and hardship, adding here and there notes of the present position of the Society of Friends relative to these questions. Great care was exercised to record sufferings,[2] and returns of them were regularly made

[1] The term "Quaker" had its origin in Derby in 1650, when, according to one authority, Justice Gervase Bennet, an Independent, observing George Fox to tremble when the power of God was upon him, called him "Quaker", or, on the authority of G. Fox himself, it was he who bid the justices tremble at the word of the Lord, and thus obtained for the new Society the name by which it has ever been commonly known.

[2] In the year 1685 there was presented to King James II an account of the number of Friends then in prison in the country, viz. 1460, of which Wiltshire contributed 34, as compared with Bristol 103, Devonshire 104, Yorkshire 279. "The Records of Sufferings" fill over forty manuscript volumes preserved in London.

to London to the "Meeting for Sufferings", a body of Friends which retains its name to the present day, and, in addition to its work as the executive of the Society, still deals with sufferings in various parts of the world.

NON-ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC WORSHIP.[1]

1670. *Isaac Selfe* of Lavington was on ye sixth day of the 5th[2] month, taken up with a writt *de excommunicato capiendo* for not going to the publick worship and cast into prison, where he remained 2 years and 3 months.

1677. *Richard Hilliard* of ye parish of Alderbury was imprisoned[3] the 12th day of ye 10th month for a contempt of the Bishop's Court at Sarum. The ground of it was for not going to their worship.

1682. *Richard Livelong* of y parish of Compton-chamberlain was taken up by John Dorter, constable of ye same parish, with a Sessions Process, for not going to their worship, and by him brought to prison the 8th of the 2^d^ month, and about the 8th of ye 3 month brought to the Quarter Sessions, and for refusing to pay 3*s.* for 3 first days [Sundays]

---

[1] By an Act of Edward VIth's reign "all inhabitants of the realm were to diligently and faithfully resort to their parish church or chapel", and by a further act of the next reign a fine of one shilling was imposed for each Sunday of non-attendance (hence called "Sunday Shillings"). This was in force till the passing of the Toleration Act in 1689, and rested very heavily upon the Quakers and other Nonconformist bodies, whose conscience would not permit them to have aught to do with the "priest", or his ministrations, which George Fox declared to be "forms without power". All mere formal acts of religion were included in his denunciation, not Episcopalian only, but those in vogue among the various bodies of dissenters also, perhaps chiefly.

[2] Objection was taken in common with the Puritans to the "heathen names" of the months and days, and the simple numbers were given in their place. Before the Act rectifying the Calendar came into force in 1752, the year then beginning in March, March was "first month", but subsequent to the Act, January took its place as "first month".

[3] This Friend's name appears among the list of prisoners for several succeeding years.

absence and for the fees of the Court was sent back to prison and there remains.

SPEAKING IN CHURCH.[1]

1658. *Samuel Noyse* of the Devizes for going to ye Steeplehouse in [?] Urchfont, and speaking there a few wordes in sobernesse to ye people affter ye prist had donn both preaching and praying. Cristopher Hinlie ye prist being in a rage called for ye officers, and affterwards ye prist went to William York called justice who granted him a Warant by wch he was brought before ye sayd Wm. York, who charged ye teything man to bring ye sayd *Noyse* to ye Quarter Sessions held in ye Devizes where he was fined five pounds, and for not paying the fine was commited to Bridewell for three months.

"NONPAYMENT OF STEEPLE-REPAIRES."[2]

1669. *William Chandler* of Bugly, in the parish of Warminster, for refusing to pay towards the repair of the church (so called) had taken from him by a *Levari facias* out of the County Court on the 4th of the 10th month, by Wm. Barns and George Barker, a cow valued at £4 13*s.* 4*d.*

[1] It appears to have been permissible for persons in the congregation to speak or ask questions when the minister had concluded (a fact which will be recognised by readers of Sir Walter Scott's *Woodstock*), and the objection therefore to this very frequent action on the part of Friends was rather to the teaching given than to the place used for the purpose. Fox says, in his *Journal*, of a "meeting in a steeple-house", that after a woman had asked a question and been refused a hearing because of her sex, he "stepped up and asked the priest, 'Dost thou call this (the steeplehouse) a church? or dost thou call this mixed multitude a church?'" "I told him 'The church was made up of living stones, living members, a spiritual household, which Christ was the head of: but He was not the head of a mixed multitude or of an old house made of lime, stones, and wood.'" Though Friends to-day generally conform to the usage of the times and speak of the building as well as of the congregation as "the church", they hold that in the New Testament the word applies only to a company of believers.

[2] The Quaker conscience which refused to attend "the publick worship" would not be likely to be more favourable towards repair of the fabric of the house where it was held.

1692. *William Hulit* of Sarum was arrested and carried to the County Goale with a Writt *de excommunicato capiendo* by George Tinnam, bayliff, in the suit of Benjamin King, warden, for non-payment of 2*s.* to Thomas's [1] Steeplehouse in Sarum.

Charles Shingles of Chippenham was imprisoned for non-payment of 3*s.* 4*d.* to Chippenham Steeple-house.[2]

1700. *James Webb* of Wooley, in ye parish of Bradford, had taken from him for 10*s.* demanded for Steeplehouse Rates, by Nath. Winkenson and Richard Davin, Tythingmen, one side of bacon, valued at 15*s.*

1738. *Henry Seale, Jr.*, of Marlboro, had taken from him by John Coleman and Joseph Westbury, wardens, for Church Rates (so called) by Mayor's warrant, one pound of tea, value eight shillings, and two shillings and 6d. charges, for four shillings demanded value.

1773. *Wm. Gundry* of Calne had taken from him by Wm. Wait and Benjamin Hale, per Justice Warrant, for Church Rates (so called) in yarn, for a demand of £1 1*s.* 8*d.*, value £1 12*s.* 6*d.*

TITHES.[3]

1660. *Isaac Selfe, senr.*, of Market Lavington, was taken

[1] Note omission of "Saint"—a word which savoured too much of popery to be used by Protestant dissenters, though more generally used by their descendants to-day.

[2] These last-named two Friends are reported as being in prison through 1693 and 1694.

[3] TITHES.—This is the most frequently recurring subject in our list of sufferings, because the laws which regulated them remained in force for many years after the Legislature had been moved by the persistent but passive resistance of the Friends to laws which they deemed unjust, to repeal other statutes levelled against them, William and Mary's Act of Toleration alone exempting from the pains and penalties of about thirteen of these. The question of Tithes in its various bearings has occupied many a page of Quaker writings throughout the history of the body. John Whiting, a native resident of the neighbouring county of Somerset, who was himself imprisoned in Ivelchester (Ilchester) jail for about eight years, and who died in 1722, says in his biographical work called *Persecution Exposed*, "that

by a Writt from the Court of Common Pleas for ye value of 40*s.* for Tythes by John Merryweather, senr., of ye same place, and on ye 3d. of ye 6 mo. was carried to prison and there remained for the space of six years and five months.

1660. *Wm. Bartlet* of Market Lavington, for refusing to pay some petty Tythes to the value of about eighteen pence, was committed to the County Goal where he remained till he dyed.

1662. *Thomas Phelps* of Chiverhill, for refusing to pay teyth to Edward Hort, prist of Chiverhill afforsayd, was arrested and cast into prison, where he remayned untill he dyed.

1662. *William Moxham* of Mardon, for refusing to pay tythes to Wm. Gunn, vicar of Mardon, in whose suitt ye sayd Moxham was arrested and commited to ye Countie Goal where he remained a long time, and being a widdower leaving noe body in his house but two young daffters, who by reason of ye cruelty of ye prist treatening could procure no help to gett in their fathers corne, but those two girls were forced in time of harvist one to load and ye other to pitch to ye cart, for which Wm. Gunn caused both girls to appeare at London before ye barons of ye Exchequer, who when they understood their father was a prisoner for tythe told them they were not concerned in it and bid them goe home againe.

Giles Shurmer writes from Fisherton prison on ye 14th of 7 mo. that there are 13 Friends prisonners in ye said Goal upon the account of Tythes; and y^t^ ye Goaler will not suffer

Jesus Christ, being come in the flesh, had put an end to the Levitical law and priesthood which commanded and took tithes, and which is in no ways agreeable or suitable to the gospel or ministers of Christ; but such as are called of God, fitted thereto, and sent forth into his vineyard, having freely received of Christ, should freely give, and depend on him for a maintenance to eat such things as are set before them, as the Lord shall open people's hearts to receive them." Alteration in the law has largely freed the Friendly conscience on this question in these days, and the earnest labours of many ministers of Christ among the various churches of to-day have won greater esteem for them from those who cannot agree with them in some points of belief and practice.

by a Writt from the Court of Common Pleas for ye value of 40s. for Tythes by John Merryweather, senr., of ye same place, and on ye 3d. of ye 6 mo. was carried to prison and there remained for the space of six years and five months.

1660. *Wm. Bartlet* of Market Lavington, for refusing to pay some petty Tythes to the value of about eighteen pence, was committed to the County Goal where he remained till he dyed.

1662. *Thomas Phelps* of Chiverhill, for refusing to pay teyth to Edward Hort, prist of Chiverhill afforsayd, was arrested and cast into prison, where he remayned untill he dyed.

1662. *William Moxham* of Mardon, for refusing to pay tythes to Wm. Gunn, vicar of Mardon, in whose suitt ye sayd Moxham was arrested and commited to ye Countie Goal where he remained a long time, and being a widdower leaving noe body in his house but two young daffters, who by reason of ye cruelty of ye prist treatening could procure no help to gett in their fathers corne, but those two girls were forced in time of harvist one to load and ye other to pitch to ye cart, for which Wm. Gunn caused both girls to appeare at London before ye barons of ye Exchequer, who when they understood their father was a prisoner for tythe told them they were not concerned in it and bid them goe home againe.

Giles Sharmer writes from Fisherton prison on ye 14th of 7 mo. that there are 13 Friends prisonners in ye said Goal upon the account of Tythes; and ye ye Goaler will not suffer

---

Jesus Christ, being come in the flesh, had put an end to the Levitical law and priesthood which commanded and took tithes, and which is in no ways agreeable or suitable to the gospel or ministers of Christ; but such as are called of God, fitted thereto, and sent forth into his vineyard, having freely received of Christ, should freely give, and depend on him for a maintenance to eat such things as are set before them, as the Lord shall open peoples hearts to receive them." Attention in the law has largely freed the Friendly conscience on this question in these days, and the earnest labours of many ministers of Christ among the various churches of to-day have won greater esteem for them from those who cannot agree with them in some points of belief and practice.

any friends to come into them, etc., and so are kept close prisoners.

1670. *Jone Hale*[1] was visited by John Townson, priest of Brimhill, who told her he would abate of the sum that was due to him and that he would use a good conscience, she answered that she could not for conscience sake pay him anything at all because Christ had put an end to the law and disannulled the commandments by which the priests in old time might lay claim to Tythe. But he not liking to hear this, served her with a process unto which she appeared. But he did not declare the next term, but sues her to ye Hundred Court, and then he entered three actions against her, which was under six pounds, for which he took 3 cows. And it was supposed by some that he would let the suit fall at Common Law (considering his fair words and great pretence of love and care to the widow and fatherless children, and her answer that she could not pay Tythe, etc.) but he not heeding any of those things proceeded at Common Law and gets an execution which was sent by bayliffs who said they must have possession of the house with all that was in it and about it. Answer was made that there was goods of persons not concerned (viz.) of her brother's and her servant maids. But of that they would take no notice, saying that they were to have all but the cloaths on their backs. So the 11th day of ye 10th month they took cattle and household goods as followeth :—

4 cows	1 brewing kittle
2 heifers	2 flitches of bacon
1 bull	15 cheeses
2 beds	1 sack
5 coverlids	1 pair of fire dogs

[1] Widow of David Hale, of Charlecot, who after three years' imprisonment in the county jail died there "under the hands of violence" in 1662. Her name appears again among the list of sufferers. According to the late Mr. James Waylen of that town, in a MS. "Record of Calne Friends", now in possession of Rev. W. H. J. Page, quoting Bowles's "History of Bremhill", Dr. Townson was himself a great sufferer for his adherence to the Royalist party.

3 bolsters
1 pillow
3 bolster cases
1 pillow case
1 bedsted
1 table cloath
1 pair of curtains and rods
3 blankets
1 pair of fire irons
1 settle, 6 forms
2 tables and fframes
2 joynt stools
1 pewter dish
A gown and pettycoat of her wearing apparrel
Finally they did not leave bed for the chilldren nor cloths to put on, and all this was don while the widow lay sick of an ague and feaver.

1684. *John Harris* [1] gives an account of his adversary priest, his cruel threatenings as followeth :—"The envie of my adversary the Priest is now more manifested then before, for his endeavour with the keeper is to have me so close confined as that I may not have the benefit of the air. And not only so but he wants the laws to be more severe, that is that I might be kept with an half-peny loaf a day, and also wants to have the Laws to be in force as they were in Queen Mary's days, that I might be burned with fire and faggot, so that in those things he hath laid open the cruelty of his heart to his hearers, and as far as I understand they are set much in their minds against him."

[1] John Harris, of Goatacre, and his wife Jane Harris, were both heavy sufferers in body and estate. The husband was imprisoned by Daniel Salloway, Vicar of Hillmarton, for refusing to pay petty tithes. During his imprisonment he writes to Charles Marshall (a coadjutor of George Fox, and well known Friend of the day) of Tetherton, "That through the mercy of the Lord and his goodness towards him and his fellow prisoners they have no cause to complaine in their sufferings, for the Lord is pleased to afford them his powerfull presence to attend them, which refresheth their souls and gladeth their hearts, who makes hard things easy and heavy burdens light." Jane Harris is described as "widow" in 1693. Between that year and 1703 she was distrained upon to the value of nearly £150 by Daniel Salloway, priest of Hillmarton, and John Barnard and Roger Jacob, impropriators, the articles comprising, in addition to farm produce, "as much fine yarne as was valued at fifty-one pounds and 3 packing cloaths worth nine shillings."

1684. *Wm. Moxham* of ye parish of Mardon, his complaint against Wm. Gunn, vicar of Mardon:—"Wm. Gun being that did turne with the times. Hee had mee before Wm. Blissett and Isaac Burges, Oliver Cromwell's commissionars, and there he demainded thre pounds for teythe and I for conscience sake refused to pay him, then he conformed to their wills and so they granted him 8 pounds and gaive him order to take it from mee, and he sent his son and his own two men and horses wth his cart and broke open my barnes doors and threst [threshed] and carried away 21 sack of corne worth near 20lb.

"Then in ye year 1661 he carried mee to prison where he kept mee two years, then he carried mee to London and had me before Judg Hide [1] and then decleared for 100 lb. against mee, and ye next assize it was brought to a tryall at Sarum before Judg Arthur, and then it was brought to five pound for two years teyth. There he was allowed before Judg Arthur [2] treble damages, but after ye jury brought it to 14 pounds, and so he came with three bayliffes with an execution and with his horses and cart into my barne and carried away all my corn in my barne wch was worth near 30 pound. Then afterwards he pretended that did not satisfy him and so gott an execution in order to outlaw mee and I hereing of it I went and yielded my body to ye shreife and ye shreife sent mee to prison and so stopt it. But afterwards he outlawed mee in another countie contrary to my knowledg. Yett (notwithstanding I was a

[1] An active persecutor of Friends in London, of whose death at the time of the Plague, Sewel* says: "He having been seen in the morning at Westminster in health, as to outward appearance, it was told in the afternoon that he was found dead in his chamber; being thus summoned to appear and give accounts of his deeds before a higher court than ever he presided in."

* A Quaker who died about 1725, in his *History of the People called Quakers.*

[2] Wiltshire seems to have been clear from the presence of any very prominent persecutor of the Friends; I find no mention of it in a long list of persecuting Justices and the districts in which they exercised authority.

prisoner at ye same time) yett I haveing lyberty from ye keeper to go abroad he tooke mee up with his outlawry and carried mee to prison and soe I remained a prisoner on that account. And then an order came from ye King whereby some of my friends was released and I coming likely to be released also, he hereing of it threw in a writt against mee called a *Lattitat* for 60 lb., and so he kept me a prisoner untill I was released by order of Law.

"Then in about two or three weeks time after I was released he sued mee in Chancery, and in a little time after that he sued me in ye Bishop's Court because for conscience sake I would not pay him privy teyths. And I there appearing before the Bishopp he tendered mee an oath, and I for conscience sake refusing to swear was excommunicated for a contempt of their Court, and by a writt of excommunication through Wm. Gunns occasion was by aparritor and a baylif haled to prison in ye prists own cart ye 26th of ye 5th mo. 1676, and soe have remained a prisonar to this very day. He have sued me in ye excheaker and in Chancery and in Common Law and in ye Bishops court. He outlawed, he excommunicated mee, he tooke mee up seven times wth bayliefs and parritor, he caused mee to be brought four times to this ffisherton-anger Prisson and once to be carried a prissoner to London. First and last and in all I have been a prissoner on his account about two and twenty years and only for conscience sake, yett notwithstanding my imprissonment, sense the time he had an execution against mee, hee hath taken away my goods for teyth every yeare at his own will contrary to their law. And he being lately dead hath left me a prissonar and hath taken no care at all for my releasment for as much as I understand. So I can not finde that he ever repented of any of his cruell and hard and unchristianlike dealings towards mee who for conscience sake could not bow to his unrighteous will.

"Thus it doth appear that Wm. Gun vicar of Mardon was no minister of Christ, for his fruits hath manifest him to be contrary to Christ and his ministers clearly, by his persecution

and his evill dealeings towards mee who am willing to live peaceable with all men.

"WILLIAM MOXHAM.

"From ffisherton Prisson ye 27th of ye 11 mo. 1684."

1713. The Partners of *John Rutty* turn'd over a Debt to Bohun Fox[1] priest of Melksham ow'd to ye s^d^ Jno. Rutty and Compa., wch Jno. Rutty did not desire of, the s^d^ debt Bohun Fox hath took for Vicars Tythe for some years to ye sum of £06. 00. 8.[2]

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.[3]

1660. Many Friends being assembled together at their

[1] Bohun Fox was the subject of a book entitled "The High-Priest of MELKSHAM, his Reasonings, his concessions, and his Self-Contradictions," etc. by Thomas Beaven, Jr.—London: Printed and Sold by J. Sowle, in White-Hart-Court, in Gracious Street. 8vo. 1707." Literature on the controversy is to be found in the Archæological Museum at Devizes. He died in 1750, and left a charity for education in the parish.

[2] Imprisonments on account of tithes lessen as the seventeenth century closes, but in 1715 and 1716 the year's account of Sufferings concludes with "One Prisoner continued at large (viz.) Charles Barret." The money value of goods taken in lieu of Tithes is carefully totalled each year, and care is taken to note whether the distraints exceed or not the value of the demand. Many well-known Wiltshire surnames occur frequently, but space forbids their mention.

[3] Though abandoning the public worship of other religious bodies, the Friends clung very firmly to the principle and practice of united worship after their own manner, and as the following samples of sufferings shew were prepared to go to any lengths in its observance, passively resisting any attempt to upset the meetings. When met together they acknowledged no head or leader but Christ, and many of their gatherings were (and still are to-day) held largely in silence, with speech only (whether as preaching or prayer or song) as each worshipper felt himself moved by the Holy Spirit thereto. Many were the engines of persecution turned against them, one "Conventicle Act" after another being either specially enacted to put them down, or turned against them out of its original purpose. To us the main point of interest is in the statement that the Conventicle Act of 1670 (22 Chas. II) was a result of the disturbance brought about by a Presbyterian named John Fox, who endeavoured to retain his hold of a village church in Wiltshire (though Sewel says Gloucestershire) the name of which George Fox gives in his *Journal* as "Mansfield"—[? Manningford]. The Toleration Act gave relief from much suffering under this head as under others. It has been computed that the spoils of this Conventicle Act, from its passing in 1670 until 1684, as regards Friends alone in England and Wales, amounted to at least one hundred thousand pounds.

usual meeting place in Cumerwell near Bradford ye 13th of ye 3 mo., there came several troopers commanded by John Ayers, Lieut. as they pretended, who forced into the said mtg. and pulled one *Robert Star* and carried him to the sd. Lieut. Ayers, who after with the sd. party of horse had him to one Justice Mitchell who refused to do anything with him as to imprisonment and the said R. S. was threatened that he shd. pay their charges or they should sell his horse, but they did not. The said justice upon examination not medling with the said *Robert Star*, the breach of no law being laid to his charge: The party of horse took him with them to the city of Sarum and brought him before the Mayor, who put it off also, to appear before the Commissioners who were to meet the next day. So upon examination of him, all that they could find against him was that he was at an unlawful meeting. And he told them he knew of no law of God or man expressly against meetings. They said they did judg it to be an unlawful meeting, and required the said Robert to give security for his peaceable living: who said he was a peaceable man and no man could justly accuse him to the contrary and said he would not give security. Then they would have him say that he would go no more to such meetings:—he told them he could not say so. Then they said they would secure him. He answered, that if they would secure him all the days of his life in prison he could not say so. And desired them to produce any law or act now in force that he had broaken, and if he had broaken any, then they might punish him accordingly, and that so much blame would not ly upon them as otherwise it would. He told them he was innocent and they had nothing to charge him justly withall and if they did do anything to him it would be upon them. So the said Commissioners of the Militia of that county (that is to say) Thomas Abbot, mayor, Humphrey Ditton,[1] Wm. Good, Francis Dove and Major Alford command-

[1] John Whiting tells us, under date 1657, that Katherine Evans, the wife of a Friend living near Bath, "for exhorting the people to repentance in the

ed him to be sent to the Town Prison and afterwards sent a *Mittimus*, ye substance whereof was—That they did judge the said R. S. to be a dangerous person and a disturber of ye peace of the nation and that he was taken in the Parish of Bradford by some of Captain Huniford's souldiers where he was with an unlawful assembly of rude and tumultuous People met together about three or four hundred to ye disturbance of the peace of the nation, and that they did judge him to be a dangerous person, and that he refused to pass his word and give security for his peaceable living, and requires the keeper to keep them there till he shall be discharged thence by law.

1661. *John Collens's* letter to E. Hooks[1] of ye 15th of 8 mo.:

The 13th of ye 8 mo. there came souldiers to the house of *John Meryweather* in Fovant in the county of Wilts, as ffriends were in the backside parting from each other and some were gone; and their warrant being demanded they drew their swords and with great threatnings demanded us away with them: which we refusing, one went and fetched their Lieut. and Ensigne (as they called them) who brought an order under

---

market place at Salisbury, was by Humphry Ditton, constable, haled before Humphry Ditton, justice, who, with Robert Good, mayor, and James Abbot, caused her to be stripped and tied to the whipping-post in the market, and there whipped (for they were notable whippers in those days); at which the beadle trembled: and so sent her with a pass from tithing to tithing." And again the same year, "for speaking again in the market place at Salisbury she was haled before the mayor, who with H. Ditton and J. Abbot, brethren in iniquity, sent her to Bridewell and put her into a blind-house, a filthy, nasty place, where two madmen had lately died; taking counsel again to whip her, had not one colonel Wheat told the Mayor they might as well have whipped the woman of Samaria, who brought the glad tidings of Christ into the town, and after consulting with the high-priest, John Strickland, touching her enlargement, they turned her out, and she could not get lodging for her money, but sat in the fields all night."

[1] Ellis Hookes, of London, was the "Recording Clerk", or Secretary, of the Society for twenty-four years. He signed documents "*in the name and on behalf of the people* called Quakers." He and another were townrepresentatives of Wiltshire on the "Meeting for Sufferings," and their country correspondent was Thomas Neat, of Chippenham. E. H. died 1681.

the hand of Sir John How. So they brought us to their Capt. Sharpe and so to Wilton that night: where the Capt. demanded our names to the end to make our *Mittimus* and they told me he did. I asked whither they would not think us very indiscreet to be accessory to our own committment, and also if we were brought before some in authority (we being not sensible of any crime) we might then be discharged and not committed, but they were angry. And the next day the Capt. demanded the same thing again several times, but he not prevailing was angry and told me we deserved all to be hanged, a company of Quaking knaves. And so sent us to prison to Fisherton with a Guard of Musqueteers, who delivered us to ye keeper, who knowing our names sent them for a *Mittimus* of Capt. Sharp's sending with his hand and seal, so we are here until we shall be delivered by the Deputy Lieuts. of the County. We are ten apprehended together, several poor men (viz.) *John Merywcather* and his two sons *Andrew* and *John*, and one *Henry Moon* whom they took on ye highway, *John Jennings*, *Henry Ingram*, *Thomas Mercer*, *Ralph Bennet*, *James Abbott*, *Thomas Bodman*, and *John Collens*.

1663. *Robert Button* for being at a meeting in Lavington to wait upon the Lord on ye 30th of 3 mo., was by John James, then Constable of the town, taken and carried before one Richard Lewis, Justice, who committed him to prison where he remained eight years—he being a very poor man.

Edward Gye[1] and *John Smith*, being at a meeting of ye People called Quakers at the house of *Isaac Self* in Lavington, were by John James, constable, and other rude fellows taken and brought before Richard Lewis, who committed them to prison, where they were badly used and lay amongst felons, by whom *Edward Gye* had his cloathes stript from his back to his shirt. After some time they were had to the Quarter Sessions held for the said County, where Wm. Swanton sitting

[1] The name of "Gye of Market Lavington" appears almost annually in the Register down to the year 1754. In 1757 died "Elizabeth Gye of Lavington, a publick Friend."

as Judge fined them fforty Shillings per man. And because they could not for conscience sake pay it, were re-committed to prison again, where they remained prisoners near ten years.

Jane Selfe, wife of *Isaac Selfe*, for entertaining a meeting at their house, it being in the time of her husband's imprisonment, was carried before Justice Lewis who without any examination had of ye matter, committed her to prison . . . . where she remained near ten years.

1670. Severall Friends, being met together upon ye 22nd of ye 3 mo. at Chippenham to wait upon the Lord, were fined for the said meeting twenty-five Pounds ten Shillings for which their goods were destrained to the value of forty-one Pounds, eleven Shillings and four Pence. The aforesaid ffriends at Chippenham being again met together on the 23rd of 8 mo. were fined twenty-nine pounds fifteen shillings, for which they had goods taken from them to the value of seventy-three pounds ten shillings. And soon after were again fined for the same meeting forty-three pounds fifteen shillings. On the 20th of 9 mo. the aforesaid Friends were fined for assembling themselves in ye highway, being kept out of their house where they usually met. [On another date being met together for the same purpose] they were fined twenty-five pounds, for which they had goods taken away to double the value, but by appealing they were restored, and being again assembled were fined fifty-eight pounds. ffor which fine the officers of the same town did distrain their goods to the value of ninety-nine pounds, sixteen shillings.

1686 *George Harris*, *Robert Shergold* and *Phillip Pine* writes from Sarum the 29th of the 7 month as followeth:—The Constables have seized the goods of *Phillip Pine*, *Robert Shergold* and *Roger Wheeler* to a considerable value and have carried them away and valued them, and as we suppose have sold them. . . . The informers[1] are resolved in their minds to

[1] Informers carried on a very lucrative business under the Conventicle Acts, and were often very unscrupulous men, delighting in injustice. Their names are not infrequently given in the Register of Sufferings.

prosecute us to ye utmost they can. Some of us have been with the Mayor of Sarum, as also with several Justices to perswade them to deal friendly by us; some of them said they would doe us any kindness, but the Informers coming so hard upon them, made them afraid that if they did not answer their wills, they should be made some hundred pounds to loose. One of the sufferers saying to the informers Its bad work to ruin ffamilys and take the bread out of our children's mouth, Thomas Hopkins, informer, Inkeeper in the city of New Sarum, said We will first strip you of your goods, and let you bloud, and afterwards we will hang you. The names of the other informers are Thomas Parice, an officer for the King to look after uncustomed Goods, Chamberlain, Chiurgeon, living in the close of New Sarum. For two peaceable Meetings, 12 of them (being poor) were fined £147—some of whom their Goods have been distreined and carried into the Towne Hall of New Sarum, where they still remain, and one poor man hath upwards of eight pounds worth lying there. The Informers have not since disturbed ffriends' meetings, nor meddled with seizing any more goods.

"Sufferings on the Poll Act as Preachers.[1]"

1690. *Roger Cook*[2] of Stanly was assessed by George Scott and Richd. Bayly for a Teacher at the Quakers Conventicle (soe called) to the value of twenty shillings, and took away a hogg worth thirty shilling.

[1] Quakerism has never recognised the distinction of "clergy" and "laity," but all through its history there have been persons who, though they do not form a separated class of people, or are distinguished by dress or occupation from their fellow members, have more or less frequently ministered words of comfort or exhortation in the gatherings of their people; and such were known as "publick ffriends" in early and "ministers" in later times. Under the Conventicle Act of 1670, any one found speaking in the meeting broken in upon by the authorities was to forfeit for the first offence £20, and if repeated £40, to be levied on any of the hearers. At times a fine was imposed when there had not been any preaching.

[2] Roger Cook was a "Publick Friend"—he died in 1718.

Mary Gouldney[1] of Chippenham, widow, had seized and taken from her one great Kettle and a Pott the value of twenty-eight shillings by Thomas Slade and Joseph Jones, by vertue of a Warrant from Samuel Ash and Joseph Fitcharbert commissioners for Twenty Shillings demanded of her as a Teacher or Preacher.

1693. *William Hulit* of Sarum, *George Archer* of Corsham, and *John Sparrow* of Langly Burhill, were sufferers on the Poll Act as Preachers (by distress), and *Wm. Goodsheep* of Chippenham was also a sufferer (by imprisonment).

MARRIAGE.[2]

1679. *Ralph Withers* of Bishops Cannings having free-

[1] Mary Gouldney was also a "Publick Friend." Friends have always acknowledged that women as well as men may be and are called to the public office of teacher or preacher. The first preacher of the Society, after George Fox, was a woman, and the first to preach in London of this sect was also a woman. The Friends have ever had many "women who laboured in the gospel." M. G. died in 1713.

[2] This the only instance of suffering on account of marriage that I have come across in the volume, but the question came often to the fore in early days. By the persistent refusal of Friends to be "married by a Priest," the legislature has been moved to grant by numerous special Acts of Parliament permission to them, and to others under their supervision, to marry in accordance with their own religious views, and without the presence of the public registrar, or even registration of building, provided the marriage take place in a building regularly used for worship. Great care has always been exercised before permitting contracting parties to proceed to their marriage, as is evidenced in a little quarto volume before me covering the time between 1669 and 1678, and containing decisions of various Wiltshire meetings on the question, some of them not hurriedly arrived at!

Sewel says: "In their methods of marriage they also depart from the common way. It is their custom that when any intend to enter into marriage, they first having the consent of parents or guardians, acquaint the respective men's and women's meetings of their intention, and after due inquiry all things appearing clear, they in a public meeting [for divine worship, as Friends have always looked upon marriage as a religious and not a mere civil compact] solemnly take each other in marriage, with a promise of love and fidelity, and not to leave one another till death separates them. Of this a certificate is drawn mentioning the names and distinctions of the persons thus joined, which being first signed by themselves, those then that are present sign as witnesses."

dom to take a wife according to the good example and antient usage of Holy men of God recorded in the Scriptures of Truth, and though his marriage was publickly solemnized and openly consummated (as God's word and Truth allows), yet for that he was not married according to the will and pleasure of the Priests and spiritual court (so called) it was deemed a clandestine Marriage. And without any presentation or due citation as ever he saw or heard of, he was excommunicated, and although he offered to appear at this Court yet he was denied it, and by means of George Froom, proctor, or some of ye aforesaid Court, he was cast into prison.

NON-SWEARING.[1]

1660. *Thomas Neat* writes from Chippenham that the justices of the County of Wilts had out *John Wilkinson, Robert*

[1] The Society of Friends has throughout its history held firmly that the New Testament teaching is against swearing of all kinds, judicial equally with profane, and that its standard of truth-speaking makes an oath unnecessary, and as a consequence this non-juring body suffered severely and long in imprisonment, præmunire, forfeiture of goods, excommunication, as well as many disabilities in civil life. When all other means failed to obtain a conviction, the persecuting powers would tender some oath, as allegiance to the Throne, the supremacy of the King, or abjuration of the Pope, and because the Friends could not take these oaths, though true to the Government in all matters where conscientious allegiance to a Higher Power did not intervene, this last resource rarely failed to add weight to the patient sufferers' burdens. It is an interesting chapter in the history of the advance of religious liberty, but we must not linger over it. The Toleration Act (1 William and Mary), which was the dawn of a day of freedom to oppressed Quakerism, contained the first instalment of relief on the account of judicial swearing in a clause specially inserted for Friends; and from time to time the door of liberty was more widely opened, till in 1833 (3 and 4 William IV) it was enacted that "the people called Quakers" should have permission to make a solemn affirmation in all cases where an oath is usually required. The obligation of a form of affirmation was at first a little difficulty in the minds of some in a Society abjuring formality, and this feeling was shared by Wiltshire Friends, who resolved in their "Quarterly Meeting at the Devizes, ye 1st day of 11 mo. 1693," to desire the Meeting for Sufferings to arrange "y^t^ ffriends bee left to their yea and nay free from a set forme of speech," but ere long good sense prevailed, and the Society thankfully accepted this great relief.

Star, and divers other ffriends to prison, because for conscience sake they could not swear. And that yesterday ye souldiers of ye said County Troop pulled the walls of ye burying place belonging to ffriends downe (which cost about fforty pounds the building it with stone), and gave away and sold ye Timber, door, and iron work and cramps to a smith for old iron (ffriends knowing no order for their so doing), likewise the rude rabble of people took and carried away many things.

1680. The case of *Thomas Withers* of Bishops Cannings, is as followeth (viz.): T. W. had a considerable estate left him by his father, at first granted by a Coppy of Court Roll for three lives and widdows and estate, according to the custom of the Mannor; as a Reversioner in this grant he hath some time enjoyed it, and was presented Tenant by the homage, and paid his Rent several times as a Tenant. Now the Mannor belongs to the Bishop of Sarum, and he hath farmed it out to one John Methwin, Esq., who is now lord of the Mannor, who hath sometimes favoured Friends hereaways in such cases, and hath accepted and suffered several to enjoy their estates without swearing or any trouble. But this Friend's Estate (probably) seeming to him as convenient to him as Naboth's vineyard did to Ahab, he takes occasion (because for Conscience sake he cannot swear fealty, as they call it) to take it away, and to that end hath proceeded and sent a declaration of ejectment to which the ffriend is to appear this Term and to have a tryall next Assizes at Sarum as they say. Attested by John Bezer, Isaac Self, Edward Luff, John Gibbons, Wm. Isaac, John Clark, and Ralph Withers.

1684. *John Jay*, of the parish of Castlecome,[1] *Henry Pinnel* of ye parish of Liealemore, *Edward Smart* of Grittleton,

[1] These names of places are clearly written in the transcript before me, but if (as is probable) it was made in London, the writer may not have correctly read all the letters of the original. Z. Fry belonged to Kington Meeting, and therefore his place of residence must probably be read Sutton Benger. Liealemore may be Leigh Delamere.

John Stephens, *Joseph Punter*, *Robert Smith*, all of ye parish of Hullavington, *Charles Barret*, *senr.*, of Kington St. Michael, *Zephaniah Fry* of Stocambanger, all being at a peaceable meeting, Thomas Stoaks of Kington afores^d^, churchwarden, with others, came to the meeting, kept them in by force whilst he went and got a warrant from a justice, and then kept them in the same house all night, and ye morrow carried them before justice Talbot, who tendered them the oath, and for refusing to swear committed them to prison where they remained three months.

1684. *John Comly*, *Nicholas Persons*, *Jane Hancock*, and *Mary Franklin*, all of the parish of Melksham, *Mary Smith* and *Jone Shell*, of Rowd, *Mary Selfe*, of Broomham, *Mary Gerrish* and *Mary Martin*, of ye parish of Bishops Cannings, and *Martha Sonner* and *Mary Sonner* of ye parish of Sene, being peaceable met together at Broomham the 1st of ye 12 mo., Gilbert Talbot and Sherrington Talbot, justices, and Thomas Wyat, priest of Broomham, with others, came to ye meeting and took y^m^ prisoners and tendered y^m^ ye Oath, and for refusing to swear committed them to prison where they remained 5 weeks. Witness—John Comly, Jane Shell.

Popish Recusants.[1]

1682. *John Harris* of Goatacre being prosecuted in the Court of Exchequer as a Popish Recusant for 2 thirds of his Estate to the King, had seizure made upon his goods to the value of twenty-nine pounds.

Israel Noyse had taken from him eight beasts for eleven pounds 13^s^ and 4^d^ pretended to be due to the King as a forfeiture, he being returned into the Exchequer as a Popish Recusant. The cattle were worth nineteen pounds.

Here follows a Coppy of a Certificate under the hands of

[1] The Friends were often confused with other bodies less scrupulous in their methods, and often charged with being Papists. Here it is seen that among their enemies there were those who could discern the difference.

several Justices of ye Peace and other Gentlemen, concerning the clearness of Friends upon the account of Popish Recusants. "Wilts. May it please y^r^ Majesty. We whose names are underwritten being Justices of the Peace and other Gentlemen in the county of Wilts do hereby humbly certify. That *Israel Noyse* of Caln in ye s^d^ county, Sergemaker, *Arthur Eastmead* of the same, woolendraper, and *John Harris* of Goatacre in the county aforesaid, Clothier, who are prosecuted in Exchequer as Popish Recusants, etc., are of peaceable and quiet behaviour and do not give disturbance to the Government, and are not reputed Papists nor Popish Recusants, but are some of those Dissenters called Quakers in the s^d^ county. Witness our hands:—James Long, Walter Norborne, George Johnson, William Duckett, and Henry Chivers."

Holy Days.[1]

1661. *John Hickman* of Studly in ye parish of Caln, for working at the time called Whitsontide was beaten very much with a Reap-hook by John Norborne of Caln in the house of *John Hickman.* At which time his wive's brother was sorely stabbed with a Rapier in the thigh by one of the rude Company.

Militia.[2]

1758. *John Bullock, jr.*, of Hullington being drawn a

[1] There has been a very general objection taken by Friends to the "observance of days" as connected with formalism and human appointment.

[2] Of all the many "testimonies" Friends have felt called upon to bear, the one against War is perhaps the best known to others, partly because of the consistent line of conduct taken by their late honored fellow member, John Bright (whose ancestors lived near Lyneham in this county), in public and private life. A public pronouncement of the Society on this subject states its belief that "all war is utterly incompatible with the plain precepts of Christ and with the whole spirit and tenor of His Gospel." Nineteenth century Quakerism is as strong on this question as either that of the seventeenth or eighteenth, and has also its tale of sufferers for this belief in various parts of the world. The Friends accept the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount very literally, and believe the standpoint of physical non-resistance to evil and injury to be the right one for the Christian.

Militia man, and refusing to pay the hire of a substitute had thirty shillings detain'd by Wm Bishop a farmer of that place, for work done by the said *John Bullock* and which money was paid by Wm Bishop, in lieu of two guineas, to James Field, the hired substitute.

1760. *John Baker* of Melksham had taken from him a Horse value ten pounds for refusing to swear as a Militia man, or hire a substitute, when it fell to his lot by ballot.

In conclusion, there can be no doubt, I think, that the methods adopted by those whom we have in these pages allowed to tell their tale, and many others in this and other counties and countries, have brought about changes in the law and the customs sooner and with less suffering than any resort to force of arms or insurrectionary movement would have done. The Quaker poet Whittier says:

> "With its gentler mission of peace and goodwill,
> The thought of the Quaker is living still,
> And the freedom of soul he prophesied
> Is gospel and law where the martyrs died."

NORMAN PENNEY.

Beth-sepher, Melksham.

WHERE WAS THE MOOT-PLACE, SWINBEORH, OF KING ALFRED'S WILL?

So many battles of controversy have been fought over the battle-fields of Ethelred and Alfred, that we may take comfort in settling down (if so it may be) upon one point where we may fairly believe that a chief transaction of King Alfred's lifetime took place within the county of Wilts, and in the heart of his kingdom of Wessex.

I wish to bring this historic site into some worthy position of prominence. It is only a few years since it was for the first time ascertained, as I believe; and, as far as I am aware, no adequate attention has been bestowed upon it.

Happily our nation is in possession of King Alfred's will, which is contained in the register of his new minster, Hyde Abbey, which he endowed at Winchester. This document is in the British Museum (*Stowe M.S* 960, *p.* 48.) It is published by Dr. Pauli at the end of his Life of King Alfred (*translation revised by the author, edited by Thomas Wright, London, Bentley.* 1852, *p.* 408); also by Dr. W. de Grey Birch, in his *Cartularium Saxonicum.*

In a preamble to his will, King Alfred recites some matters of high interest in his own previous life to this effect:

I. That his father King Ethelwulf had left estates to his three sons, Ethelbald, Ethelred, and Alfred, and the survivor.

II. That on Ethelbald's death the others entrusted Ethelbert, their eldest surviving brother, with this property to transfer it to them in due time as he had received it.

This was done "with all the West Saxon Witan's witness." And this he did duly as promised.

III. When Ethelred succeeded, Alfred prayed him before the nobles to divide the inheritance, but he replied that he could not easily do so because it was a mixed property received at different times, but that Alfred should be his heir of all, "and I was then well satisfied with this", says Alfred.

IV. Then follows this most interesting clause, which I give from Dr. Giles' published translation:—"But it came to pass that we all by the heathen folk despoiled were. Then discoursed we concerning our children, that they would need some support to be given by us out of these estates, as to us was given. *Then were we in Council at Swinbeorg;* when we two declared, in the West Saxon's nobles' presence, that which soever of us two were longest liver that he would give to the other's children those lands that we two ourselves had

acquired, and those lands that Athulf [Ethelwulf] the king gave to us two, while Ethelbold was living; except those that he to us three brothers bequeathed," etc., etc.

v. Then Alfred recites that Ethelred deceased without any change in this agreement, and that he therefore brought the will of his Father into the Witan at Langdene and had it read, and prayed them all for his love to declare the right, lest any man should say that he had wrongfully excluded his kinsfolk, whether elder or younger, and they declared all to be right.

"Now (said they) it is all delivered there into thy hand: wherefore thou mayest bequeath and give it, either to a relation or a stranger, as may be to thee most eligible."

Then follows King Alfred's testamentary disposition of his estates among his kindred.

Several questions arise out of this narrative, such as these:—

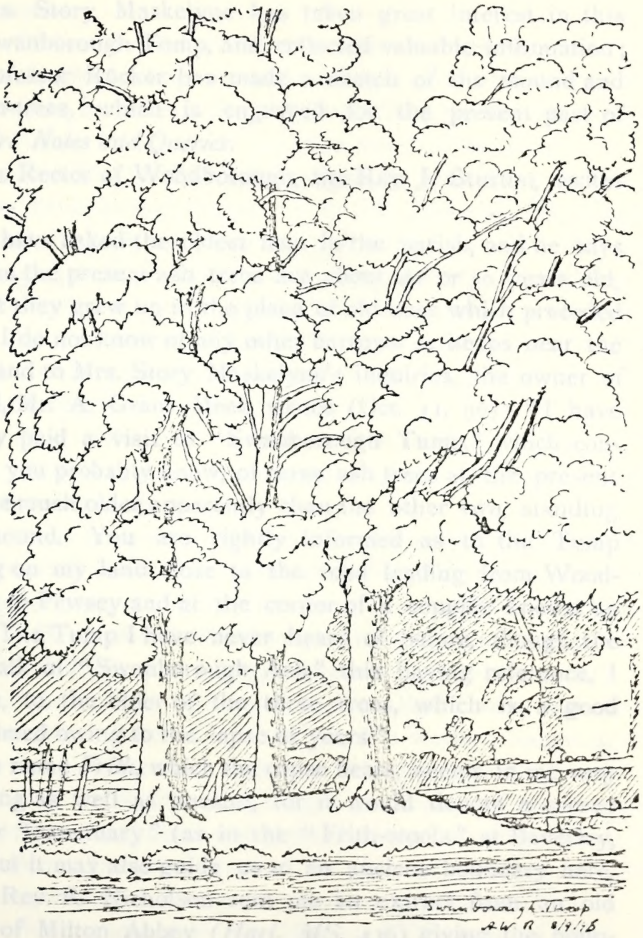
(A.) *Where was the Witena-gemote holden which Alfred describes as being "æt Swinbeorgum"?* I had long believed that this name was to be found in the hundred of Swanborough in Wilts, but no place was known to have given its name to the hundred.

At last, however, Mr. G. Laurence Gomme ("*Primitive Folk-Moots.*" *Sampson Low*, 1880, *p.* 108.) gave the clue thus:—

"The Rev. R. Nicholson kindly informs me that by the side of the road between Woodborough and Pewsey, Wilts, and in the parish of Manningford Bruce, is a hillock on which grow two or three ash-trees of no great age, but which may possibly spring from the site of an old tree. It is called 'Swanborough tump,' or 'Swanborough Ashes.' The name of the hundred is Swanborough; and within the memory of an old man who died a few years ago Courts used to be held there."

The change of the vowel from long *i* to *a* seems to be accounted for if the name were formed from *Swain* (A. S.

Swán) and not from Swine (A. S. Swín). In that case the country-folk pronounce the vowel as a diphthong (Swaïn)



King Alfred's Moot-Place.

which would soon pass into Swan, as the name of a parish near Bath, Swanswick, is also spelt Swainswick.

Mr. Gomme writes to me:—"I should certainly think your opinion on the variant vowel correct, especially as you illustrate it by local dialect."

Mrs. Story Maskelyne has taken great interest in this spot, Swanborough Tump, and collected valuable information; and Professor Rücker has made a sketch of the mound and the ash-trees, which is engraved for the present part of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries.*

The Rector of Woodborough, the Rev. J. Sturton, writes to me:—

"I have asked the oldest man in the parish, and he says he thinks the present ash trees are about 40 or 50 years old, and that they grew up in the place of old ones which preceded them. I do not know of any other barrows or heaps near the spot"; and to Mrs. Story Maskelyne's inquiries, the owner of the land, Mr. A. Grant Meek, writes (Oct. 11, 96): "I have this day paid a visit to "Swanborough Tump," which consists, as you probably know, of three ash trees at the present time, one much older apparently than the other two, standing on a mound. You are rightly informed as to the Tump standing on my land close to the road leading from Woodborough to Pewsey and at the corner of a coppice known as Frith. The Tump I have never heard of before, though the people talk of "Swanborough Ash," this having reference, I presume, to the older of the three trees, which is a good deal maimed owing to the lapse of years."

The name *Frith*, which the copse bears, seems to me very interesting as well as ancient, for it would denote a sacred grove, or "sanctuary" (as in the "Frith-stools" at Beverley, etc.) But it may also guide us to an ancient boundary here, for the Rev. R. Nicholson sent me an extract from an old Charter of Milton Abbey (*Harl. MS.* 436) giving the boundary of North Newnton Parish "along the Frithen path and Sondbeorgh." Now this parish seems to adjoin the ground where Frith Wood is.

At any rate, I think those who rest under the shade of

this venerable ash tree may safely feel assured that they are on the moot-place of the West Saxon Witan where Ethelred and Alfred so fraternally settled the business of their family estates.

We must not omit to notice that the "original hundred of Swanborough comprised only the east portion of what it now includes; it included Manningford Abbas, held by the Abbot of St. Peter's, Winchester" (*notes to Jones's Domesday*).

Now Mr. H. Richardson writes to Mrs. Story Maskelyne that Swanborough Tump "is in the parish of Manningford Abbots" [and not Manningford Bruce, as Mr. Nicholson thought]. Since this parish was held by the Abbey of Winchester it would surely have been likely to be granted to that foundation by King Alfred, so that this spot appears to have been part of his land, of which he possessed so much in this neighbourhood.

(B.) When did the moot at Swinbeorh take place?

This is a most interesting question. Perhaps we may answer it rightly thus:—

After the great victory of Ashdown the invaders seem to have made across the country into Hampshire, probably to gain support from the coast, but about a fortnight after Ashdown fight, Ethelred and Alfred fought them again at Basing, where, being in force, after a long contest they gained the victory.

"And about two months after this", says the *Saxon Chronicle*, "Ethelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the army at Meretun; and they were in two bodies, and they put both to flight, and during a great part of the day were victorious; and there was great slaughter on either hand; but the Danes had possession of the place of carnage, and there Bishop Heahmund was slain, and many good men."

Now where was this Meretun? (Merton). I think the answer to this question is to be found in one of two places in this part of Wilts. The Rev. R. Nicholson wrote to me from Beechingstoke (May 13, 1884): "The next parish to this is called Marden (Merhdæne) which is generally identified with

the Mæretune where Ethelred was mortally wounded. . . . Close to Marden, and in my parish, is a singular intrenchment described in Gough's *Camden's Britannia*, within which stood, till about forty years ago, the largest barrow in these parts, next to Silbury.

The barrow was removed for a dressing to the fields by a Goth of a farmer, but this enclosure was probably like Avebury, a religious enclosure as, like Avebury, the earth was thrown outward from the ditch, but there are traditions of a battle. The boundary between Wilsford and Marden is still called Wilsford Mær."

On the other hand, the Rev. W. H. Simcox wrote to me (November 16, 1885):—"I have lately been studying the topography of King Alfred's life, and was staying for some days last June in the Vale of Pewsey; so I much regret that I did not then know of your theory; a different one had occurred to myself—that the ancient Swinburgh is the modern Swindon (old Swindon)—the two names being related, as the Brunanburh of the *Chronicle* is to the Brundon (I think is the spelling) of Ethelward; I cannot find Swanborough in the map (the *old* Ordnance Map) of the district: but if, as I understand, it is west of Pewsey, I shall be curious to know when you suppose Ethelred to have gone there. If, as I believe, Ethelred's last battle was at Marton, a little to the east of Savernake forest, it would be intelligible that Ethelred (who, everybody agrees without very direct evidence, was mortally wounded there) went to Swanborough after the battle to make his will: but I don't know at what earlier stage in the campaign he could have gone so far to the south west, and surely Alfred implies that, at the time they were there, it was an even chance which of the brothers died first."

I feel deeply indebted to Mr. Simcox, for I was not aware before of the existence of the little place Marton, which appears to me to fit well with the data, for Marton, and not Marden, is the equivalent of Meretun. After the battle of Basing we may well believe that the reinforced army of the

Norsemen would make their way again into the heart of Wessex, working for 30 miles across the rich country of northern Hampshire. The King and Alfred would have fallen back once more upon Alfred's own homestead [for Bedwin and Pewsey and Alton and other places in this part of Wilts belonged to him] and the Wiltshire folk flocked to his banner, as afterwards at Ethandun.

Two months had been gained for these musters. Then befel the fatal fight at Merton, and the men of Wessex would fall back westwards, and their council would be summoned to some well known spot in this great emergency.

I think Mr. Simcox has explained the matter well.

Dr. Pauli puts the mote at Swinbeorgh before the battle of Merton; but this seems less probable.

Bishop Heahmund's body was taken away to Keynsham in Somerset for burial; and King Ethelred when he died was buried at Wimborne Minster in Dorset. These places being far away from the lost battle-field, doubtless to ensure safety of sepulture.

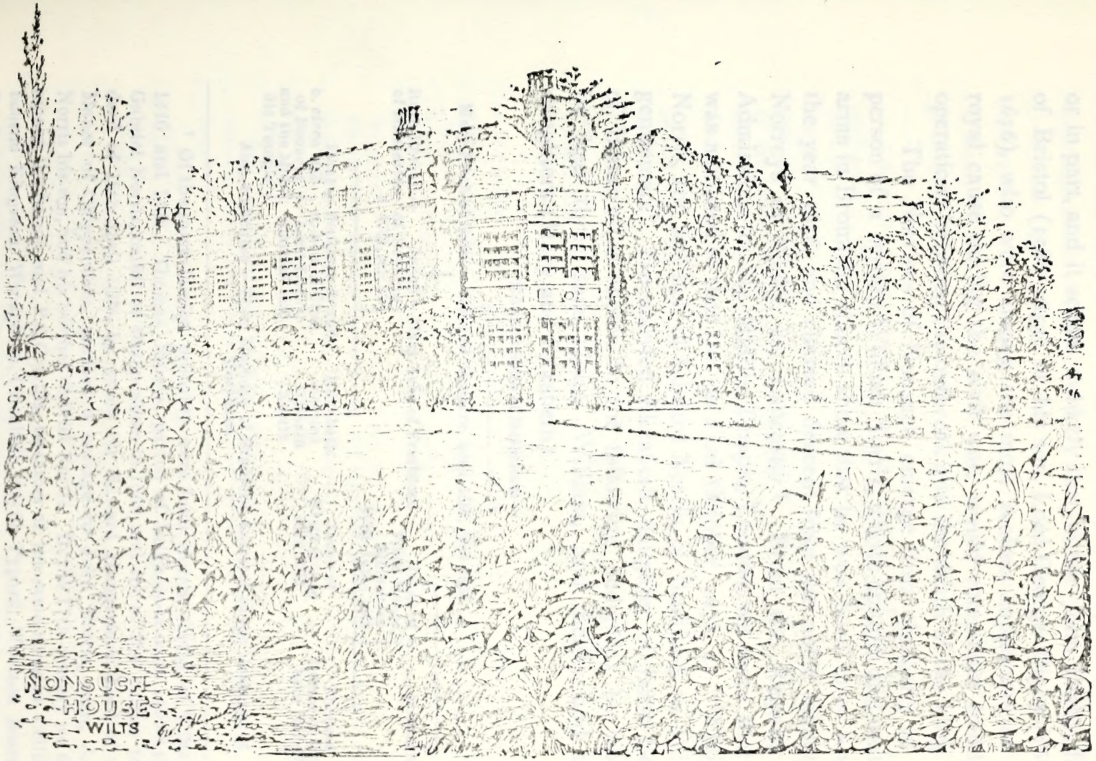
I trust that thus both the place and time of this most interesting transaction in the life of our greatest king may be held as ascertained by those who are best acquainted with the data.

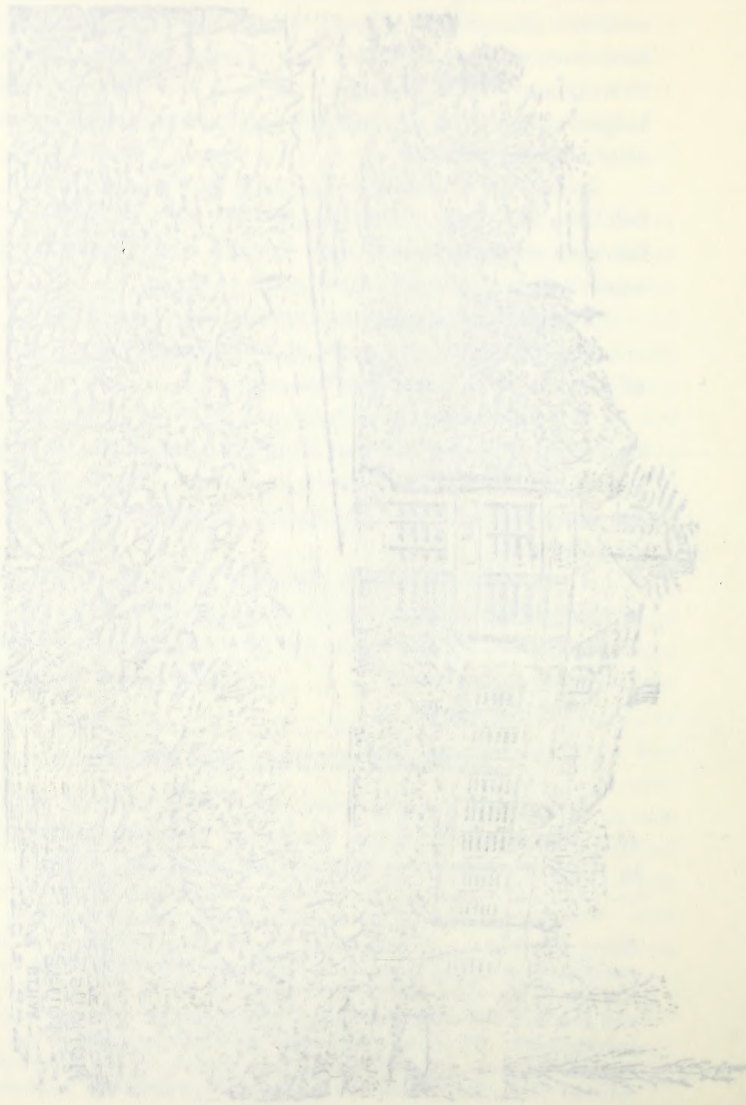
Weston-super-Mare, HENRY GEORGE TOMKINS.
Nov. 30, 1896.

NONSUCH HOUSE, BROMHAM.[1]

It is stated in *The Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette* of 9th July 1835, that Nonsuch House, Bromham, "was built by Lord Digby in 1646, of whom there is a portrait suspended in the drawing-

[1] By the courtesy of Mr. Meredith-Brown, and his solicitors, Messrs. Keary and Stokes, of Chippenham, we have been permitted to inspect a number of copies and abstracts of documents from 1717 to 1858, to whom, and also to Mr. W. H. Barrett of Chippenham, Mr. E. Kite of West Ashton, and the Rev. E. B. Edgell, rector of Bromham, we desire to express our indebtedness. We must apologise for the incompleteness of this article, owing to the haste with which it has been written, as the documents above referred to reached us too late for a thorough search to supplement the information derived from them.


NONSUCH
HOUSE
WILTS



room, and from whom it descended to the Norris's". We can find no evidence of the truth of this statement, either in whole or in part, and it seems unlikely that either John Digby, Earl of Bristol (1580–1653), or his son, Lord George Digby (1612–1676), who were among the most zealous supporters of the royal cause during the civil war, would commence building operations between the outbreak and the death of the king.

The Norrises of Nonsuch emerge from obscurity in the person of a certain William Norris, whose epitaph and coat of arms in Bromham church show that he was born in or about the year 1656, and claimed descent from the noble family of Norreys of Speke, co. Lancaster.[1] From the Register of Admissions to the Middle Temple, London, we learn that he was admitted to that Inn on 23rd October, 1678, as "William Norris, son and heir of Edward Norris, of Bradford, co. Wilts, gentleman." He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Selfe of Benacre (as shown in the following pedigree), by whom he had three sons (John, William, and Selfe) and two daughters (Mary and Elizabeth).

Edward Selfe of Melksham =

Mary Fitch of Bath = Isaac of Benacre, born 1564, died 1656 = ...

Ruth Roman = of Hilmarton — Jacob = Mary Ashe of Freshford of Benacre d. 1702, æt. 82 — Isaac of = Place House, Melksham. Will dated 1682 — 12 daughters

Isaac = b. *circa* 1665, of Benacre and the Middle Temple — Penelope d. and co-heir of Chas. Lord Lucas, married 1690 — Elizabeth married William Norris — Jacob of Place House died 1730 — Thomas Rector of Bromham 1717–42.

Ann, co-heiress = Thos. Methuen of Bradford, ancestor of the Methuens of Corsham.

[1] Of the same family, probably, were John Norris, sheriff of Wilts in 1440 and 1448; Thomas Noreys, patron of Leigh-de-la-mere 1465–1487; Gabriel Norris, bailiff of Chippenham in 1688, and one of the parties to a deed of 15th April 1698, by which Sir Edward Hungerford, Lord of the Manor of Chippenham, granted a cottage to John Norris, senr., John Norris his son, and his brother Gabriel Norris. In the 17th century we find among the Sarum and P.C.C. wills, testators of the same name at Collingbourne Kingston, Wroughton, Cricklade, Clyffe Pypard, Wootton Bassett, Brinkworth, Wilcot, Broadhinton, Bremhill, Fosbury, and Chippenham.

Whether Nonsuch came to him with his wife, or by purchase, we do not know. It appears to have been settled on the marriage of his son John with Elizabeth Thresher of Bradford, in 1716.[1] By his will, dated 1717, apparently under a power reserved to him under the last-mentioned marriage settlement, William Norris left to his wife the use for life of his house and grounds and household effects at Nonsuch.[2]

[1] Of this settlement I have no knowledge except its mention in the settlement of 1747. A fine of the same year is as follows:—3 Geo. I. Fine between Isaac Selfe, [esquire,] Richard Long, [esquire,] and John Thresher, [esquire,] plaintiffs, and William Norris, [esquire,] and Elizabeth, his wife, John Norris, [esquire,] and Charles Reeves and Mary, his wife, deforciants of the manor of Chippenham Sheldon, and Lowden, [with the appurtenances,] and [various] properties in Bromham, Chippenham, Milkesham, Avebury, Bishop's Cannings, Chitto, and Bradford.

Canon Jackson says, "From the union of the Lowden and Sheldon estates under the Gascelyns [in 1272], the manor of Chippenham came to be called (as it still continues to be) the manor of Chippenham, Sheldon and Lowdon." It was sold by Sir Edward Hungerford, in 1684, to Richard Kent, esq., of London, afterwards Sir Richard Kent, Kt., and M.P. for Chippenham, from whom it passed to Sir Richard Hart in 1698, and in 1710 was bought of the latter by William Norris, of Lincoln's Inn.

[2] By his will of 31st July 1717 (proved 1st June 1731), William Norris, "of Lincoln's Inn", gave to his wife "the use of my house and gardens, stables and outhouses, and household goods at Nonsuch"; to his son William "all my freehold and copyhold messuages, lands, and tenements that I purchased of Mr. Henry Rutley (? Rutty),[1] Mr. Samuel Self, and William Ast"; to his son John "the lands which I purchased of John Paradice",[1] and in tail male "all my freehold and copyhold lands at Chitto"; to his son Selfe[2] "all my copyhold lands in Bradford which I hold under the Lady Kingston". Legacies to "Sir William Hanham[3] and my daughter, his wife"; "to my undutiful and disobedient daughter Elizabeth wife of William Smart"; and to "my brother Edward Norris".[4] "And I desire my son John to buy my sister [4] Smith's life in the household estates, which her husband now holds under John Hall, late of Bradford, esquire."

(1) 8 Anne. Fine between William Norris, esquire, and John Norris, gentleman, plaintiffs, and Henry Rutty and Mary, his wife, Richard Coxeter, esquire, and Barbara, his wife, John Paradise and Hannah, his wife, and Richard Stump and Mary, his wife, deforciants of three messuages and other property in Melksham, Seen, Bromham, and Rowde.

(2) In the diary of Thomas Smith, of Shaw, we read that on 1st May 1721, he called on Selfe Norris at Change Ally, London, in order to consult him.

(3) Sir William Hanham, of Neston, was the son of Jane, only daughter of William Eyre, of Neston Park.

(4) Edward Norris and Mrs. Smith must be classed as unknown, but it seems probable that Nicholas Norris, who lived at Lavecroft, near Devizes, and in 1727 held 10 acres in the Old Park, nearly opposite his house on the Bath Road, and a party to fines o 11 Anne and 2 Geo. II, was another brother of the testator

The testator, William Norris, appears to have become possessed of Nonsuch at the end of the seventeenth, or the beginning of the eighteenth, century, and we are indebted to Mr. Edward Kite for the following description of it :—

"At Nonsuch, as at Sheldon,[1] Mr. Norris seems to have indulged his taste for improvements—but to a much greater extent; for (apparently about the year 1700) the older house of Lord Digby was partly pulled down, and its remaining portions accomodated to an entirely new front, uniform in style, and altogether with its entrance gateway, walled court, and balustrade work, a good specimen of the type of domestic architecture prevalent during the reign of Queen Anne. The terrace garden seems also to have been laid out at the same period. Here are two larch trees,[2] traditionally said to have been some of the first trees of this kind planted in England, and brought to Nonsuch in flower pots. From the brashy nature of the soil they have never flourished there, and, although now quite old, are comparatively very small specimens of their kind. The stables are perhaps of older date than the front of the present house, which has continued to the present time without any material alteration to interfere with the uniformity of its outline. In the garden front a projecting window has been added with very good effect.

"To the older building of Lord Digby belongs apparently a relic still preserved in the house, but at present unfixed. This is the cast iron back of a fire grate, which the writer remembers years ago to have seen in use in one of the rooms on the ground floor, with the date of about 1690. It represents the full faced figure of a blacksmith, in the costume of the

[1] "The house here [*i.e.* Sheldon], which was almost entirely rebuilt in its present form in the reign of the first James or Charles, seems to have undergone considerable alteration at the time of Mr. Norris's purchase, for many of the windows, two fireplaces in the first floor, and the quaint sundial on the gable of the porch, are of this date."

[2] In the Sale Particulars of 1811 it was mentioned that on the property were two "Larch Trees", supposed to be the first planted in England.

period, holding a large hammer—a forge and other accessories being near him."

Mr. Kite also thus explains the ill-feeling of John Rolt, afterwards Vicar of Bromham, exhibited in a somewhat peculiar manner against Mr. Norris.

"The following letter, written at about this date by a member of the Danvers family, and addressed to Walter Grubbe, Esq., Potterne, is here given, as it may help to explain a history which attaches to the monument of Mr. Norris in Bromham Church.

"SIR,

"Last post but one, I gave you account of my Intentions concerning Mr. Norris. I wish I had seene you first as I did Sr. Ed. Warneford here. My desire is that I be noe way an obstruction to ye busines, nor that a snare to mee. I cannot safely act with a man [who] has deceaved me soe much. I can never believe him more, and ye rather than that he will indeaver to putt all the quicks and tricks of his profession in my way, as hee has alreddye don; if hee be found soe necessarye as not to be parted with, I shall be glad to be discharged myselfe, without giving anye offence or hindrance to those that ar concerned in ye busines, which (I hope) in your integritye will justifye

"Your most humble servant

"June ye 25." JOHN DA'VERS."

Addressed to "WALTER GRUBB, Esq.,
Att his house in Potterne.
To be left with ye Post Master
At ye Devizes,
"Franke." Wilts."

"In the year 1691 the then representative of the Baynton family, who had for nearly two centuries been lords of Bromham, died at the early age of twenty-seven, leaving two young children—a son and daughter—under the guardianship of Walter Grubbe, Esq., of Eastwell House, Potterne, M.P. for Devizes. After the death of their mother, in 1703, Mr. Grubbe, as guardian to these friendless children, took them under his charge, and they were brought up at Eastwell, where the accounts for their clothing and education are still preserved. The son married into the family of Brouncker, of Earlstoke, and in 1716, like his father, died young, leaving no children, and the sister, the survivor of the two, became the heiress of

the Bromham estates, which she conveyed by marriage into the family of Rolt. Of her children one son—Edward—became her heir, and a younger son—John Rolt—was afterwards Rector of Bromham.

"Mrs. Rolt, their mother, died in 1734, Mr. Grubbe, her guardian, in 1715, and Mr. Norris the elder, in 1730, and it is apparently to some business in connection with the Bromham property and its heiress, which had been entrusted to Mr. Norris, that the letter from John Danvers to Mr. Grubbe refers. The Baynton and Danvers families were connected by the marriage of Sir Henry Baynton, M.P. for Devizes, who died in 1616, with Lucy, daughter of Sir John Danvers, of which lady, buried in Westminster Abbey 1621, there is a portrait at Eastwell.

"Mr. Norris died 7th September 1730, at the age of seventy-four, and was buried in Bromham Church—the Rev. Thomas Selfe (a cousin of Mrs. Norris) being at that time Rector of the parish, and a marble monument was erected to his memory by his eldest son and executor. It was placed in the chancel, within the altar rail, close to the Beauchamp Chapel containing the tombs of the Baynton family, and bore the following eulogistic inscription, surmounted by an urn, and a shield bearing the arms of Norris impaling Selfe:—

"H. S. E.
Gulielmus Norris Armiger
Hospitii Lincolniensis Socius Legium
Municipalium Peritus, Patronus et assertor
Rebus adversis major, par secundis,
Summis et Animi et corporis facultatibus
Spartam quam nactus est ornavit
Qui invidet minor est dum prolis numerosa
Feliciter inserviret commodis laboribus et ætate confectus
Placide obdormivit 7 Sept. A.D. 1730
Postquam annos septuaginta et quatuor impleverat
Ne patris optimi de familia sua amplissime
De pauperibus clientibus quam maxime promerite
Pereat memoria hoc exiguum immensi amoris pietatis
Et gratitudinis monumentum f. f.
Johannes Norris Armiger
Hæres executor testamentarius."

"In 1741 the Rev. John Rolt, younger son of the heiress of Baynton, succeeded Mr. Self as Rector of Bromham, and four years later he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales. Although he was only nineteen years old at the time of Mr. Norris's death, he appears to have had a bitter recollection of some unscrupulous injury, inflicted on his family by that individual through "the quicks and tricks of his profession", and in 1775—forty-five years after Mr. Norris's death—on the erection of a tablet in the church to Dr. Season, a noteworthy parishioner, the Rector took occasion to write the following lines, which were sculptured on it, and placed in the chancel near the Norris monument :—

"Henry Season, M.D.,
Who died Nov. ye 10th, 1775,
Aged 82 years.

"'Tis not the Tomb in marble polished high,
The sculptured Urn, or glittering Trophies nigh,
The classic learning on an impious stone,
Where Latin tells what English blushed to own,
Can shroud the guilty from the Eye of God,
Incline His Balance or avert His Rod ;
That Hand can raise the Cripple and the Poor
Spread on the way or gathered at the door,
And blast the Villain tho' to altars fled,
Who robs us living and insults us dead.

"25, Austin Friars, London. J. ROLT."

"These lines are now partially obliterated, and the Norris monument has been removed from the chancel to the south wall near the west end of the south aisle."

John Norris appears to have spent the earlier years of his married life at Batheaston.[1] At a later period—probably about the time of his father's death—he purchased the mansion and park-like residence of the Scott family at Chippenham, known as the "The Ivy", or "Ivy House", where he appears to have resided during the latter part of his life. Two of the bells in Chippenham Church bear the inscriptions, "The gift

[1] *Vide* "Diary of Thomas Smith of Shaw," in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*," vol. xi., under 17 May, 13 July, and 16 Sept., 1721.

of John Norris, Esq.," and "John Norris, Esq., and Anthony Guy, Gent., churchwardens." This same Anthony Guy was, in 1741, the oldest of the burgesses of Chippenham and sheriff of the County of Wilts, and we are informed (on the authority of the late James Waylen) that John Norris and two other Chippenham gentlemen, fearing his influence in the then pending election, contrived his arrest on a frivolous charge, and had him conveyed to Devizes and kept in custody until the election was over.

John Norris died in 1752, and was followed by his widow in 1756. His eldest son, William, was born in 1717, matriculated at Merton College, Oxford, in 1735–6, and married Elizabeth Fox (daughter of John Fox, citizen and haberdasher of London) in 1747.[1] Among the estates included in their marriage setttlement were the manors of Chippenham, Sheldon, and Lowden, with the market and shambles of Chippenham; the Ivy House and grounds; Nonsuch House and grounds: the manor of Avebury, with Avebury farm and Brinsden farm; the farms of Upper Sheldon, Lower Sheldon, Pipsmore, Starveall, Rowden Down, and Derriards, near Chippenham; a couple of farms at Bromham; and numerous detached properties in Wiltshire.

William, the son of John Norris, appears to have resided at Nonsuch. Two years after the death of his mother, he obtained a private Act of Parliament to free Ivy House from the trusts of his marriage settlement, as it was "liable to

[1] The Lease and Release, by which this settlement was made, are dated 25th and 26th November, 1747, and made between John Norris of the Ivy, &c., Elizabeth his wife, and William his eldest son, of the first part; Charles Lawrence, of Essex Street, Strand, London, of the second part; Millicent Neate, of Great Ormond Street [London], John Fox, and Elizabeth his daughter, of the third part; Paul Methuen, of Corsham, and John Hulbert, of St. George's, Hanover Square [London], Chirugeon, of the fourth part; and Richard Long, of Rood Ashton, Jacob Selfe, of Bradford, Esquire, Robert Neale of Corsham, Esquire, and Thomas Lawrence, of Essex Street aforesaid, Doctor of Physic, of the fifth part.

Query: Was this Jacob Selfe, of Bradford, the son of Jacob Selfe of Place House, Melksham, who died in 1730?

of John Norris, Esq.," and "John Norris, Esq., and Anthony Guy, Gent., churchwardens." This same Anthony Guy was, in 1711, the oldest of the burgesses of Chippenham and sheriff of the County of Wilts, and we are informed (on the authority of the late James Waylen) that John Norris and two other Chippenham gentlemen, fearing his influence in the then pending election, contrived his arrest on a frivolous charge, and had him conveyed to Devizes and kept in custody until the election was over.

John Norris died in 1733, and was followed by his widow in 1736. His eldest son, William, was born in 1717, matriculated at Merton College, Oxford, in 1733-6, and married Elizabeth Fox (daughter of John Fox, citizen and barrister of London) in 1742.[1] Among the estates included in their marriage settlement were the manors of Chippenham, Sheldon, and Lowden, with the market and shambles of Chippenham; the Ivy House and grounds; Nonsuch House and grounds; the manor of Avebury with Avebury farm and Brinsden farm; the farms of Upper Sheldon, Lower Sheldon, Pipsmore, Starvecall, Rowden Down, and Derriards, near Chippenham; a couple of farms at Bromham; and numerous detached properties in Wiltshire.

William, the son of John Norris, appears to have resided at Nonsuch. Two years after the death of his mother, he obtained a private Act of Parliament to free Ivy House from the trusts of his marriage settlement, as it was "liable to

[1] The Lease and Release, by which this settlement was made, are dated 28th and 29th November, 1741, and made between John Norris of the Ivy, &c., Elizabeth his wife, and William his eldest son, of the first part; Charles Lawrence, of Essex Street, Strand, London, of the second part; William Neate, of Great Ormond Street [London], John Fox, and Elizabeth his daughter, of the third part; Paul Methuen, of Corsham, and John Hatchett, of St. George's, Hanover Square [London], Chirurgeon, of the fourth part; and Richard Long, of Rood Ashton, Jacob Selle, of Bradford, Esquire, Robert Neale of Corsham, Esquire, and Thomas Lawrence, of Essex Street aforesaid, Doctor of Physic, of the fifth part.

Query: Was this Jacob Selle, of Bradford, the son of Jacob Selle of Place House, Melksham, who died in 1730?

extensive repairs", and "detached from the other settled estates", in order that it might be sold. He was Sheriff of the County in 1759, and died in 1794, leaving behind him a wife, four sons, and six daughters.[1] All his children subsequently died unmarried, except John, who married Susannah Day, and had one child, Mary Ann, born before wedlock and afterwards married to Colonel Bayly, and one child, Elizabeth, born after his said marriage. Another son, Paul Robert Norris, was a scholar of Winchester in 1773. He afterwards entered the army, and died a lieutenant in India. The eldest son, William, who was in the third regiment of Dragoons, on the death of his father, became possessed of part of the settled estates as tenant-in-tail,[2] and, being very much in debt, he was under the necessity of cutting off the entail by a fictitious suit termed a Recovery, and selling sufficient to satisfy the claims of his creditors. The estates sold for this purpose, in 1796, included :—

(1) A farm and lands at Bromham, to John Gaby of Westbrook.

---

[1] The children of William Norris and Elizabeth Fox were :—

Ann	b. 13 Feb., 1751	...	d. 6 Oct., 1751
Cecilia	b. 24 April, 1765	...	d. 19 May, 1769
Ellen	b. 22 Nov., 1752	...	d. 15 Oct., 1771
Paul Robert ...	b. 1 Sept., 1761	...	d. 28 Aug., 1784
John	b. 28 Jan., 1758	...	d. 28 Nov., 1798
William	b. 6 April, 1754	...	d. 27 Jan., 1801
Elizabeth	b. 25 Aug., 1748	...	d. 17 March, 1805
George William ...	b. 24 July, 1767	...	d. 17 Sept., 1811
Christian	b. 19 Sept., 1769	...	d. 7 April, 1819
Millicent Mary ...	b. 8 Sept., 1749	...	d. 15 March, 1824
Dionysia	b. 23 Feb., 1756	...	d. 25 June, 1832
Mary Ann	b. 13 Nov., 1763	...	d. 15 July, 1834
James	b. 17 Dec., 1769	...	d. 3 Jan., 1835

[2] The property included in the settlement of 1747 was limited to the first and every other son successively in tail male, as to part thereof immediately after the father's death, and as to other part thereof, subject to the wife's life interest.

(2) An Inn, called Beckhampton House, to William Edmunds of Kennett.[1]

(3) Avebury Great Farm, to John Brown of Avebury.

(4) Lower Sheldon Farm, to Matthew Humphrys of the Ivy House.[2]

On the 27th January, 1801, William Norris, of the Dragoons, died intestate and without issue, and his estates (including the house at Nonsuch) descended to his infant niece, Elizabeth (daughter of his deceased brother, John), as his heiress-at-law. From this date, therefore, the survivors of the Norris family became merely tenants at a stated rent of the old family mansion. Mrs. Elizabeth Norris died on the 31st May, 1805, leaving two sons and four daughters, who all continued to reside at Nonsuch until the day of their death. They all died unmarried and without issue, James, the last survivor, dying on 3rd January, 1835. Of him strange tales are told, such as are contained in the following already-quoted paragraph from the *Devizes Gazette* of 9th July, 1835:—

"A great number of the inhabitants of Devizes, Calne, "Chippenham, Melksham, and the adjacent neighbourhood "have, during the last few days, been attracted to the sale "by auction, by Mr. Broxholm, of the effects of the late Mr. "Norris of Nonsuch-house, a short distance from each of the "above places—not we believe in consequence of the value of

[1] The ground on which this once famous coaching inn was built was formerly part of Brinsden or Brunsden Farm, Avebury, which was purchased by William Norris (then of the Middle Temple), in 1691, from Henry Baynton of Bremhill, and his mortgagee, Robert Baynton of Avebury. By a lease, dated 25th March, 1745, John Norris, son of William, let three acres of land, at the corner of the Calne and Devizes Roads at Beckhampton, to George Stretch of Avebury for 100 years, upon condition that he should erect a house on it within two years, and keep it in repair until the end of the term. The lease had in 1796 become vested in William Edmunds, who then purchased the freehold.

[2] Lower Sheldon was purchased of Robert (son of Matthew) Humphrys in 1816, by James Norris of Nonsuch, and descended to Bouchier Mervin Marshall, his heir.

"the effects, but of their having been the property of a gentle-
"man of very peculiar and eccentric habits. Mr. Norris, who died
"about six months since, was the last of the highly respecta-
"ble Wiltshire family of that name, which family, we have
"been told, had inhabited Nonsuch for a century and a half.
"The deceased had, a great number of years ago, been
"troubled with the erysipelas in his face, and the operation of
"shaving was attended with so much pain that he at last
"determined to allow his beard to grow, and it eventually
"hung on his chest. Naturally bashful, he was now averse
"to anyone seeing his person. He entirely secluded him-
"self from society and saw no one but his housekeeper,
"and she but a very few minutes at a time. He lay in bed
"during the day, and roamed about his grounds or read during
"the night. He took his meals in the kitchen, but no one
"saw him eat. A short time before his servants retired to
"rest (at which hour he usually got up) they placed a kettle
"of water on the fire, and some milk and bread and butter on
"the table in the kitchen, of which he partook, and on their
"rising in the morning he went to bed. For several years
"previous to his death he became utterly regardless of
"personal cleanliness. Though possessed of great wealth,
"he clad himself in rags, and scarcely ever consented to a
"change of linen. He had a severe wound in one of his legs,
"but he allowed neither surgeon or anyone else to see it. He
"merely covered it with an old rag. His appearance was
"altogether inhuman. The drawing-room, we have been in-
"formed, had not been unlocked for ten years preceding his
"death. He had a good library, and was fond of reading in
"his early years. We have heard that he was a great
"botanist. The house was built by Lord Digby, in 1646, of
"whom there is a portrait suspended in the drawing-room,
"and from whom it descended to the Norris's. The sale,
"which commenced on Tuesday, does not conclude until
"Saturday."

In further illustration of the peculiarities of James Norris

we learn from the present Vicar of Bromham that "He had "heard of the beauty of Bessy Moore (about 1834), and, in "order to see her, lay in a ditch by the side of the road, along "which he had heard she would pass on a certain night. ". . . Mr. F. Locke, Rowdford, a solicitor at Chippenham, "who had the settlement of the Norris affairs, told me that "when he entered the house, the filth and stench was such "that he had to light a cigar. He found five-pound notes "wrapped up in old shaving papers."

Elizabeth, daughter of John Norris, and heiress of her uncle William Norris, in 1820 married the Rev. Bourchier Marshall, rector of Bow *alias* Nymet Tracey, in the County of Devon, and died in 1828, having survived her husband by a single year. By their marriage settlement, the mansion at Nonsuch and the other estates inherited with it were entailed upon the children of the marriage as tenants in common. On arriving at their majority they severally barred their entail, and sold Nonsuch to Mr. West Awdry in 1844.[1] He again conveyed it on 29th September, 1849, to the Rev. Meredith-Brown, on whose death (23rd February, 1895) it passed to his son, Meredith Meredith-Brown, Esq., of Hullavington House, the present owner.

THE IVY HOUSE, CHIPPENHAM.

The late Canon Jackson, in his *History of Chippenham*, gives the following account of the origin of the name "Ivy House":—

"When King Henry III granted Rowdon to the Husees, he reserved an annual rent of £7 10*s*. Out of that sum his successor, King Edward I, granted a pension of £5 a year to

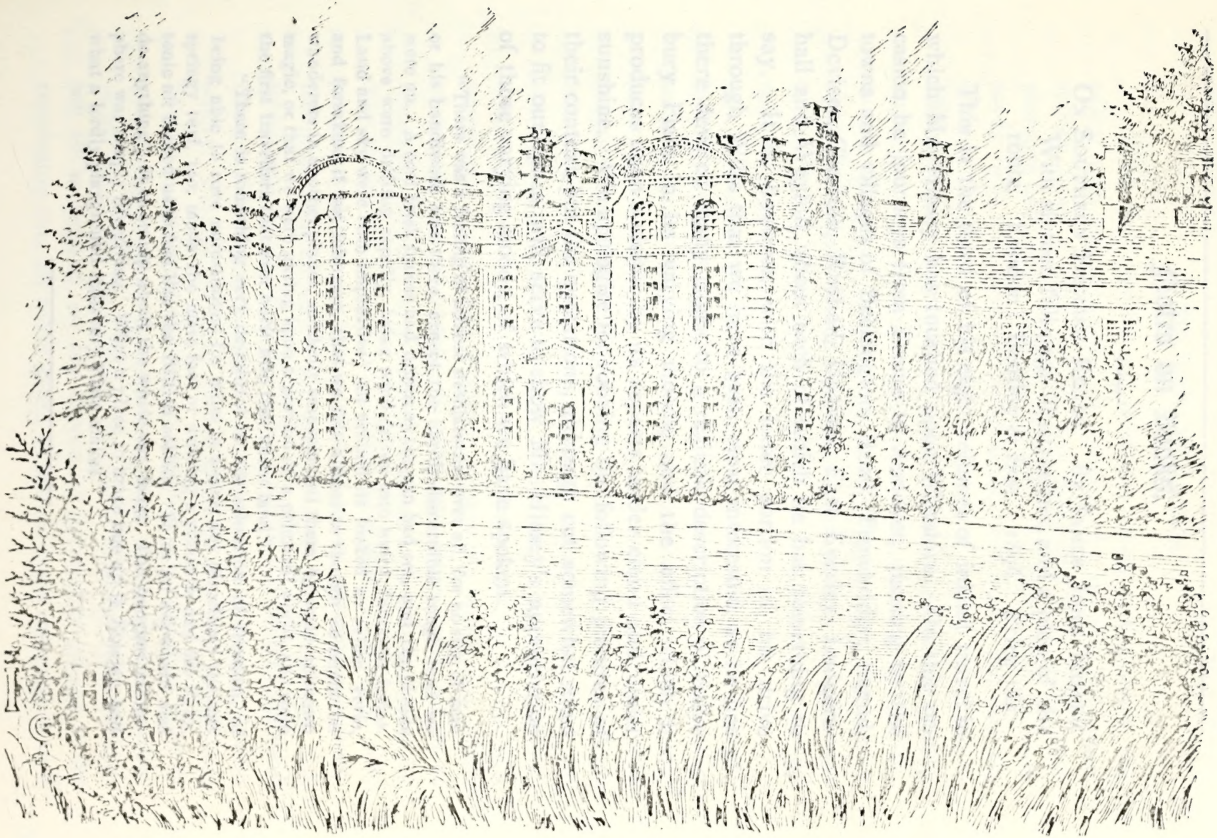
[1] The conveyance to Mr. Awdry is dated 30th Dec., 1844. On the death of James Norris, in 1835, the remainder of the Norris estates came to the children of Elizabeth Marshall, and were sold, by auction, in 1858.

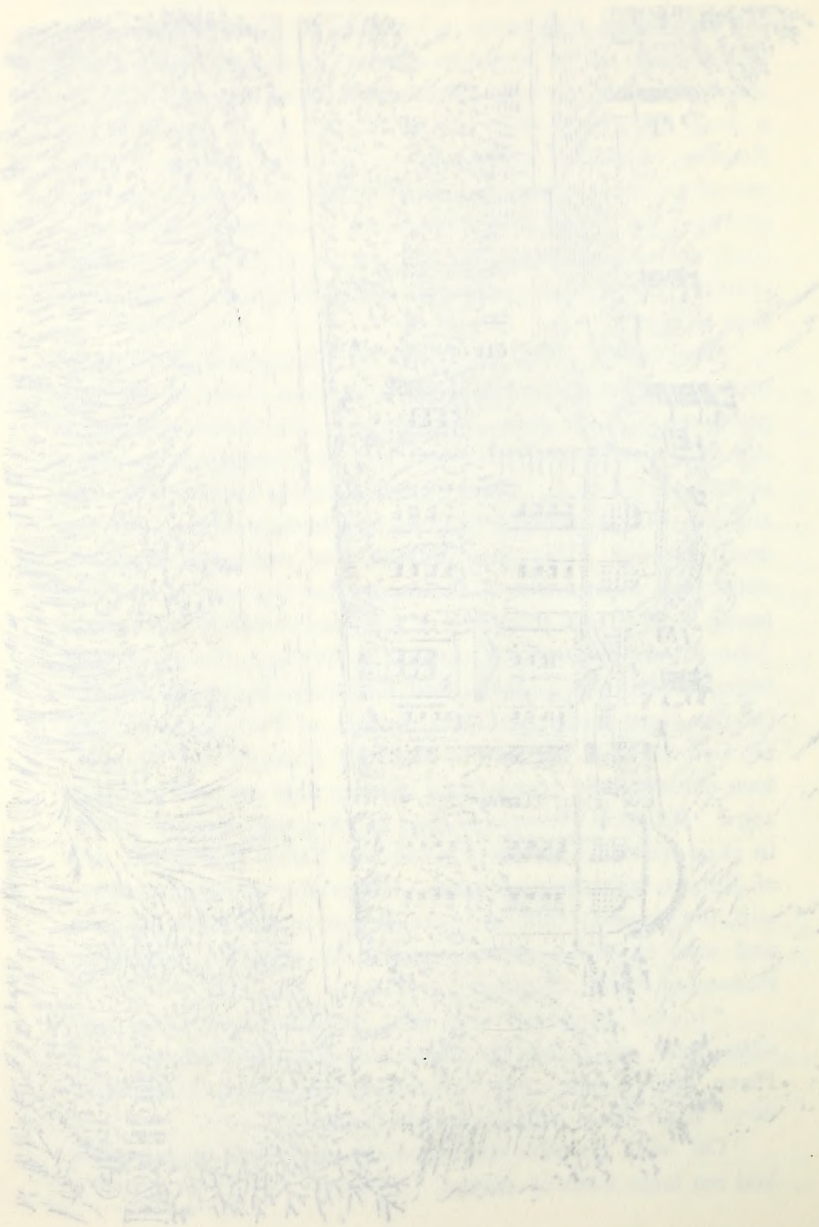
the Monastery of Ederose or Ivy-church, near Clarendon. In the schedule of the property of that monastery, taken at the dissolution, 300 years afterwards, this identical pension of £5 a year appears as paid out of lands, at Chippenham and Rowdon, formerly belonging to Nicholas Husee. There cannot be much doubt which were the particular lands that provided the pension to Ivy-church monastery. The name itself seems to indicate that it must have been what is called 'the Ivy House, and the islands in the Ivy,' close to Chippenham Bridge."

On 1st Oct., 1677, the Bailiff and Burgesses of Chippenham leased certain property to "Jonathan Scott of the Ivy, gentleman", and it seems probable that John Norris purchased the Ivy-house from John Scott, son of Jonathan, somewhere about the year 1730. Here he resided until his death in 1752, and his wife probably succeeded him in occupation until her death in 1756. Their son William, who resided at Nonsuch, obtained a private Act of Parliament for the sale of the Ivy-house in 1758, and from him it was purchased by the tenant, John Stone, Esquire, who sold it to William Northey. The latter made it his residence, and died there in 1770. His son (of the same name) obtained an Act of Parliament in 1788 (29 Geo. III) for the sale to Matthew Humphrys, a Chippenham clothier—the conveyance bearing date 1st and 2nd June 1791. Matthew Humphrys died in 1810, and his son Robert in 1839, when the property passed to Essex Humphrys, wife of Robert, who died in 1868. Under the provisions of her will, the property was put up to auction in the following year, and sold to the present owner and occupier, Alexander Beaumont Rooke, Esquire.

"In the grounds," says Mr. Daniell, "are to be seen some noble specimens of American trees, the Tulip tree, the Plane, the Maple, and Robenia (pseudo-acacia), imported direct from North America by Mr. Northey."

On both mansion and grounds successive owners have laid out large sums of money.





Notes on Books.

On Southern English Roads. By James John Hissey. With sixteen full-page illustrations, and a plan of the route. London: Bentley & Son. 1896. Price 16*s*.

This is the third of his eight volumes of inland travel in which Mr. Hissey has touched upon Wiltshire. On this occasion he journeys from Frome to Andover, passing by the towns and villages of Beckington, Road, Trowbridge, Seend, Devizes, Charlton, Rushall, Upavon, East Everley, Ludgershall and Weyhill, about each of which he has something to say. It is, however, with the latter portion of his drive through Wilts that we have been most interested, as he has there devoted many pages to a realistic description of Salisbury Plain in its varying moods, and the effect which it produces upon a visitor by its aspects under cloud and under sunshine. We apologise for robbing the following pictures of their context, but the quotations, although cut somewhat short to fit our space, will serve to show Mr. Hissey's appreciation of those varying moods, of which we have spoken.

"There was a feeling of intense desolateness over all, for no sign of man or his handiwork was there, except the hardly-discernible rough road we were on. A cool brisk breeze had arisen as the sun had set, and the clouds above were drifting rapidly, being wind-driven into weird, fantastic forms. Land and sky were both impressive; all around us looked so sullen, eerie, and forsaken, if not inhuman, that we felt almost as though we might be wanderers in another planet, suddenly transplanted there by some unknown magic, or that we were gazing upon a portion of a primeval world, and were the first travellers that ever burst into that silent land."

"There is something very delightful in the sensation of freedom, of being able to rove unrestrained for miles in almost any direction; the soft springy turf, too, made the mere fact of walking a pleasure, and the light, tonic air caused us to feel like the British soldier, 'fit to go anywhere and do anything', fit to tramp about the whole day long. The buoyant atmosphere was simply life-giving. What a place to brace one up is Everley, and what a lordly playground Salisbury Plain makes."

TO OUR READERS.

With this number of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, the editor who has controlled its contents for the last four years retires from a task which has rewarded him with much pleasure and many pleasant friends. To those who, by their ready help and kind encouragement, have made the position so much lighter than it was at the first outset, he desires to offer his most sincere thanks, and regrets that the increasing importunity of his more immediate duties has compelled him to take this step. Having now practically no leisure to bestow upon the object of his enthusiasm, he prefers to withdraw rather than to lower the standard of the magazine by a merely superficial attention.

At such a critical moment, it may be well that we should look to our guns, and ask ourselves whether we have merited success, and whether we have given satisfaction to those who have supported us. Is it, in fact, worth while that the venture should continue, or is it better that it should descend into the valley of unnecessary efforts known as Oblivion? In the first place, as to the text. What have we attempted and what achieved? It has been our endeavour to collect and perpetuate for the use of future writers the waifs and strays of custom and of history, to elucidate those small points of historical research to which the coming historian will have no time to devote himself, and, above all things, to arrange and get into print some slight portion of those valuable and multitudinous records which the care of ages has preserved, and which now lie stored in the Record Office, the central and local Courts of Probate, the great libraries, local archives, and elsewhere. Finally, we have striven with earnest zeal (oftentimes having to damp the feelings of would-be contributors) to be in everything original, for when we think of the limited number of our pages and the immense amount of valuable material waiting to be printed, we are driven by irresistible reason to the conclusion that all space given to second-hand material is as if

wasted. What we have accomplished in our later numbers does not need recapitulating. The dry-bones of history may be seen in such articles as those on the "Records of Cholderton," and such dry-bones have been clothed by Mr. Elyard with much success in his "Annals of Purton." Here again let us pause to consider the manner in which our material has been published. May we not speak with pride as well as pleasure of paper and of print, of type and of illustration, of cover and of binding. No care or expense has been withheld in these respects, and it would have been strange if the public, including critics, correspondents, and subscribers, had not applauded our efforts and encouraged our enterprise. This has been so, and the collected extracts from newspapers and magazines which we have by us in a scrap-book are all in our favour.

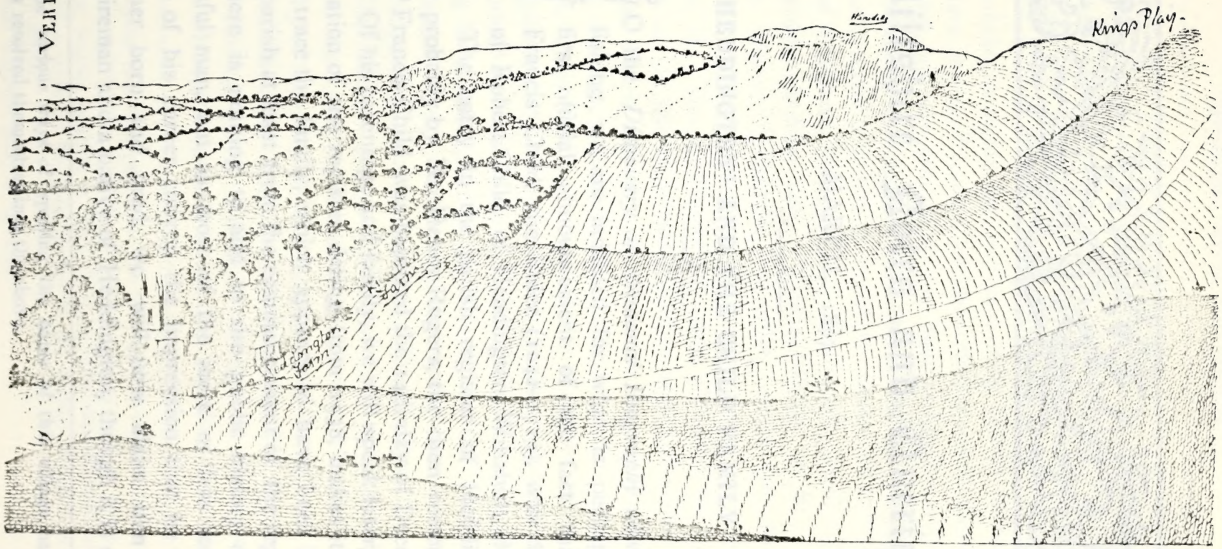
When we come, however, to look into the future we must, for the first time and somewhat reluctantly, view the matter from a different standpoint. The students of antiquity, and particularly of local antiquities, in Wiltshire are by no means numerous, for even the old Wiltshire Archæological Society, whose magazine has now won the esteem of all who are able to form a judgment on antiquarian matters, has not yet attained the number of four hundred members. Nor is it likely that the collection and arrangement of dry-as-dust records and isolated facts for the framework of history will ever attract those members of the community who have no love for literature, or expend their minds on what is termed light reading. Nevertheless, we have been pleased with the *growing* number of subscribers and contributors, and if the magazine has never yet paid its expenses, it should be borne in mind that neither editor nor proprietor were tempted to embark upon the undertaking by any prospect of pecuniary gain. The money spent has none of it been grudged, but it now becomes a question whether those who have cheered us are willing to bear a share in the expense, and whether an editor can be found, fitted and willing to carry on the work, which the present editor is compelled to lay down. Happily,

indeed, since the intention to discontinue the magazine has been made known, letters have reached us which evidence the regrets of our supporters, and many have offered pecuniary and literary help rather than allow a periodical which has proved itself of enduring value and interest, to cease to exist. So far as editor and publisher are concerned, the magazine would never have been allowed to fail on account of its pecuniary result.

Is an editor forthcoming? We can hardly believe that in all Wiltshire there is no-one willing to give time and attention to the conduct of the magazine, for it must be remembered that it is in such a position that a man can best make his labours of value to the public both now and hereafter. If no-one should consent to take over the responsibility, then we are permitted to say that the Editor of *The Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette* has consented to devote a column or two to Wiltshire Notes and Queries as frequently as there is sufficient matter at his disposal. We hope this will not be necessary, for when we regard the manner in which the present Wiltshire Notes and Queries are presented to the public, it would be a sad downfall in point of type and paper, etc., if the items were printed in the columns of a newspaper bereft of those beautiful and valuable pictures which render it more charming than it could otherwise be. One handsome three-years volume lies upon our bookshelves; must it be the last? Unless within a month an editor can be found, the question must be answered in the affirmative.

VELIVCIO

Prospect of Hedington. 18 July 1709.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

MARCH, 1897.

HEDDINGTON[1] AND THE CHILD FAMILY.

TO the *Dictionary of National Biography* now publishing we are indebted for what is perhaps the first official announcement of the fact that Sir Francis Child, the Elder (1642–1713), was the son of Robert Child, of Headington, Wiltshire, clothier. The entry in the parish register of Heddington, written probably by Mr. Henry Rogers, the then rector, runs thus: "Francis Child was baptized the 14th day of December, 1642." Of his parentage and family, we will speak later, as an examination of the register, dating from 1538, makes it fairly easy to trace the family, which appears to have been settled in the parish at least from the commencement of the register.

There is nothing to add to the public history of this successful man, but as most of the more or less romantic stories of his career convey the impression that he was a Londoner born and bred, we will now claim him as a Wiltshireman and a native of Heddington, though it is certain

[1] The various ways of spelling the name of this village have now generally resolved themselves into the above.

he went away to London at an early age. Yet, at the risk of repeating an oft-told tale, one can hardly avoid touching upon the main points of a truly brilliant career, which, starting with the industrious apprentice, tells of gold and jewels, of gay pageants, of civic honours, and princely favour.

Arriving towards the end of a long family of sons and daughters, young Francis Child was clearly not destined to be a clothier, but was sent to try his luck in London, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a goldsmith in Fleet Street, whether a relative or not is not quite clear. In 1671 Francis married Elizabeth Wheeler, at St. Dunstan's church (marriage license dated 2 Oct. 1671, "Francis Child, of St. Clement Danes, citizen, goldsmith, bachelor, about 28, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler, of same, spinster, about 19, consent of mother, Mrs. Martha Blanchard, *alias* Wheeler, in new par. church or chapel of Westminster"), and succeeded to the business which had long been carried on by the Wheeler[1] family, the firm appearing in the first London Directory of 1677 as "Blanchard and Child, of the Marigold, Fleet Street". The goldsmith had now become a banker, the "father of his profession" and the founder of Child's Bank, which numbered among its clients Charles II, Prince Rupert, Nell Gwynne, and Samuel Pepys, and which for more than two centuries was inseparably associated with old Temple Bar.

The tide of prosperity flowed on, and, as Alderman, Sheriff, Lord Mayor, President of Christ's Hospital, M.P. for the City of London, and in 1710 for the Borough of Devizes,[2] Sir Francis Child must have been a notable figure even in those stirring times. His portrait hangs in the great hall of Christ's Hospital (painter unknown), but alas! it is shrouded in

[1] About this time (whatever the fact may be worth) there were many Wheelers in Devizes and the neighbourhood, as well as many Childs in London, besides families of Child in Hampshire and Worcestershire, to go no further, while at the present day in the United States I believe their name is legion.

[2] See Waylen's *Hist. of Devizes.*

gloom, and little can be seen or said of it. During his mayoralty he protected the interests of the public in the corn trade, and in politics he changed from Whig to Tory, a not unusual fashion of the period. In 1711 Sir Francis purchased the family seat of Osterley Park, Middlesex, but resided chiefly at East End House, Fulham, where he died in 1713, and was buried in Fulham Churchyard under a black marble tomb, where Lady Child and other members of the family also lie.

Of Sir Francis Child's numerous family three only of his sons, Robert, Francis, and Samuel (as mentioned in his will), survived him. Sir Robert, who was Alderman of his ward and M.P. for Devizes in 1713, died in 1721, and his next brother, Sir Francis Child the younger, was a man much esteemed, and Lord Mayor of London in 1732. He died unmarried[1] in 1740, aged 58, when his brother Samuel Child became head of the bank, and was grandfather, through his son Robert, of Sarah Child, the story of whose romantic elopement and marriage at Gretna Green in 1782 to the tenth Earl of Westmorland is well known. The eldest daughter of this match, Lady Sarah Sophia Child Fane, married the fifth Earl of Jersey, and, as her grandfather's heiress, was herself the head of Child's bank, and a very great lady.[2]

Three daughters are mentioned in Sir Francis's will, Jane, married to a Mr. Guidott; Martha, who had married a Mr. Collins (marriage license dated 8 July 1698, "Anthony Collins, Middle Temple, bachelor, 22, and Martha Child, of St. Dunstan in the West, spinster, above 21, dau. of Sir Francis Child of the same who consents, in par. church of St. Margaret, aforesaid (*sic*) or . . ."") and died leaving two

[1] He is said, by family tradition, to have been engaged to the Hon. Miss Ferrers, and to have given her by "verbal will", during his short illness of three days, a bequest of £50,000.

[2] One of her daughters, Lady Sarah Villiers, married Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, one of the foreign ambassadors, who at the coronation of Geo. IV was so resplendent with diamonds that Sir Walter Scott, describing the scene, said "he glimmered like a galaxy".

daughters; and Elizabeth, who married Tyringham Backwell (of another great banking house) and had a large family. Legacies were left to all these grandchildren, and among other bequests "£400 to Tyringham Backwell to rebuild the hall of Tyringham and to make a ford over the river against the mill there". The poor of Fulham, of St. Dunstan's, and of Heddington "where I was born", were also remembered in the will.

Before journeying back to Heddington mention may be made of two errors into which some chroniclers have fallen—that Sir Francis was the "Mr. Childe" of Pepys' *Diary*, and that he was the brother of Sir Josiah Child, another celebrity of the period, who was born in 1630, the son of Richard Child,[1] citizen and weaver of London; but, except for a family tradition (perhaps true), that there was a cousinship with the Heddington Childs, there seems no evidence at present to prove where the link came in.

Francis Child was only a London apprentice of eighteen years of age in 1660, when, on November 2nd, Mr. Pepys "took up Mr. Childe in his coach and carried him as far as the Strand"; and again, on the 17th, dined with him at Lord Sandwich's with a little music to follow. These two entries most likely refer to Dr. Wm. Childe, the musician, who had not then taken his degree of Doctor of Music. Pepys also seems to have been particular as to the spelling of the name, though one cannot think the final e very material either way. Dr. Childe was for sixty-five years organist of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and of St. George's, Windsor; he was born at Bristol, but his parentage is not easily traced. Besides the question of age, it is obvious that the other three entries (in 1669) all refer to the same "Child", who was a merchant, had much to do with the shipping, and to Pepys' great disgust was likely to "come in" to the Council of Trade. It is hardly

[1] The will of Richard Child mentions a brother, Thomas Child, of Salisbury, and there is a bequest of £10 to the poor weavers of Andover.

necessary to insist that this must have been Sir Josiah, who afterwards had a great career both at Portsmouth and in London, and long "ruled the roost" in the East India Co. Sir Francis was the City magnate, not unknown at Court, and Sir Josiah the Court financier, not unknown in the City.

But now for a look at Heddington; and though we must still say, as Dr. Stukeley did one hundred and seventy years ago, "This town is but small at present", yet it is not without a record of past importance and busy life in days long gone by. As usual, the earliest history is wrapped in legend, and the story of King Edda and his "Play", with the local traditions attaching thereto, has been charmingly recounted by Mr. Coward in the *Devizes Gazette* not long ago. Lying close to the Wansdyke and the later Roman road which here followed the course of the great earthwork, the site of Heddington must at times have been the scene of arduous labour and of savage warfare; and when Verlucio arose (which there seems no reason to doubt stood at or near Heddington Wick) Roman civilization and luxury must for a period have held sway, their signs to be unearthed at a later date, as it is written in Jackson's *Aubrey*. With *Domesday Book*, which assigns Heddington to Edward of Salisbury, we get into the beaten track of history, and soon find ourselves in good company with the Countess Ela Longspee and the nuns of Lacock, who from their abbess and in other ways acquired a considerable estate in Heddington. Another part of the manor had come to the Bohuns, and was held of them in Henry III's reign by the Barons Cantilupe.[1]

In early times the patron of the church was the Prior of Monkton Farleigh, and after the Dissolution there were various patrons, till in the eighteenth century we find the Rogers family owned the living, eight of the name having been rectors successively from 1605–1829. A John Rogers was a partner in Child's Bank in its early days, and was remembered in Sir

[1] Aubrey and Jackson.

necessary to insist that this must have been Sir Josiah, who afterwards had a great career both at Portsmouth and in London, and long "ruled the roost" in the East India Co. Sir Francis was the City magnate, not unknown at Court, and Sir Josiah the Court financier, not unknown in the City.

But now for a look at Heddington; and though we must still say, as Dr. Sinclair did one hundred and seventy years ago, "This town is but small at present", yet it is not without a record of past importance and busy life in days long gone by. As usual, the earliest history is wrapped in legend, and the story of King Edda and his "Play", with the local traditions attaching thereto, has been charmingly recounted by Mr. Cunnard in the Devizes Gazette not long ago. Lying close to the Wansdyke and the later Roman road which here followed the course of the great earthwork, the site of Heddington must at times have been the scene of arduous labour and of savage warfare; and when Vertucio arose (which there seems no reason to doubt stood at or near Heddington Wick) Roman civilization and luxury must for a period have held sway, their signs to be unearthed at a later date, as it is written in Jackson's *Aubrey*, *With Domesday Book*, which assigns Heddington to Edward of Salisbury, we get into the beaten track of history, and soon find ourselves in good company *with* the Countess Ela Longspee and the nuns of Lacock, who from their abbess and in other *ways* acquired a considerable estate in Heddington. Another part of the manor had come to the Bohuns, and was held of them in Henry III's reign by the Barons Cantilupe.[1]

In early times the patron of the church was the Prior of Monkton Farleigh, and after the Dissolution there were various patrons, till in the eighteenth century we find the Rogers family owned the living, eight of the name having been rectors successively from 1603–1819. A John Rogers was a partner in Child's Bank in its early days, and was remembered in Sir

[1] Aubrey and Jackson.

Francis's will with "£20 apiece to Cousin John Rogers and his wife" (marriage license dated 23 March 1686–7, "John Rogers, of Gray's Inn, bachelor, 25, and Elizabeth Child, of Twickenham, spinster, 21, her father's consent—*name not mentioned*—at Twickenham or Teddington"). The living is at present in the gift of and held by the Rev. Francis Housse-mayne Du Boulay, who has kindly supplied the following description of the church as it stands to-day.

Heddington Church.

"The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of chancel, nave of three bays, with western tower, north and south aisles, and a chapel, now used as a vestry, on the north side of the chancel. Apparently, the earliest portion of the church is the arcade on the south side of the nave, which has circular columns with moulded capitals of Early English character. The arcade on the north side, in which the columns are hexagonal, is of a later date, and decorated in style. The roof, which is tiled with stone, has heavy cross tie beams, apparently of the seventeenth or eighteenth century. The bowl of the font is old, but it has been entirely defaced and covered with modern carving.

"The western tower, with door underneath the window, is early Perpendicular work of a type often found in North Wilts; there is a projecting stair-turret on the north side, and the two diagonal buttresses at the angles only run up to the height of the first stage. The tower has battlements and four pinnacles, and there is a peal of five bells and a turret clock.

"The windows of the chancel are also of Perpendicular date. The north porch is a conspicuous feature, with a canopied niche over the door of the same date.

"The north aisle has two large windows of four long lights each, apparently of about the time of Queen Anne.

"In a glass case at the end of the south aisle are preserved

several objects of interest connected with the church and parish:—

"(1) An old black-letter folio Bible, of which a neighbouring antiquary writes 'I think your Bible must be one of the edition of the "Bishop's Bible", 1568, a revision of the "Great Bible" from which the version of the Psalms in the Prayer Book is taken.'

"(2) The old iron chain by which either this Bible or the Book of Martyrs, which was kept in the church, was chained to the desk. 'The Book of Martyrs was given to this church in the year 1628 by John and Joan Hutchins.' It was kept on a table in this corner of the church, with the above inscription, which remained till within living memory, the book having been removed.

"(3) A piece of tessellated pavement, found under the flooring when the church was re-seated in 1840.

"The church plate is of much interest. In addition to the chalice and paten-cover of the usual Elizabethan type, hall-marked 1577 and dated 1578, there is a singularly beautiful flagon given by the late Rev. James Rogers, D.D., in 1830. It is of silver gilt, and measures 8½ inches in height. It is elaborately chased and embossed with the characteristic strap-work and flowers of the period, and may be said to be unrivalled in the county of Wilts, the flagon belonging to Fugglestone in South Wilts, although of the same type, being a good deal less ornate. It is hall-marked 1602. There is also a paten of 1703.

"On the north side of the churchyard there is a lyche-gate, erected in 1894, of oak and yew and covered with stone tile.

"The Registers date from 1538."

Besides the objects of interest mentioned as under the glass case, there are:—a model of the coronation chair at Westminster, and a "Prospect of Heddington", drawn by Dr. Stukeley in 1720, here reproduced by the kindness of the Rector; the whole forming a most interesting series of links

with the past. In the vestry is a mural stone bearing the inscription,

1610

H. T.

If Blessed and For Ever Happy Thou Wilt Bee
Then See Thou Dost Thy Death in Life With Care Foresee.

The rectory, which is not far from the church and close to the Downs, was built in 1830 by the Rev. James Rogers, and the population of the village may be computed at 450, reckoning Stockley and Broad's Green, which were added to the ecclesiastical parish in 1890. Captain Spicer and the Misses Clark are the principal landowners.

Heddington is distant five miles from Devizes, three from Calne and seven from Chippenham, and approaching it from the latter place we enter the parish by a dip in the road, which is part of the old coaching road from Bristol to London. High on the left stand two farm-houses, originally inns, the Bear and the Bell, where passengers stayed the night on the first stage of the journey, the "quality" patronising the Bear while the rest were accommodated at the Bell. It is a long way to the village yet, and about half a mile further on we pass a few cottages at a corner where a turnpike once stood, from which the coaches ran over Beacon Hill and on to Beckhampton. The steep ascent looks a mere down track now, but in the coaching days there stood a cottage a little way up the hill where, perhaps a hundred years ago, an old man lived who made it his business to assist the coaches with a wooden wedge attached to a long broom handle, used to prop the wheels when pauses were made in the ascent, no doubt a common practice in those days. Another stretch and we come to Heddington Wick with its small common like a village green, where some smart brick buildings, a Wesleyan chapel, and a pillar-box, give an air of modern times. A little further a short private road leads to the Splatts, the residence of the Misses Clark, about which more presently. Here are

a few cottages in twos and threes, but it is nearly another half-mile before we reach the church and the village street proper, with its school house, general shop, and workmen's club, built in 1881, where are to be found books, newspapers, and bagatelle, with "tea and coffee at moderate charges".

Many of the cottages in this part of the parish are most picturesque, and should delight the eye of an artist or any one in search of ideas for rural architecture. Some are old timbered buildings with the thatch coming deep down between the upper windows, the porch also thatched; and one cottage covered with dense ivy meeting the thick grey thatch of the roof reminds one curiously of an old granny muffled up in a fur hood. On the occasion of this visit to Heddington, a beautiful September afternoon, the gardens were bright with autumn flowers and loaded apple trees, and here, close under the Downs, as sunset fell the great hill seemed to draw nearer and its rich brown curves and hollows glowed in the departing sunlight.

Most children who live near the Downs find great amusement in darting down the long slopes on little sledges constructed for the purpose; and from some recollections of Heddington extending back for seventy years, we find at that time the favourite chariot, when it could be obtained, was *the jaw-bone of a horse.*

There are many substantial farm-houses in the parish, but none presenting any very ancient features. Of these, the Manor Farm, not far from the church, and standing at the bend of the road leading to Stockley, is believed on good authority to have been the old Manor House of Anthony Brooke, who resided there, and who, in a deed bearing date 1765 (concerning the common lands), is spoken of as Lord of the Manor; the seal he used shows *a bend between two eagles displayed.* Within living memory there was a fine avenue of trees leading from this house, through Court Close, to the church.

There do not appear to be any signs left of the clothing

a few cottages in twos and threes, but it is nearly another half-mile before we reach the church and the village street proper, with its school house, general shop, and workmen's club, built in 1881, where are to be found books, newspapers, and bagatelle, with "tea and coffee at moderate charges".

Many of the cottages in this part of the parish are most picturesque, and should delight the eye of an artist or any one in search of ideas for rural architecture. Some are old timbered buildings with the thatch coming deep down between the upper windows, the porch also thatched; and one cottage covered with dense ivy meeting the thick grey thatch of the roof reminds one curiously of an old granny muffled up in a fur hood. On the occasion of this visit to Heddington, a beautiful September afternoon, the gardens were bright with autumn flowers and loaded apple trees, and here, close under the Downs, as sunset fell the great hill seemed to draw nearer and its rich brown curves and hollows glowed in the departing sunlight.

Most children who live near the Downs find great amusement in darting down the long slopes on little sledges constructed for the purpose; and from some recollections of Heddington extending back for seventy years, we find at that time the favourite chariot, when it could be obtained, was *the jaw-bone of a horse.*

There are many substantial farm-houses in the parish, but none presenting any very ancient features. Of these, the Manor Farm, not far from the church, and standing at the bend of the road leading to Stockley, is believed on good authority to have been the old Manor House of Anthony Brooke, who resided there, and who, in a deed bearing date 1765 (concerning the common lands), is spoken of as Lord of the Manor; the seal he used shows *a bend between two eagles displayed.* Within living memory there was a fine avenue of trees leading from this house, through Court Close, to the church.

There do not appear to be any signs left of the clothing

trade, which must at one time have been a large industry in Heddington, but there is a tradition handed down that somewhere about 1790 or earlier a young Mr. Edgell, a well-to-do clothier, used to come up from Trowbridge with a pack-horse, bringing yarn to be woven by the Heddington weavers. One more little incident, not however within living memory, and which can only be given as hearsay, concerns the Pearse family, some of whom became London merchants and once upon a time sent out a cadet to seek his fortune abroad where an opening had been found through an influential patron. The poor lad did not want to quit the peaceful haunts of Heddington, but Madam Pearse, like a true Spartan mother, rode with him to Portsmouth (it is said she strapped him to the saddle), and saw him safely off for India, where, it is satisfactory to add, he acquired the desired riches.

We do not know in what way Francis Child left his native village, but it can hardly be doubted that in the close streets of old London and through the stress of Plague and Fire (of both of which he must have had some experience) his thoughts often turned back to the breezy Downs he knew so well, or even, perhaps, to the time when, as a boy of eleven, he may quite well have assisted at the find of Roman coins in "Weeke Field by Sandy Lane", which may have been his first sight of a "pott" of money.

The state of affairs at Heddington in 1642 and the few years following can be gathered from Mr. Daniell's stirring account of "Chippenham during the Civil War",[1] when the fight at Bromham, the rout of Waller's army on Roundway, and other fierce contests in the neighbourhood, must have kept the villagers in a state of constant excitement and terror, and the Heddington infants (our hero included) must have been rocked to sleep to the roar of cannon and the clash of steel.

The origin of the name of Child, like that of Poore, Le Poer (*puer*), is said to be a distinguished one, a sort of title

[1] See *History of Chippenham* by the Rev. J. J. Daniell.

only given to the son of a noble until he had won his spurs. Hence, Childe Harold, Childe Greville, and if no one has any objection perhaps we may postulate a Childe Robert somewhere back, say in the days of the Troubadours, not to be too explicit. The pious founder of Bermondsey Priory in 1081, Ailewin Childe, is probably the first of the name we can cite from history, and to come into Wiltshire, I do not know of any earlier mention of the name than that given in Bowles's *Bremhill* (Baynton documents), of a "grant from John Child, of Chippenham, to the Abbey of Stanley of all his rights to common pasture in the wood called the More near the said Abbey on the south side thereof".[1]

Thomas Child[2] was M.P. for Chippenham in 1452, and in Mr. F. Goldney's *Records of Chippenham* under "Stanley and Nethermore", we find Robert Childe in a list of compounders for "P'vison of the King's Ma^ts^ Householde (Jas. I)", who may very well have been the Robert Child of the Heddington register, baptized August 29, 1564, or in any case the entry allows us to assume that the family was located in Heddington as early as the middle of the sixteenth century, or when Queen Elizabeth began her glorious reign. There are two earlier entries in the marriages (both perhaps a little doubtful) Henry Child and Ann (?), in 1556, and William Child and Joan (?), 1560. The Robert of 1564 was preceded by an infant also named Robert, who died in 1563, and these, with Thomas, 1565, and John, 1568, may be regarded as the first family of Child in the register, with perhaps William and Joan, noted above as the parents; and we may venture to add to this list Alse Childe, who was married to William Brooke in November 1598 the first of several marriages with the Brooke family. Then between

[1] Probable date about the time of removal of the Abbey from Lockswell to Stanley in 1154.

[2] Some remarks on the Child family have already appeared in this magazine, vol. i, p. 250.

1602 and 1608 we have Robert, Mary, Prudence, Joane, and Dorothy, the children of Robert and Mary Child; and in 1628 begins the family of Robert and Jane as follows:—

Robert	..	baptized	.. Oct. 5, 1628.
Thomas	..	„	.. Oct. 14, 1630.
George	..	„	.. July 30, 1632.
Jane	..	„	.. July 6, 1634.
Mary	..	„	.. April 12, 1636.
Henry	..	„	.. Oct. 15, 1638.
Michael	..	„	.. Oct. 11, 1640.
FRANCIS	..	„	.. Dec. 14, 1642.
Edward	..	„	.. May 24, 1651.

There were two other sons, Daniel and John, who do not appear in the Heddington register, but who doubtless came between Francis and Edward. Daniel went to London and was the one most associated with his brother Francis, while John and his family were long identified with Devizes. Thomas was spoken of in after years as "eldest son and heir of Robert Child" (and as brother of Daniel), so the Robert of 1628 may have died in infancy; Jane, Henry, and probably Mary, also died at an early age.

M. E. Light.

(To be continued.)

JOHN STAFFORD, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

[A.D. 1443-52]

AND HIS WILTSHIRE PARENTAGE.

The following notice of Archbishop Stafford—his Wiltshire parentage—and the mortuary chapel attached to North Bradley Church, containing the tomb of his mother, will not,

it is hoped, form an uninteresting sequel to the description of Southwick Court in a previous number of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries.*

Weever, in his *Ancient Funerall Monuments*, A.D. 1631, describes him as "an Archbishop, very noble, and no less learned, one of the honourable familie of the Staffords, a man much favoured by King Henry the fifth, who preferred him first to the Deanrie of Wells, gave him a Prebend in the Church of Salisbury, and made him one of his privie Councell, and in the end Treasurer of England. And then, although this renowned King was taken away by vntimely death, yet hee still went forward in the way of promotion, and obtained the Bishopricke of Bath and Welles, which with great wisedome hee governed eighteene yeares, from whence he was removed to Canterbury, in which he sate almost nine yeares; and in the meantime was made Lord Chancellour of England, which office hee held eighteene years (which you shall hardly finde any other man to have done) vntill, wearie of so painfull a place, he voluntarily resigned it over into the King's hands; and about three yeares after that died at Maidstone, July 6th, Ann. 1452."

Lord Campbell, in his *Lives of the Chancellors*, traces more fully his successive promotions.[1] "Having," he says, "with great reputation taken the degree of Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford [1413], he practised for some time as an advocate in Doctor's Commons, when Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury,[2] elevated him to be Dean of the Arches, and obtained for him the Deanery of St. Martin, and a prebend in Lincoln Cathedral. He then became a favourite of Henry V, who made him successively Keeper of the Privy Seal [1421],

[1] His public career as Metropolitan and Lord Chancellor has also been amply treated by the late Dean Hook, in his *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury.*

[2] Henry Chicheley, Archdeacon of Sarum [1402], consecrated by Gregory XII at Lucca to the Bishoprick of St. David's in 1408—translated to Canterbury 1414—died 1443—when Stafford became his successor.

Prebendary of Sarum [1422], Treasurer of England [1422], and Dean of Wells [1423]. He attached himself to the party of Cardinal Beaufort,[1] by whose interest, in 1425, he was appointed Bishop of Bath and Wells. On the 4th of March 1432, as appears from the Close Roll, the King delivered to him the gold and silver seals belonging to the office of Lord Chancellor, which he filled till 1450, a longer period than any one had before continuously held the Great Seal. On 31st January in the latter year he resigned office, and was succeeded in the Chancellorship by John Kempe, Cardinal and Archbishop of York."[2]

From the Bishoprick of Bath and Wells he was translated by Papal Bull, dated 15th May 1443,[3] to the Archiepiscopal throne of Canterbury; and thus, as Primate of England, and Lord Chancellor, became the first citizen of his native land both in Church and State. After his resignation of the Chancellorship, in 1450, he retired from politics, but continued to hold the Archbishoprick of Canterbury until his death, which took place at Maidstone, co. Kent, 6th July 1452; and his remains were interred in the "Transept of the Martyrdom" at Canterbury, where an immense slab—once containing a magnificent brass, with his full length effigy, *in pontificalibus*, beneath a rich canopy—still remains.[4]

[1] The windows of the Old Manor House at South Wraxhall—for many generations the residence of this branch of the ancient Wiltshire family of Long—were, in Aubrey's time, emblazoned with armorial bearings in stained glass; some relating to the Long family—others introduced in compliment either to neighbours, or political leaders. One of the windows in the Hall contained a group of three shields, with the arms of Cardinal Beaufort, Archbishop Stafford, and Henry [Holland] Duke of Exeter—illustrating the political connexion here referred to.

[2] Who afterwards became his successor also in the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.

[3] In this same year, on the decease of the widow of Robert Andrews, the Archbishop succeeded to the Manor of Blunsdon St. Andrew, co. Wilts, held under the Barony of Castle Combe, at a yearly rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* (*Scrope's History of Castle Combe.*)

[4] On a boss in the vaulting immediately above is a shield with the Arms

Such was the public career of a distinguished individual, the date and place of whose birth seem to have been well nigh unrecorded, but who, it is believed, may be justly claimed as a native of Wiltshire. As regards his parentage, there has been much confusion, some writers describing him as the son of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham[1]—others, of Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire—neither of which, from a mere comparison of dates, could have been the case, for the Archbishop must have been born as early as 1380–90, and died in 1452, whilst Humphrey Stafford, Earl Stafford, created Duke of Buckingham, succeeded his father at an early age in 1403, and died 1459–60, thus making the two individuals contemporary with each other. Neither could the Archbishop possibly have been a son of Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, who belonged to a generation later, and did not obtain that title until 1470, eighteen years after the Archbishop's death.

Nicholas Battely (*Cantuaria Sacra*, p. 75), although incorrect in detail, is a little nearer the mark. He says:—"John Stafford, born at Hooke, in the parish of Abbotsbury, co. Dorset, descended of the family of Stafford of Hooke, son of Sir Humphrey Stafford, called Humphrey Stafford '*with the Silver Hand*', by his wife Elizabeth Dynham."

But the Sir Humphrey of Hooke "*with the Silver Hand*", married *Elizabeth*, daughter and co-heir of Sir John *Maltravers;* and not Elizabeth *Dynham;* and, moreover, in his will, dated 14th December 1441, he makes the following bequest to the Archbishop, whom he calls *his brother*, and constitutes one of his executors:—

---

of the See of Canterbury, impaling those of the Archbishop—*Or, on a chevron gules a mitre argent, within a bordure engrailed sable*—which, with the exception of the mitre—added by the Archbishop—are the arms borne by the Staffords of Southwick Court.

[1] Bishop Godwin, Dugdale, etc. Ralph Brooke (*Catalogue of Kings, etc., p.* 69) calls him by mistake *Robert, fourth son;* and Milles (*Catalogue of Honour, p.* 432) *ninth son* of Humphrey, Earl Stafford, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, which has been copied by Britton.

"*Item*, I give and bequeath to John, my brother, by Divine mercy Bishop of Bath and Wells, one pair of flagons of silver gilt.

"*Item*, to the said Bishop, one image of silver gilt, of the beheading of St. John the Baptist; and one great piece of Aras [Arras] called doser."

Here a gleam of light breaks through the mist. If Sir Humphrey "*with the Silver Hand*" was the Archbishop's brother, the father of both must be looked for in a former Sir Humphrey, who came out of Staffordshire, and by marriage with the heiress of Greynville became possessed of Southwick Court, in the parish of North Bradley, where he resided. By this marriage (which took place before the year 1365), he had an only child—a son and heir—Sir Humphrey "*with the Silver Hand.*"

EDWARD KITE.

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE "GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE"

RELATING TO WILTSHIRE.

Continued from p. 125.

VOLUME XXXIII, 1763.

Sheriff for the year: John Talbot, of Laycock, Esq.

Jan. 1.—Died: Rev. Mr. Crook, R. of Brinkworth, Wilts, aged near 100.

Jan. 2.—Died: Dr. Stebbing, aged 76, Chancellor of Sarum and Archdeacon of Wilts.

Jan. 22.—Died: Benj. Hubert, of Breamore, Wilts, Esq.

Jan.—Jer. Dyson elected M.P. for Calne, in room of Daniel Bull.

Jan. 30.—Died: Elias Delme, Esq., at Lockridge, Wilts, aged 84.

Feb. 8.—Died: Dr. Ballard, R. of Steeple Langford, Wilts.

Feb.—Hon. Aug. Hervey, Esq., member for St. Edmonds'-bury, appointed steward of the manor of Old Sarum. Mr. Goodrich presented to the Vicarage of Kelmington, Wilts. Mr. Hicks presented to the living of Broughton, Wilts.

March 2.—A violent clap of thunder, attended with lightning, surprised and alarmed the whole city of Salisbury; the lightning broke with such violence against the S.W. side of the cathedral, as forced in a piece of stone from one of the blank windows of nine inches long; several other pieces of stones were also struck off on the outside of the tower, that fell into the cloysters, but fortunately no other damage was done.

April 31.—Died: Geo. Button, of Troop, near Salisbury, Esq.

April.—Mr. Berrymore presented to the Vicarage of Heatherley, Wilts.

May 19.—Wm. Leybourne, Esq., m. to Miss Popham, of Wilts.

May 30.—A society is forming in Salisbury for raising a fund sufficient to allow the widow of every person who has been a member for three years an annuity of £30 a year during life.

May 31.—Lord Arundell, of Wardour, m. to Miss Conquest, of Great George Street.

May.—Bankrupts: Philip Withers, of Westbury, Wilts, dyer; Edw. Read, of Alborn, Wilts, fustian-weaver.

June 3.—Rev. Mr. Lloyd, R. of Little-Hinton, Wilts, m. to Miss Craven.

June 14.—Died: Rev. Mr. Galdwin, R. of Ludgershall, Wilts.

June 18.—Died: Lord Feversham, Baron of Downton; he was created a peer in 1747; the title is said to be extinct, he dying without issue male.

June 27.—Died: Dr. Clifton, R. of Boyton, Wilts.

July 26.—Died: Peter Wolverstone, of Calne, Wilts, Esq.

July.—Bankrupt: Edw. Piere, of Westbury, money-scrivener.

Sep. 20.—The annual musical entertainment at Salisbury

began to be celebrated, at which were present a most numerous and polite audience. The ball was opened each night by Lord March and Lady Pembroke.

Sept.—The Rt. Hon. Tho. Baron Hyde, of Hinden, was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed one of the Post-masters-general.

Oct. 22.—Died: James Bright, Esq., at Warminster.

Oct.—Stan. Bruce presented to the Vicarage of Inglisham, Wilts. Fred. Dodsworth presented to the Vicarage of Fighelden, Wilts. Joseph Simpson, B.D., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Garsden, Wilts, with the living of Weyhill, Hants. A. Gyles, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Vicarage of Hankerstone, Wilts, with the Rectory of Chudleigh, Wilts. Hon. Wm. Harley, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Everley, Wilts, with the Vicarage of Uffington, Berks.

Nov. 23.—Died: Rev. Mr. Wightwick, R. of Ashley, Wilts.

Nov. 27.—Died: John Jeffrey, of Wiltshire, Esq., at Mortlake.

Nov.—Joseph Baylis presented to the Rectory of Ludgershall, Wilts. Bankrupt: Joel Sangur, of New Sarum, grocer.

Dec. 15.—Capt. Smith, of the Royal Volunteers, m. to Miss Paterson, of Salisbury.

VOLUME XXXIV, 1764.

Sheriff for the year: Walter Long, of Wraxhall, Esq.

Jan. 6.—Died: George Hungerford, of Wiltshire, Esq.

Jan. 19.—Died: Rev. Mr. Mills, R. of Pewsey, Wilts; a living worth £600 per ann.

Feb. 1.—Died: Rob. Barker of Everley, Wilts, Esq.

Feb. 25.—Henry Timbrell, a petty farmer, near Malmesbury, in Wilts, was committed to Salisbury gaol for castrating two lads whom he had undertaken to breed up for a small sum. These unhappy youths

the barbarous villain had before endeavoured to destroy by throwing them in the way of the small-pox; but not succeeding, his rapacity at length suggested to him this operation, by which he thought to qualify them for singers, and to dispose of them at a good price. They are both alive, and their wounds healed. For this fact he was tried at Salisbury assizes, found guilty of a misdemeanour, the Coventry Act not reaching his case, as lying in wait could not be proved against him; his sentence was four years imprisonment, a fine of *26s. 8d.*, and to find security for his good behaviour during life. This sentence was thought so unequal to his crime that it was with the utmost difficulty he was preserved from the rage of the populace.

March 7.—At Salisbury assizes two persons were capitally convicted, but reprieved. A clergyman had an action brought against him for beating a young lady and turning her out of church, and fined £5, with costs.

March.—Rev. Joseph Paine, D.D., Rector of Woodborough, presented to the Rectory of Sutton, Wilts.

April 11.—Tho. Leigh Bennet, of Aylsham, Norfolk, m. to Miss Horne, niece to Tho. Duckett, Esq., member for Calne.

April 30.—On Home Hill, an eminence that commands a most beautiful prospect of North Wiltshire, is now erecting a tomb for the reception of the remains of the late Earl of Shelbourne, who often wished, for the convenience of the neighbouring villages, that a church might be built there, no place of worship being near, in consequence of which his countess dowager is carrying his lordship's pious intimation into execution, and her son, the present Earl, is pleased to endow it, and to place a chaplain in it.

April.—Rev. Mr. Simpkinson presented to the Vicarage of Lushby, Wilts (resignation).

Bankrupts: E. Hiscock, widow, and A. Still, spinster, both of the Devizes, shopkeepers, partners.

May 14.—At Cliff-Pypard, in Wiltshire, 31 ewes, the property of Edward Goddard, Esq., by feeding only one hour upon rank broad clover, burst and died instantly. This fact is inserted by way of caution.

May 28.—William Jaques was committed to Salisbury goal for the murder of a black sailor whom he had enticed to accompany him into the country. They had both sailed together in his majesty's ship, *Stagg*, and were both paid off about three weeks before the murder was committed, when each received about £28. Jaques having squandered his money in rioting among his friends, decoyed the poor black into a wood, where he dashed his brains out with a hedge-stake; but being suspected was pursued and taken at a public house in the Devizes with sixteen thirty-six shilling pieces in his pocket, the black's handkerchief about his neck, and in his hand the bloody stake with which he perpetrated the murder. He confessed the whole, and signed his confession.

May.—Died: Rev. Mr. Thorp, R. of Haughton, near Darlington, and a Prebendary of Salisbury.

May.—Dr. Stonehouse presented to the living of Cheverill, near the Devizes.

July 5.—John Butler Harrison, of Amery, near Alton, Hants, Esq., m. to Miss Ballard, of Steeple-Langford, Wilts.

July 15.—A poor woman at Winterbourn, in Wilts, being seized with a giddiness in her head, fell asleep, and continued to sleep seemingly sound till the 19th, when she expired. During the whole time she breathed free and easy, and looked healthy and pleasant.

July 17.—Rev. Mr. Pocock, R. of Mildenhall, Wilts, Esq., m. to Miss Long, of Rood Ashton.

July.—Cha. Compton, presented to the Vicarage of Barton, Wilts.

Aug. 1.—Lady of Per. Bertie, Esq., member for Westbury, delivered of a son.

Aug. 3.—Died: Rev. Mr. Warneford, at Vennington's Place, Wilts; Rev. Mr. Ashton, R. of Kemble, Wilts.

Aug. 8.—At Salisbury Assizes, Wm. Jacques, the sailor, was capitally convicted for murdering the black; he not only confessed the fact, but three other murders, and the robbery of a man at Hounslow Heath of £10.

Aug.—George Cottrell presented to the Vicarage of Cramthorn, Wilts.

Sept. 7.—Died: Ralph Ellinson, of Wiltshire, Esq.

Sept. 24.—It was agreed between the nobility, gentry, and clergy of the county of Wilts and city of Salisbury, to abolish the custom of giving vails to servants after the 29th.

Sept.—Geo. Grange presented to the Vicarage of Harrowdale, Wilts.

Oct. 7.—Died: Lancelot Davies, of Wiltshire, Esq.

Oct. 28.—Died: Wm. Burford, of Wiltshire, Esq.

Nov. 25.—Died: Rev. Mr. Laurence, R. of Oakley, Wilts.

Nov. 29.—Cha. Garth, Esq., eldest son of John Garth, Esq. member for Devizes, m. to Miss Fanny Cooper, of Camberwell.

Nov. 30.—A melancholy affair lately happened to a young clergyman, in the neighbourhood of Wootton-Basset, in Wiltshire, who, being on the point of marriage with a young lady of family and fortune, on some slight disgust or jealousy, shot himself in the presence of his intended bride. The coroner has brought in his verdict of lunacy, from his frequently having made use of some expressions which threatened his own life and that of others. And happy was it, as he had another loaded pistol by him, he did not do greater mischief.

Dec. 18.—A travelling gipsey was committed to Salisbury goal on suspicion of being accessary to the horrid murder of Mr. Cheney and his wife at Hungerford, in December, 1762.

Dec. 24.—Died: John Garth, Esq., member for the Devizes.

BIRD LIFE IN SALISBURY.

A Royal Visitor.

Amongst other benefits that we have received from the labours of our ancestors in the building of our cathedral spire, which is not only the glory of our more immediate neighbourhood, but a landmark in the history of cathedral building, there are one or two indirect ones that would not be likely perhaps to strike the mind unless specially brought forward. One such benefit is the right of asylum, not only to men in past days in danger of their lives; or, in our more peaceful times, to those often aweary with the press of secular business, but to those denizens of the air, which, in these days of our over-crowded population, are ever seeking, though rarely finding, a really safe place whereon to rest the soles of their feet, as they continually pass, often unnoticed and unknown, over the heads of us men, for the most part too busy and pre-occupied to observe them. To them the admirable height of our spire suggests such an asylum, and they are not slow to perceive it

Diverse and curious are some of the species I myself have noticed on and around the spire; and one which has more recently occurred deserves a notice to itself, as it is by no means an every day occurrence, although I am glad to say it is not altogether an isolated one. I allude to the passage of a fine eagle over the Close on Sunday, January

31st last., at about 12.30 p.m.; and although it did not settle on the spire on this occasion, it was doubtless attracted towards it from a distance, on account of its commanding height. A friend of mine (Mr. W. Edwardes) was first attracted to it by noticing an unusual commotion amongst the neighbouring rooks and jackdaws, which he then saw were mobbing this great bird sailing overhead, not much out of gun-shot, so that he could see distinctly the large hooked beak of the bird, and its general colouring, which appeared to be more or less all over of a dark-mottled brown. The huge bird passed over with slow flappings of the wings, and took but little notice of the officious attention of its neighbours, which is one of the penalties that "Royalty" is obliged to put up with. My friend put it down to be a Golden Eagle; but it was undoubtedly one of the wandering immature Sea Eagles, which are not infrequently seen in our southern counties; whereas the Golden Eagle very rarely wanders from its home in the Scottish Highlands; but in flight it was not easy to discern whether the tarsus was feathered or not; which would at once have settled the question as to identity. I interviewed several other people afterwards who had also seen the bird pass over, and they all testified to its enormous size; while one of them also remarked how distinctly the large quill feathers of the wings stood out separately against the sky; a point which is always very discernible in all our larger birds of prey.

I remarked to my friend at the time, that we should be almost sure to hear of the bird again further west, and a few days later I received a letter from Mr. Benett-Stanford, of Pyt House, Tisbury, telling me that he had also seen the bird; but from the letter he kindly wrote, I gather that the bird he saw may possibly have been another specimen of the same species, as he dated the occurrence as happening on January 22nd—some ten days previous to the Salisbury notice—when he was out shooting with a party at "Great Ridge", on the estate of Mr. Alfred

Morrison, of Fonthill. Of course the birds noticed may have been the same; but the Salisbury bird was coming from the directly opposite quarter at the time, *i.e.*, from the south-east, the Christchurch direction, and that being an especially favourite haunt of this species, the same bird may have been passing backward and forward. This would seem the more likely, as Hart (the Christchurch naturalist) told me last month, that though he had not observed one of these birds there this winter, last year a Sea Eagle frequented the neighbourhood the whole of the winter months; and he might say that he knew where he could get a sight of it almost any day he wanted, so that he began to hope it would have stayed, and possibly procured a mate, and bred there; but towards the end of the spring the bird left the neighbourhood and passed on.

Once again I have been enabled to trace the flight of the Salisbury bird still further west, as an acquaintance of mine in Devonshire was stopped by some friends driving by, who said they had just seen an enormous eagle fly across the road, with something in its talons, which it dropped in the corner of the next field; and on going to the spot pointed out, it proved to be a rabbit about three-quarters grown. Thus this specimen up to that date had procured immunity from the fate which usually befalls a wanderer of this sort in our inhospitable and overcrowded land.

The eagle, as noticed by Mr. Benett-Stanford on January 22nd, was flying close down to the brush-wood with which "The Ridge" is mostly covered, mobbed, and persecuted by three herons. "It was very interesting", writes my correspondent, "to see how the herons pounced down upon him time after time, and gave him a thorough chasing." The bird was only some 100 yards off when thus observed. "I believe", my correspondent adds, "it is not a very uncommon thing to see one of these eagles on 'Great Ridge'; one was shot there some few years ago." This last bird mentioned was set up by White, of Salisbury; and I saw and

measured it accurately in the flesh. It was a female, measuring in expanse of wing exactly 8 feet, and 3ft. 4in. from beak to tail. This bird was in immature plumage ; as was also another that was sent to me in the flesh at Britford, in 1871, which had been caught alive on the battlefield of Metz, after having haunted the site for a month or more. It was a male bird, measuring 7ft. 4in. in expanse and 3ft. from beak to tail, thus showing the usual difference of size between the sexes ; the females of all the Raptores always exceeding the males in size. This bird, now in my collection, was set up by Hart, who told me that these immature Sea Eagles were far from uncommon in the Christchurch district, and that from about 1860 to 1876, when birds were not so carefully preserved as they are now, he had some dozen specimens brought in for preservation—one of these he exchanged with the then Lord Malmesbury for an heron in fine adult plumage, which shows that these immature birds were not considered as any great rarity in that neighbourhood at that period.

The largest specimen of *Haliactus Albicilla* (or the Sea Eagle) that I can personally speak to is one in Hart's Museum, which I saw last month. This bird measured 8ft. 4in. in expanse, as marked on the floor of the Museum before he skinned it, and he told me that out of the many local specimens that he has handled he has only measured one that was larger, and this reached the expanse of 8ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$in. ; so that 8ft. 6in. may be taken as the full measurement of this species. This shows the Sea Eagle to be considerably larger than the Golden Eagle (*Aquila Chrysaetos)*—a point upon which there often seems to be a good deal of discrepancy ; and having had opportunities of carefully measuring myself several of these latter birds (and accurate measurements of five or six others shot in the Rocky Mountains in Colorado having been sent me by a friend), I can only gather that it is an especially large *female* of the Golden species that will reach 3 feet in length, or 7 feet in expanse—nine out of ten will be under, rather than over, that measurement—the

largest specimen I have accurate knowledge of, having been 7 feet in expanse, and 3ft. 1in. in length.

But ere I conclude I should like to mention that our visitor of the 31st January is not the only specimen of the Sea Eagle that has been attracted to our spire. I was mentioning the late occurrence to one of my old St. Nicholas brethren, who was just 86 years of age (and was gathered to his rest on March 22nd inst.)—Thomas George—and he immediately brightened up and said, "I remember well, sir, as though it were yesterday, a great eagle settling on the Cathedral weathercock, and how all the people brought out their glasses to look at it as long as he stayed there." It was very interesting to find a person who remembered so clearly this incident, which had happened nearly 70 years ago. He could not remember the actual date, but on turning to the Rev. A. C. Smith's *Birds of Wiltshire*," p. 63, we find it happened in 1828, or '29. Mr. Smith first mentions an occurrence of the eagle (doubtless *H. Albicilla*) in Wilts, as mentioned in the *Salisbury Journal* bearing date as long ago as the middle of the last century, where it is said—

"One summer evening an eagle was observed sailing towards the summit of Salisbury Cathedral; he reposed there all night, and early in the morning set sail northwards."

And then Mr. Smith goes on to mention the occurrence my old friend so well remembered—

"In the year 1828 or 1829 a similar case occurred, of which a highly-respected Rector of a Wiltshire parish was an eye-witness. My informant was at that time a young boy at the celebrated school kept by Dr. Radcliffe, at Salisbury, and he describes the house and school-buildings, which have long since disappeared, as entered from Castle Street, and his bedroom as over the large and lofty school-room, and its windows as giving a view of the upper part of the spire, uninterrupted by the neighbouring houses. It was on a summer evening, at about five or six o'clock, that an eagle, said to have come from a northerly direction, took its place on the grand perch it had selected on the vane above the spire. The night chanced to be that of a full moon, and the sky was cloudless. Just before bedtime my informant came into possession, for the first time of his life, of 'Lord Byron's Tales', which were printed in good bold type, so that he was able to read

them easily by the light of the moon; and now after an interval of nearly 60 years he recollects reading for several hours, seated on the window seat of his bedroom, but frequently raising his eyes to look at the great bird on the weather-cock of the spire. A plot, it appears, was made by some to shoot the eagle with a rifle-ball, and a party went up with that purpose to the 'Eight doors', or in other words, to the place where the base of the spire rests upon the tower; but happily their endeavours were baffled by the large ball, which projects itself below the cross, and early in the morning the eagle floated away southward unharmed."

Doubtless our 1897 specimen is not the only one that has visited us during the long stretch of years intervening between 1828 and the present date; nor is the species in itself of such rarity as to make an occasional visit an unlikely occurrence; for the old birds invariably drive the young ones away from their more immediate neighbourhood directly they can shift for themselves; which partly accounts for the wandering propensity so largely developed in these immature birds; but it is well that the appearance of a Royal visitor in Wilts should be duly chronicled in the annals of the county, and it will be difficult to say when next our eyes are to be gladdened with a similar appearance. The Culver Cliffs in the Isle of Wight, and Lundy Island, old breeding stations of this species, now know them no more; but with our "close time" and "Wild Bird Protection Act" in full force, we may yet recover and repopulate many a deserted breeding haunt with some of our rarer birds.

A. P. Morres.

COPY OF AN ORIGINAL CONVEYANCE BY MAUD HEATH,

June 12th, 1474.

The Rev. J. F. Daniell, of Langley Burrell, has been lately placed on Maud Heath's Trust, and has kindly forwarded the following copy of a conveyance, "which was found about twenty years ago, among a lot of ancient deeds belonging to Stanley Abbey, where I conclude it was deposited for safety,

and passed through the Bayntons and Starkeys to Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart.; it is written on parchment, 8in. x 2½ in., in twelve close lines in very fine script, and now very faint:—

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Matilda Hethe de Tydryngton Kayleway nuper relicta Johannis Hethe dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni Bagot Roberto Potern Willielmo Wattys Roberto Compton Waltero Sebeacres Johanni Browan Edwardo Aylewyn Johanni Baron Willielmo Horte et Ricardo Wodelonde omnia terras et tenementa cotagia et tofta et gardina prata pascua pasturas redditus revertiones et servitia cum suis pertinentibus que Habeo die confectionis presentium in Chypenham et infra parochia de Chypenham Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta terras *et al* prefatis Johanni Bagot *et al* heredibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum de capitalibus dominicis feodrill per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta et ego vero Matilda predicta et heredes mei omnia predicta terras *et al* prefatis Johanni Bagot *et al* contra omnes gentes warantizabimus acquietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Johanne Lybur Villielmo Hawkesbury Johanne Bayle et multis aliis Datur apud Chypenham predictam duodecimo die Junii anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum quarto decimo."

On the seal attached to the Deed are impressed the letters M. H. interlaced.

GRANT OF ARMS

To Tho. Jacob, of Wootton-Bassett, 24 June 1633 (9 Ch. R's.).

[*Harley MS.* 1470, *fo.* 155.]

"To all and singuler as well Nobles as Gentlemen to whom theis p[r]sents shall come Richard St. George Knight

Clarenceux, King of Armes of all the South East and West parts of the Realme of England from the River of Trent sendeth greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Know yee that auntiently from the beginning it has been a custom and to this day is continued etc. And being required by Thomas Jacob of Wootton Bassett in the County of Wilts, gent., to signifie unto him what Armes hee may Lawfully beare (And having receaved sufficient testimony from honorable personages of his Worth and Meritt) Therefore I doe publish and declare that he may beare theise Armes and Creast following that is to say OR on a Canton Sables a Tyger's head erased of the second Langued gules And for his Creast on a Helme and Wreath of his Coullers a Tyger Sables Armed and Langued gules supporting a Sheilde or mantled gules doubled Argent as in the Margent[1] hereof more playnely are depicted All which Armes and Creast I the said Clarenceux King of Armes, by power and authority to mee comitted under the greate Seale of England, doe by theise p^r^sents, give and graunt ratifie and confirme unto and for the said Thomas Jacob and to his issue and posterity for ever, observing their due differences etc. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand, and fixed the seale of myne office this fower and twentith daye of June An°. Dmn. 1633 And in the Ninth yeare of the Reigne of our Souereigne Lord Charles by the grace of God King of great Brittaine France and Ireland defender of the faith etc.

"Ri. St. George Clarenceux,
"King of Armes.

"Coppied by the originall Patent and examined by us 22 January, 1649.

"Nevill Maskelyne,
"John Withy."

[1] Space is blank.

QUAKERISM IN WILTS.

The following is taken from a book entitled "*A Brief Account of many of the Prosecutions of the People call'd Quakers etc.*, London, 1736."

PROSECUTED IN THE EXCHEQUER FOR TITHES.

1696. *John Flower*, by Francis Green, parson of Corsham, in Fisherton Gaol for a year, discharged by an act of grace.

1700. *Francis Broom*, by John Horton, parson of Coldhorne (Colerne ?), a poor man, and had a great family; the demand was about 16/- for two acres of wheat.

1701. *Charles Barrett*, of Titherton, by John Wilson, parson of Brimhill.

Roger Cooke, near Calne, by Joshua Shepherd, of Calne, Impropriator.

1703. *John Sonner*, of Seen'd Row, near Melksham, by Bohun Fox, parson of Melksham, 30/- for four years' Tithes.

1704. *William Player*, of Grittleton, by Thomas Tettershall, parson of the parish.

1707. *Henry Sanger*, of Warminster; 10/- for two years Tithes.

1709. *Josiah Wakeman* (arrears of eight years' Tithes, for a farm formerly held at £7 10/- per ann., thirty-two weeks in Fisherton gaol) by John Wilson, parson of Brimhill.

Charles Barrett (for a farm formerly held, and had been out of four years, thirty weeks in Fisherton gaol) by same.

Jonathan Scott by same.

1719. *John Rutty*, of Melksham, to Fisherton gaol 12 May 1724, for not paying £41 12/- for two years' Tithes, and £137 Costs) by Bohun Fox.

1726. *John Jefferies*, by Anne Wilson, widow of John Wilson, late parson of Brimhill.

PROSECUTED IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

1717. *William Price* (9/-), *Walter Price* (4/-) and *George*

QUAKERISM IN WILTS.

The following is taken from a book entitled "A Brief Account of many of the Persecutions of the People call'd Quakers etc., London, 1733."

Prosecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes.

1696. John Penny, by Francis Green, parson of Cricklade, in Elsherton Quod for a year, discharged by an act of grace

1700. Francis Brewin, by John Horton, parson of Coln-borne (Colterne ?), a poor man, and had a great family; the demand was about 18/- for two acres of wheat.

1701. Charles Barrow, of Tilherton, by John Wilson, parson of Brimhill.

Roger Cook, near Calne, by Joshua Shepherd, of Calne, Impropriator.

1703. John Seamer, of Seend Row, near Melksham, by Bolnun Fox, parson of Melksham, 30/- for four years' Tithes.

1704. William Pidgeo, of Gritleton, by Thomas Tetter-shall, parson of the parish.

1707. Henry Sanger, of Warminster, 16/- for two years Tithes.

1709. Josiah Mawman (arrears of eight years' Tithes, for a farm formerly held at £7 10/- per ann., thirty-two weeks in Fisherton goal) by John Wilson, parson of Brimhill.

Charles Barrow (for a farm formerly held, and had been out of four years, thirty weeks in Fisherton goal) by same.

Jonathan Scott by same.

1719. John Rutty, of Melksham, to Fisherton goal 12 May 1724, for not paying £4 12/- for two years' Tithes, and £1 17 Costs) by Bolnun Fox.

1726. John Jeffries, by Anne Wilson, widow of John Wilson, late parson of Brimhill.

Prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Courts.

1717. William Price (9/-), Walter Price (4/-) and George

Hillier (4/2), all of Christian Malford, for Church rate (so-called), excommunicated.

1719. *John Moore*, of New Sarum (6/-) by Richard Glass, Church rate (so-called), suit dropt in consequence of death of demandant.

1722. *James Hobbs* of Laycock, a poor labourer, (4*d.*) for sweeping the parish worship-house by Richard Grist, parish clerk.

1723. *Joseph Hull*, of Frankley, near Bradford, (£2 4/-) for Tithes by William Sartaine, Impropriator.

WILTSHIRE BRIEFS.

1653, Aug. 7. 8*s.* towards ye re-edifieinge of Marlbarrowe in ye county of Wilts.

1664, June 8, for David Long, of Norrington, in the county of Wiltes. Havergal's *Records of Upton Bishop, Hereford*, pp. 56, 57.

The following are from the Register of North Luffenham, co. Rutland, lately printed by the Parish Register Society:—

1653, July 31. Collected the day and yeere above written, at North Luffenham, towards the reliefe of the Inhabitants of Marleborough in ye county of Wilts (haveing suffered by a lame'table fire, burning downe one of ye Churches, ye markett house, and 224 dwelling houses, exceeding great losses to the value of three score and ten thousand pounds at the least), I say, collected the sum'e of twenty-one shillings and sixpence.

Ri. Clerke.

Churchwardens. { Richard Pitts. / W. Will. Wortly.

By a second survey of the losse it was found to amount to ten thousand pounds more. Sent the money collected as above by Richard Pitts, one of ye Churchwardens to Mr. Clipsham, of Morcote (according to Ord^{r}.), being High

Constable, who gave an Acquitance for ye receipt of it, beareing date ye 5th of August 1653.

1671, Oct. Collected upon ye Brief for ye fire at Meere, in Wiltshire, the sum of eight shillings sixpence, & as was appointed, sent to the High Constable by ye Constables of o^r^ town.

1694, 10. Collected for ye fire at Nether Havon, in ye County of Wilts, ye sum of five shillings.

THO. MU'TON AND FRANCIS THORP.

Queries.

Bourchier.—Susan Bourchier, of Chancery Lane, Middlesex, spinster, and Margaret Bourchier, are mentioned in a deed, dated 1686, concerning the Bayliffe family of Monkton, Chippenham, seemingly connected with Walter Grubbe, Esq., of Potterne. Information requested as to their connexion with Wiltshire. They appear to have used the Bayliffe seal, *a chevron between three hearts, with a difference.*

Chippenham. MARY LIGHT.

School Lists of Winchester College.—I am preparing for publication the early School Lists, or "Long Rolls", as they are called, of Winchester College. The fact that a large number of Wiltshire families have always sent their sons to this school leads me to ask whether any of your readers can lend me, or put me in the way of obtaining, in order to copy, any of the Rolls for the following years, viz., 1654–67, both years inclusive, 1669, 1671, 1682, 1687, 1689, 1703, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1718, 1722?

The Close, Salisbury. C. W. HOLGATE.

Sambourne Bridge.—What is the derivation of the name of this bridge, situated five miles south-west of Cricklade on the road to Malmesbury? Is there any feature of the landscape from which the name might be derived, or is there any record or tradition of its having been named from the Sambourne family, who held some considerable property in the neighbourhood?

La Grange, Ills., U.S.A. V. C. SANBORN.

Wroughton Common.—How many acres was this in extent; and when and by whom was it enclosed?

J. C. P.

Haine.—Can any one favour me with some details as to the life of a person of this name, who seems to have resided at Burderop in the earlier part of this century?

R. K. W.

Hayne, of Burderop.—Who was this wealthy person, as to whom I only know that he is said to have trained a very noted prize-fighter, and to have paid £3000 damages to the beautiful actress, Miss Foote, for breach of promise of marriage?

N. SIMMONDS.

White Hand.—What is the legend of the "White Hand" in connexion with the Manor of Draycot Cerne?

JOHN F. DANIEL.

Morse.—Information wanted as to the family of Anthony and William Morse, brothers, who in 1635 shipped from Southampton for New England, in the *James*, of London, and are described in the List of Passengers as of "Marlborough,

Shoomakers". An Anthony Morse purchased lands at Dedham, co. Essex, in 1587.

18 *Somerset Street,* HENRY DUTCH LORD.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Hurle.—Who was James Hurle of Edington? I have his printed Book-label, dated 1855, with some rhymes about borrowing books.

ED.

Whorwellsdown Hundred (vol. i, pp. 131, 188, 413, 526). —At the time of the compilation of Domesday Book the lordship of the Hundred was in the hands of the "Abbatissa de Romeseye", as it was still in 1316 *(Nom. Villarum)*. I should like to ask if there is any connexion between this Abbey and that of Wherwell, mentioned by Dr. Grose; and if the name of the Hundred can be connected with that of the Abbey.

The following extract from Britton's *Hampshire* mentions the Wood without saying where it is situated :—

"At Whorwell, or Wherwell, 3 m. S.E. of Andover, was a nunnery, founded by Elfrida, 2nd wife of King Edgar, in atonement for the murder of Edward the Martyr at Corfe Castle; and also for that of Ethelwold, her first husband, whom Edgar is recorded to have slain in a wood near Whorwell, that he might obtain her in marriage. In this nunnery Elfrida took the veil, and was buried. Many privileges were granted to the foundation by Pope Gregory IX, and its possessions were so numerous that their annual value at the dissolution was estimated at £339 8*s.* 7*d.*, according to Dugdale, and at £403 12*s.* 10*d.*, according to Speed. The site of the nunnery was granted to Sir Thos. West, Lord Delawarr."

Whorwellsdown Hundred extends from very near Trowbridge, to Semington on the North and to Edington and North Bradley on the South, and it includes Keevil and Steeple Ashton, passing not far from Seend.

The name Whorwellsdown is said by the Rev. Canon Jones to have, perhaps, originally been "Hár wellesdún, *i.e.*, the hill by the hoar, or ancient well".

T. S. M.

Benolt's Visitation of 1530.—It is to Mr. F. A. Carrington that we are indebted for the best guide to original materials for Wiltshire Genealogy. In his paper on "The Heralds' Visitations of Wiltshire and the Pedigrees of Wiltshire Families", in the second volume of *The Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, we gain some knowledge of this Visitation, viz.:

> "A.D. 1530, 25 Hen. VIII, Thomas Benolte, Clarencieux. The original is in the Heralds' College, London (H. 20). A copy is in the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart."

This contains the pedigrees and arms of Chocke, Seymour, Bonam, Boucher, Lylseley, Lanham, Pye, Barnard, Stylleman and Borleys.

There is a very mutilated copy of fragments of this Visitation in the British Museum [Add. MSS., No. 12,479] giving pedigrees in paragraph form of Bourchier, Page, Borleys, Hungerford, Horsey; it is obviously a careless and useless copy.

My object in writing is, to ask where Sir Thomas Phillipps' copy now is? Are there any other copies? Can any plan be suggested for getting these old pedigrees and arms into print?

JOHN DYKE.

King's Evil.—The following is an extract from the Parish Register of Wilsford, near Pewsey:—

> 1752. "A. R. Mary Smith (*alias*) Pudd of Botwellsford was buried May the 27th. She was said to be 105 years old, and was cured of the struma or King's Evil in her youth by the Touch of King Charles the second." [1]

[1] On the 18th of May, 1664, the following public advertisement was issued for the healing of the people by King Charles II:—

"NOTICE.—His Sacred Majesty having declared it to be his royal will and purpose to continue the healing of his people for the evil during the month of May, and then give over till Michaelmas next, I am commanded to give notice thereof, that the people may not come up to the town in the interim and lose their labor."—*News*, 1664.

Are any other entries relating to this subject to be found among the Parish Registers of Wiltshire?

WILTONIENSIS.

Curious Customs of Manors.—Last year I was at Tinhead, near Edington, and an old man of over 90 years (?) told me that a manorial court used to be held at the George Inn, in that village, and that it was necessary that the hayward should bring his dog in his arms and say, "Here come I and my dog to open this Court". Whether there is any real evidence of such a custom I do not know, but it is perhaps well that such peculiar manorial incidents, which are fast passing away, should be recorded, and I trust that other such customs may appear in print from those who know of them.

FRED. ELLIOT.

Bowood.—I understand a book was written by the late John Britton on this subject. What was its size and date of publication? Can any one supply me with a list of contents? There is no copy in the British Museum.

C. JEFFERIES.

Curious Recovery of Speech.—In the 9th volume of the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* a curious case is given by Archdeacon Squire of a person who, after having been dumb for years, recovered the use of his speech by means of a dream of this description:—

"One day, in the year 1741, he got very much in liquor, so much so that on his return home at night to Devizes, he fell from his horse three or four times, and was at last taken up by a neighbour and put to bed in a house on the road. He soon fell asleep; when, dreaming that he was falling into a furnace of boiling wort, it put him into so great an agony of fright, that, struggling with all his might to call out for help, he actually did call out aloud, and recovered the use of his tongue that moment, as effectually as he ever had it in his life, without the least hoarseness or alteration in the old sound of his voice."

Who was he?

E. D. W.

Replies.

Swanborough Ashes (vol. i, 562, ii, 183).—The following papers—the originals of which are in my possession—may serve to add a little additional information on the subject of the Open-air Court of the Hundred, held from time immemorial at this spot.

No. I.—A precept from the Bailiff of the Hundred, to the Tithingman of Cheverell Parva, requiring him personally to attend the Court and to pay to the Steward of the Leet the amount of the Law-day silver due from his tithing:—

"Hundred of Swanborough in the County of Wilts. } To the Tithingman of Cheverell Parva in the said Hundred of Swanborough, These.

"By Virtue of a Warrant to me directed from the Steward of the Leet for the Hundred aforesaid you are hereby required to be and appear before the said Steward at a Court Leet to be holden at *Swanborough Ash*,[1] or from thence to be adjourned to the sign of the Rose and Crown Inn in Woodborough in and for the said Hundred on Monday the 15th day of this instant October by ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day And pay to the said Steward your Law-day Silver for the said Tithing being £0 10*s.* 6*d.* And further to do and present those things which belong to your said office, of which you are not to fail, as also of having then there this precept. Given under my hand the 8th day of October 1764

"Wm. Bruges."

No. II.—Receipt for one year's Law-day Silver, paid at the same Court:—

[1] From this it appears that *one tree only* was standing on Swanborough Tump in 1764.

"Received the 15th October 1764, of the Tythingman of Chiveril Parva Ten shillings and sixpence in full for one year's Law-day Silver, issuing and payable out of and for the said Tything and due to Sr. Wm. Pynsent, Baronet, at Michaelmas last, for whose use the same is now received by me,

"E. BAMPFIELD."

£	s.	d.
0	10	6

No. III.—A similar Precept to No. 1, dated 30th September 1763, and requiring the attendance of the same Tithingman, at the same Court Leet for the Hundred of Swanborough, "to be holden at *Foxly Corner*, at the sign of the Wheat Sheaf Inn, in the Parish of Urchfont", on Monday the 10th of October following.

From this it would appear that the Court was held alternately at Swanborough Ash, in the parish of Manningford Abbots, and at Foxly Corner, in the parish of Urchfont, which may perhaps be thus explained.

At the date of the "Nomina Villarum"—A.D. 1316—the Hundred of Swanborough was much smaller than at present, including Upavon, Marden, Rushall, Charlton, Wilsford, Beechingstoke, Stanton St. Bernard, Oare, North Newnton, Alton Barnes, Woodborough, Wilcot, and the three Manningfords only. At some subsequent period the old Hundred of Stodfolde, including Chirton, Conock, Urchfont, Stert, Etchilhampton, Allcannings, and Allington, became merged into it, as well as both of the Lavingtons and Cheverels from the extinct Hundreds of Rubergh Regis and Rubergh Episcopi; and Alton Priors from that of Elstub. It seems, therefore, very probable that "*Swanborough Ash*" represents the site of the Court Leet of the original *Hundred of Swanborough*, and *Foxly Corner* that of the old *Hundred of Stodfolde*, and that after the latter Hundred had merged into the former the Court was held alternately on each of the two ancient sites.

In this case "Foxly Corner", a well-known spot about five miles from Devizes, on the main road to Salisbury over

the plain, and at the angle leading from thence into the village of Urchfont, may be regarded as the site of the open air Court of the ancient and now extinct Hundred of Stodfolde.

WILTONIENSIS.

Ancient Carriages (vol. ii, p. 145).—About forty-two years ago I inspected those in a barn at Manton. The bodies were slung up on immense leather straps, and the driver's seat was on a very large tool box. I was given to understand that they had belonged to the Baskervilles of "Richardson" in the parish of Winterbourne Bassett.

WM. B. C. HORSELL.

"Mansfield" (vol. ii, p. 172, note 3).—Is not this probably a printer's error, in George Fox's *Journal*, for Marsfield, which would most likely refer to Marshfield, actually in Gloucestershire but on the borders of Wiltshire? Marshfield is known to be only the modern form of the name, which was anciently written Marsfield, the name being understood to have reference to the mere or boundary of the three counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucester. [In George Fox's *Journal*, ed. 1836, ii, p. 121, it is described as "in Wiltshire or Gloucestershire". Mansfield in Nottinghamshire is frequently mentioned in the Journal.—ED.]

C. H. TALBOT.

Queen Elizabeth's Progresses in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire in 1592 (vol. i, pp. 467–526).—A memorial of this progress still remains in Chisledon Church. It is a monumental brass in the pavement of the chancel, to the memory of Francis Rutland, who died on the 27th of August 1592. Aubrey says "he was a courtier and died in the Progresse"—which is most probably correct—the Queen

the plain, and at the angle leading from thence into the village of Urchfont, may be regarded as the site of the open air Court of the ancient and now extinct Hundred of Studfolde.

WILTONIENSIS.

Ancient Carvings (vol. ii, p. 143).—About forty-two years ago I inspected those in a barn at Manton. The bodies were slung up on immense leather straps, and the driver's seat was on a very large tool box. I was given to understand that they had belonged to the Basterfields of "Rideardon" in the parish of Winterbourne Bassett.

WM. B. C. HOSKINS.

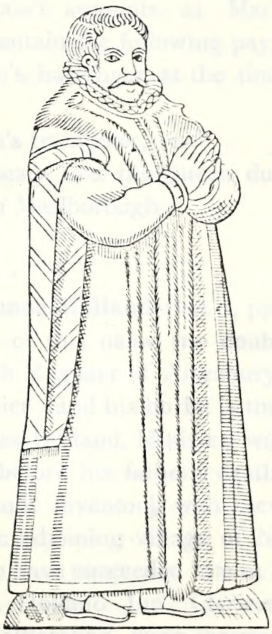
"Mansfield" (vol. ii, p. 173, note 3).—Is not this probably a printer's error, in George Fox's *Journal*, for Marsfield, which would most likely refer to Marshfield, actually in Gloucestershire but on the borders of Wiltshire? Marshfield is known to be only the modern form of the name, which was anciently written Marsfield, the name being understood to have reference to the mere or boundary of the three counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucester. [In George Fox's *Journal*, ed. 1836, ii, p. 121, it is described as "in Wiltshire or Gloucestershire". Mansfield in Nottinghamshire is frequently mentioned in the Journal.—Ed.]

C. H. TALBOT.

Queen Elizabeth's Progresses in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire in 1592 (vol. i, pp. 467–530).—A memorial of this progress still remains in Chiseldon Church. It is a monumental brass in the pavement of the chancel, to the memory of Francis Rutland, who died on the 27th of August 1592. Aubrey says "he was a courtier and died in the Progresse"—which is most probably correct—the Queen

having started about the 8th August,[1] and towards the end of that month passed through part of North Wilts, including Ramsbury, Burderop, and Lydiard Tregoz, and reached Down Ampney—then the residence of Sir John Hungerford—on the 1st September.

The effigy of the deceased courtier (*vide* woodcut) represents him in the long gown of the period, with hanging sleeves, and trimmed with fur, frills at the neck and wrists, and low shoes—a well known type of the civil costume of the latter part of Elizabeth's reign. From the inscription we learn that Francis Rutland was "sonne and heire to Nycolas Rutland, of Micham, in the Countie of Surrye, Esquier", and that he "marryed the daughter of Thomas Stephens, Esquier", which latter fact probably accounts for his burial here. His wife Mary was the daughter of Thomas Stephens, of Burderop, to which family the manor and advowson of Chisledon (which had previously been part of the possessions of Hyde Abbey) then belonged.



EFFIGY OF FRANCIS RUTLAND, FROM HIS BRASS AT CHISLEDON.

There is a pedigree of Rutland in the Herald's visitation of Surrey (*Harl. MS.*, 1561, folio 55) including the two generations here mentioned. Mitcham, their place of

[1] From Nichols' *Progresses* we learn that the Queen visited Sir Edward Hoby, at Bisham Abbey, in Berkshire, about the 15th of August; and later in the same month was the guest of Sir Henry Lee, at Quarendon, in the vale of Aylesbury, co. Bucks.

EFFIGY OF FRANCIS RUTLAND,
FROM HIS BRASS AT
CHARLESTON.

residence, is described by Aubrey, in his *History of Surrey*, as "well inhabited and much frequented by the citizens of our Metropolis"; and Walton, in his *Life of Donne*, describes it "a place noted for good air and choice company". The Parish Register contains many entries relating to the Rutland family.

The Chamberlain's accounts at Marlborough, for the same year (1592), contain the following payments:—

"To the Queen's harbinger, at the time of her Majesty's progress, £1.

"To the Queen's trumpeter, 10s."

From which it appears that the Queen during this progress also passed through Marlborough.

EDWARD KITE.

The Rev. Thomas Holland (vol. i, pp. 4, 41, 92).—Two distinct individuals of this name (no doubt father and son) appear in the Parish Register of Amesbury. The first occurs in 1660—if not earlier—and his burial is thus recorded:

1680. "Thomas Holland, Minister, was buryed June 7."

About a year before his father's death is the marriage of the son [the hydraulic inventor], who seems at that time to have resided in the adjoining village of Netheravon, and on his father's death to have succeeded him at Amesbury.

1679.[1] "Thos. Holland Jun., Clericus, and Mrs. Grace Gunter, both of Netheravon, were married with license out of ye Arches, May 29."

Then follow the burials of three of their children, who must all have died in their infancy:

1681. "Thomas Gunter, son of Thomas and Grace Holland, June 10."

---

[1] License dated 29 July 1676, and then another one dated 8 May 1679, he about 31, she about 25, with her mother's consent; there is also one to Bryan Holland, of Hitcham, Bucks, clerk, dated 5 June 1672. Brian Holland, of North Moreton, æt. 10 in 1609, and Thomas Gunter, of Barton, Ox., æt. 10 in 1611, were scholars of Winchester.—ED.

1682. "Thomas *(sic)* of Thos. and Grace Holland, May 8."

1683. "Bryan and Thomas, sons of Thos. and Grace Holland, Dec. 31."

Nearly twenty years later is the burial of Mrs. Holland:

1722. "Grace, wife of Thos. Holland, Cler., Jan. 24."

And lastly that of the hydraulic inventor himself, about fourteen years after the date of his patent:

1730. "The Reverend Mr. Thomas Holland, Curate, May 13. "Wm. Mundy, *Curate.*"

The father must thus have had the spiritual charge of the parish of Amesbury for at least twenty years, from the Restoration until 1680; and the son during the whole of the succeeding half century.

There was a family of Gunter residing at Milton, near Pewsey, to whom the wife of the hydraulic inventor most probably belonged. They bore for arms, *Sable, three gauntlets argent, a mullet for difference*, and their pedigree is entered in the Herald's Visitation of the County, A.D. 1623. The Christian name of Bryan, given to one of Mr. Holland's children, is also found in the Gunter pedigree.

The Amesbury Register also contains the following entry of marriage, which may refer to a sister of the hydraulic inventor—thus connecting him with the family of Baden, which is, I believe, still represented in the immediate neighbourhood:—

1667. "Mr. Robert Baden and Mrs. Jane Holland, Jan. 16;"

and the baptism a year later of

1668. "Robt., son of Mr. Robt. and Mrs. Jane Baden, Jan. 14."

Scriba.

Simon Aston (vol. i, p. 171).—P.C.C.[1] 99, Lee.—"1638, Aug. 2. Wife Elizabeth sole ex'ix, and to her one half or moiety of my estate personal or real, other half to all my children equally, save that I give £50 to my eldest son William Aston—my dear and loving brothers William Wheeler and Robert Aston, Citizens and Grocers of London, Overseers, and to each £10—Richard Nelme £10 on condition he do aid my said ex'ix and overseers in making the accompts of the shopp—poor of p'ish where I shall happen to be buried 20/- for 20 poor people of s[d] p'ish—my dear mother £20 per ann. for life, to be paid by my wife—poor of S[t] Peter's in Cheape, London, £10 for 10 poor people of s[d] p'ish.—Witn. Jas. Smith, Thos. Lavender, John Hope. P[d] 15 Aug. 1638, by Eliz. Aston, the relict."

According to the Visitation of London 1633–4, which he signs with his brother Robert, the Testator was the second son of Walter Aston, of Longdon, co. Staff., and married Eliz., dau. of John Wheeler, a London merchant. On floor of St. Mary's, Devizes, near south door—*Argent, a fess and in chief three lozenges sable, a crescent charged with another for difference.* "Here lieth the body of Simon Aston, Citizen and Grocer of London, the Sonne of Walter Aston, of Longdon of Stafford, Gent., w[ch] Symon had by Elizabeth, daughter of John Wheeler, Esq[r], 5 children, who departed this life the 4th of August, 1638, being aged 40 yeers." Information is still required as to his connexion with Devizes.

ED.

Jenner of Marston (vol. ii, p. 145).—Cainsford is probably Kempsford, which is near Marston Meysey, and not far from Meysey Hampton.

Lacock Abbey. C. H. TALBOT.

---

[1] This will is kindly supplied by Mr. J. G. Bradford, of London.

Baynard of Lackham (vol. ii, p. 145).—Mr. W. D. Pink's request for information respecting this family, other than that contained in the Visitation of Wiltshire, 1623, does not appear to have been yet answered. Your correspondent may be referred to a paper on the Baynard Monuments in Lacock Church, by Mr. Edward Kite, published in 1858 (*Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, vol. iv, page 1), where he will find a good deal of information.

C. H. Talbot.

Lacock Abbey.

Notes on Books.

A Descriptive List of the Deer-Parks and Paddocks of England. By Joseph Whitaker, F.Z.S., etc., etc. London: Ballantyne, Hanson & Co. 1892.

Shirley's *Account of English Deer Parks*, published in 1867, for the most part an historical summary of the subject, supplied a felt want, very soon ran out of print, and is now very difficult to obtain. Mr. Whitaker's volume—giving categorical details as to the owner, the acreage, nature of enclosure, water supply, number, kind, and average weight of deer, and some slight account of the qualities of the park itself—became scarce within a few months after publication, and now sells for much more than its published price.

As we believe it has not hitherto been noticed in any Wiltshire publication, it will not, perhaps, be too late to discuss those portions of it which relate more particularly to this county. Wiltshire is not, indeed, peculiarly favoured in the number of its deer-parks, but it has the honour of containing Savernake, the largest, and Castle Combe, one of the most beautiful and picturesque in England, while these two and Compton Park may be accounted particularly remarkable for their great age.

Besides the examples we have already mentioned, the book contains accounts of Longleat, Spy, Draycot, Pinkney, Bowood, Wilton, Roundway, Erlestoke, Littlecote, Brickworth and Bellefield. These are all the deer-parks and enclosures of the county, but many others will occur to our readers as worthy of panegyric for their beauty and extent, though not containing deer. Since Shirley's account was published, Stourhead and Charlton have dropped out of the list.

The history of these residential enclosures is a little uncertain, but Mr. Whitaker sums it up in the following words :—

"Soon after the Norman Conquest, the Barons and other dependants of the Conqueror, who had settled down in this country, being much addicted to hunting, began to form parks which were carved out of the forests, and included all the wild animals which could be driven in at the time of such enclosure. These increased until Cromwell's time, when they were probably more numerous than at the present day. The Roundheads were as hostile to Parks as to Cathedrals, and many were destroyed, the fences being broken down, and the deer driven out or killed. A great number of existing parks date no further back than Charles the Second's time, when the owners settled down again in their own homes, and endeavoured to restore the mischief caused by the civil war."

Many Wiltshire residences shared the fate last mentioned, and, indeed, one need not go far to find instances of the many fine edifices and enclosures destroyed in those years of warfare. Where, indeed, is Bromham House, once as large as Whitehall, standing in an enclosure which is marked out in the older maps! Almost every village had its noble manor-house before the Stuart period, but many of these have succumbed, and many more are sadly neglected and out of repair. Indeed, Wiltshire must have been full of beautiful houses and enclosures in the reign of James I, but the loss of the woollen industry, followed by agricultural depression, has deprived it of many of its most charming features.

C. S.

VISITATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES. Edited by JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL.D., *Maltravers Herald Extraordinary*, and FREDERICK ARTHUR CRISP, *Notes*. Vol. I. Privately printed, 1896.

Since we reviewed the first two volumes of these Visitations, two more have been issued in the same sumptuous

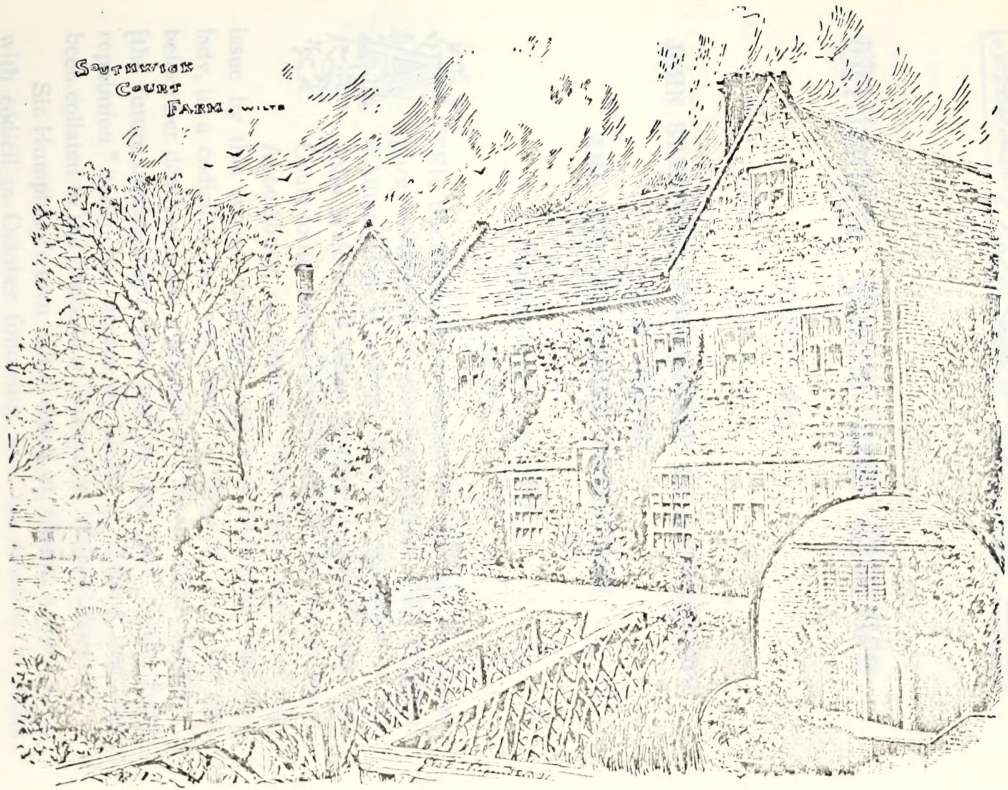
style; but, containing nothing particular about our Wiltshire families, we have not thought fit to notice them.

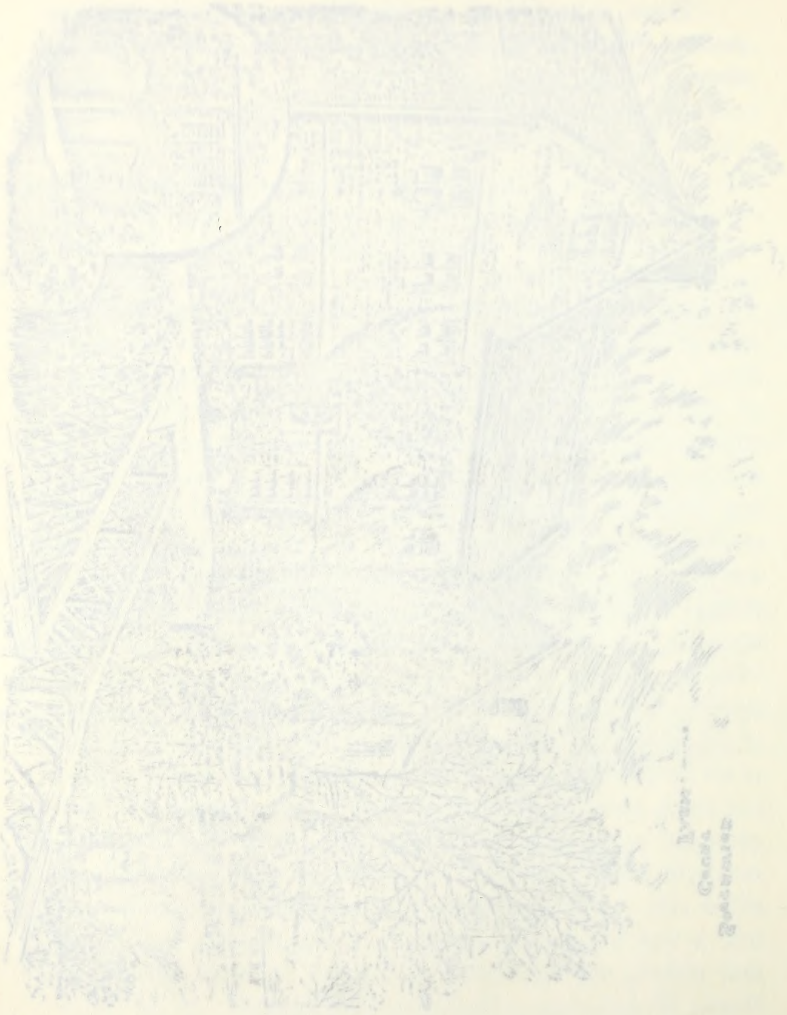
Eighty copies of the present volume of *Notes* (all subscribed for) have been printed in an uniform manner with the Visitations themselves, at Mr. Crisp's private press, Grove Park, Denmark Hill; this handsome book contains 130 pages, including an index, illustrated with portraits, coats of arms, book-plates, monuments, and facsimile signatures; the Notes consist of pedigrees of collateral relatives, extracts from registers and bibles, wills and deeds, grants of arms and monumental inscriptions.

The pedigree of Prior, Halse House, Taunton (*Visitations of England and Wales*, i, p. 9) is illustrated, in these Notes by one of Goldney with arms, from Gabriel Goldney, of Chippenham, born in 1732, to the present time; it is adorned with a drawing of their genealogical monument at Corsham, and heraldic bookplates of Henry, Francis Bennett, and Frederick Hastings Goldney, and, above all, with a facsimile copy of the frontispiece of "Friendly epistles to Deists and Jews, by Edward Goldney, sen., gent., widower. London: Printed for the author and sold by his son, Edward Goldney, stationer, in St. Paul's Churchyard, the second door from Watling Street, 1760." This frontispiece (drawn by R. Cosway and engraved by T. Chambers), contains a portrait of the author in his study, in the act of writing the last line of his book with an open bible before him, above are the moon and stars, below is a "Chippendale" coat of arms, *Per pale gules and azure, on a bend argent three garbs banded between two eagles displayed*, motto, "Love without Dissimulation"; on either side a lighted candle in a tall candlestick; below all this a watchman with lantern and dog, calling out, "Past four o'clock, star-light morn..... ing." "London New Year's Morn., 1st Jan., 1759. St. Paul's Churchyard." In the Notes to Bradney (*Visitations*, i, p. 1) occurs a will of William Hopkins, of Cheltenham, 1833, who leaves his son, John William, his estate at Avebury, and to another son, Rev.

David Hopkins, his freehold estate in Poulshott *alias* Pollshott, and a leasehold in same place, called Royalls.

These enterprising genealogists are preparing to issue modern Visitations of Ireland and Scotland, uniform with the above.


Southwick
Court
Farm.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

JUNE, 1897.

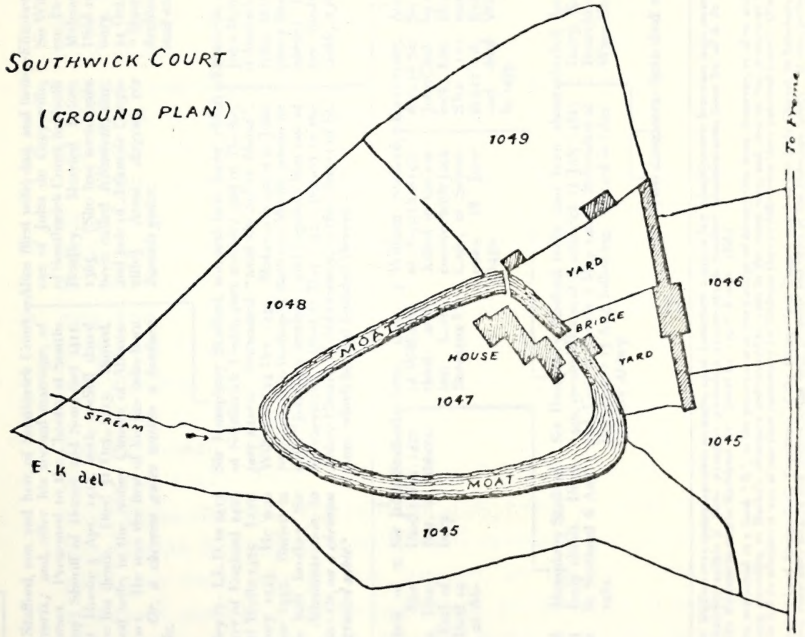
JOHN STAFFORD, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY (A.D. 1443-52) AND HIS WILTSHIRE PARENTAGE.

(*Continued from p. 222.*)

AFTER the death of the Greynville heiress, Sir Humphrey re-married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William d'Aumarle, of Woodbury, Devon, and widow of Sir John Maltravers, when he removed from Southwick Court to her dower house at Hook, in the parish of Abbotsbury, co. Dorset. Nothing is known of any issue by this second marriage, and it is noticeable that this lady, in a codicil to her will, dated 14 October 1413—the day before her death—makes a bequest to "Master John Stafford" [the future Archbishop], who had in that year "with great reputation" taken the degree of LL.D. at Oxford, and also been collated to the Prebend of Barton, in Wells Cathedral.

Sir Humphrey's own will is dated at Hooke, 5 April 1413, with codicil 30 October following, but no mention is made therein of Master John Stafford, as in the will of his second wife. He had, however, five years previously presented him to the living of Farnborough, in the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

But neither of these two wives bore the same Christian name as the mother of the Archbishop—for the inscription on her tomb, in the parish church of North Bradley, distinctly calls her *Emma*, without any mention either of her surname, or the name of a husband—which seems to corroborate the statement of Dr. Thomas Gascoinge (Lewis's *Life of Pecock*, p. 19), that the Archbishop was "*bastardus origine*", and not born in wedlock. This seems distinctly proved by the fact that whilst



his birth must be set back as far as 1380–90 (having taken the degree of LL.D. in 1413), his mother survived both Sir Humphrey and his last wife nearly twenty-three years.

The close affection that evidently existed between the Archbishop and his Wiltshire mother must not be unnoticed as a noble trait in his character. In the latter part of her life she was admitted to the Sisterhood of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, at Canterbury, of which the Archbishop himself was

Stafford of Southwick Court, co. Wilts.

Sir John Stafford, Knt., of Amelcote and Bromshull, co. Stafford. Living 1361. = Margaret (second wife), dau. of Sir Ralph Stafford, K.G., second Baron Stafford, subsequently raised to the Earldom; by his wife Margaret, only dau. and heir of Hugh de Audley, Baron Audley.

Emma, dau. of . . . . . Sister of the Priory of the Holy Trinity at Canterbury, where she died 5 Sep. 1446. Buried in Mortuary Chapel attached to North Bradley Church, co. Wilts—of which parish she was doubtless a native.

= Sir Humphrey Stafford, son and heir, of Southwick Court, Wilts, *jure uxoris*; and, after his second marriage, of Hooke, co. Dorset. Presented to the Chantry at Southwick Court 1397; Sheriff of Dorset and Somerset 1411. Will dated at Hooke 5 Apr. 1413, with codicil dated the day before his death. Died 31 Oct. 1413. Buried, with his second wife, in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury, co. Dorset. He was the first of his line who bore for his arms *Or, a chevron gules within a bordure engrailed sable.*

= Alice (first wife) dau. and heiress of John de Greynville, of Southwick Court, in North Bradley. Married before 1365. [She has sometimes been called *Elizabeth*, dau. and heir of *Adam* de Greynville]. Arms: *Argent, six lioncels gules.*

= Elizabeth (second wife) second dau. of Sir William d'Aumarle, of Woodbury, co. Devon, and widow of Sir John Maltravers, of Hooke, co. Dorset. Died 15 Oct. 1413. Buried at Abbotsbury. (In a codicil to her will, dated 14 Oct. 1413, she makes a bequest to "Master John Stafford"—afterwards Archbishop). Arms: *Per fesse gules and azure, three crescents argent.*

John Stafford, born 1380-90 (at North Bradley?) - LL.D. in 1413 - Keeper of the Privy Seal 1421 - Treasurer of England 1422 - Dean of Wells 1423 - Bishop of Bath and Wells 1425 - Lord Chancellor 1432 - Archbishop of Canterbury 1443. He was also Apostolic Legate. Died at Maidstone 1452. Buried in Canterbury Cathedral. Executor to his half brother Sir Humphrey *"with the Silver Hand"*. Administration 10 Nov 1452, at Lambeth (272b Kemp).[1] Arms: *Or, on a chevron gules a mitre argent, within a bordure engrailed sable.*[2]

Sir Humphrey Stafford, son and heir (only child) of Southwick Court, *jure matris*; and of Hooke, *jure uxoris*. Surnamed *"with the Silver Hand"*. Will dated 14 Dec. 1441. Makes a bequest to John Stafford, then Bishop of Bath and Wells, whom he calls "John, my brother", and appoints him one of his executors. Died 27 May 1442. Buried in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury, in the Chapel of St. Anne which he had founded therein.

= Elizabeth, second dau. and co-heir of Sir John Maltravers, of Hooke; by Elizabeth d'Aumarle (who, after the death of Sir John Maltravers, remarried Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Southwick Court. *See above.*) Died about 1420. Buried with her husband at Abbotsbury. Arms: *Sable, a fret or.*

Sir Richard Stafford (eldest son). Died about 1427. Bur. at Abbotsbury.

= Maud, dau. and heir of Richard Lovell. She remarried John Fitzalan, thirteenth Earl of Arundel, K.G. Died 19 May 1436. Bur. at Abbotsbury.

2. Sir John Stafford. Died 5 Nov. 1427. Bur. at Abbotsbury.

= Anne, dau. of William, third and last Lord Botreaux.[3]

3. William Stafford, of Southwick. Killed in the encounter with Jack Cade, at Sevenoaks, 18 June 1450.

= Katherine, dau. of Sir John Chidiock, Knt. She remarried, and died in 1479.

Alice, only dau., married first Sir Edmund Cheney, of Brooke, by whom she had two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne; the latter married to Sir John Willoughby, Knight, father of the first Lord Willoughby de Brooke.

James Butler, fifth Earl of Ormonde, created Earl of Wiltshire and K.G. in 1449.

= Avice Stafford (second wife) died 3 June 1457.

Humphrey Stafford (only child). Died in Scotland 6 Aug. 1461.

Sir Humphrey Stafford (only son) born about 1440, created Baron of Southwick 21 July 1461; and Earl of Devon 7 May 1469. Beheaded at Bridgwater 17 Aug. following. Buried in Glastonbury Abbey.

= Isabel, [or Elizabeth], dau. of Sir John Barry, Knt. She remarried Sir Thomas Bourchier, Knt. Died 1488. Buried in Ware Church, co. Herts.

Two daughters—both died unmarried.

---

1 Decimo die Mensis Novembr' Anno Domini Mill'mo cccc quinquagesimo secundo, apud Lamcheth comissa fuit Administracio bonorum bone memorie Johannis Stafford iam nup' Cant' Archiep' Johann' Audeley filio & hered' du' de Audeley militis p' facto p'mutus p'eundem Juramento de fideliter administrando bona hui'sd' & de confiendo pleno & fideli Juventario de eisd'm &c. Necnon de fideli computo calculo sive Racionio in ea p'te Reddend' &c. Jurat &c.—272b *Kemp.* [Ed.]

2 These arms Mr. Cokayne, Clarenceux, writes, are found in a book "R", in the possession of the College of Arms; this book, however, is of no authority. Edmund Stafford, eldest son of Baron Stafford, of Clifton, Bp. of Exeter 1395-1419, according to Burke's *Armoury* differenced his coat in the same way, and also on his monument bore *a plain bordure semy of mitres.* Perhaps some of our correspondents may be able to tell us whether it was at one time customary for Bishops thus to difference their paternal coats?—(Ed.)

3 Sister to Lady Margaret, wife of Robert second Lord Hungerford, Foundress of the Hungerford Chapel, north of the Lady Chapel, in Salisbury Cathedral, destroyed by Wyatt; and also of the Hospital at Heytesbury. Lady Margaret eventually became sole heiress to the large property and titles of the Botreaux family. It was, perhaps, through this connexion that the Hungerford arms (seen by Aubrey in 1669) were carved on the roof of the Stafford mortuary chapel at North Bradley. The manor of Langham, (near Road) in North Bradley, subsequently belonged to the Hungerfords.

a Brother; and at her death, 5th September 1446, he doubtless caused her body to be conveyed from thence to North Bradley of which village she presumably was a native—and there interred in an elegant mortuary chapel, which he specially added to the parish church for that purpose.

The accompanying pedigree of the Southwick branch of the Stafford family, which has been carefully compiled from every available source, and is borne out by the heraldry given by Aubrey from the windows of Brooke Hall, will at once illustrate the descent of the Archbishop and his Wiltshire origin, pointing to the parish of North Bradley — the burial-place of his mother—as most probably the place of his own birth.[1]

The plan of the church of North Bradley, dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of chancel, with a south chapel; nave, with north and south aisles; western tower, and south porch. In erecting his mortuary chapel the Archbishop enclosed the east end of the north aisle to the distance of one bay, and projected his new outer wall northward, giving the appearance of a transept to the church on that side.

The architecture, as may be supposed from its date, is Perpendicular, of rich character. The two windows in the east and north walls, each of four lights, are square headed, with good tracery. Beneath the east window stood an altar, the piscina belonging to which still remains, and traces of a niche on each side of this window, as well as some fragments of stained glass, which have perished in a so-called "restoration", were seen by the present writer in 1861. The window in the north wall projects outward, forming a

[1] The late Canon Jackson, in a note to Aubrey's *Wilts Collections* (p. 347) says: "About Archbishop Stafford's parentage there has been much confusion, and there is still some mystery." This difficulty was satisfactorily cleared up by B. W. Greenfield, Esq., F.S.A., in *Notes and Queries* for 1871—nine years after the publication of the Aubrey volume. The pedigree, as here given, will be found to include the whole of these subsequent researches.

recess within, 6 feet by 2, extending to the height of the roof. The lower part of this recess is filled by the memorial of the Archbishop's mother—an incised slab raised on a tomb of plain masonry 3 feet 6 inches in height.

On the incised slab is a female figure of tall and slender proportions, in a long mantle reaching to the feet,[1] a wimple around the neck, and on the head a coverchef, a costume usually denoting widowhood, but in this case it was most probably that of the Sisterhood of the Holy Trinity at Canterbury, to which the deceased had belonged.[2] A rich architectural canopy, the shafts resting on a bracket enriched with geometrical ornament, encloses the effigy, at the feet of which lies a dog.

The inscription fills the entire margin of the slab, and has been several times printed, but not in every case quite correctly. It is as follows:—

Hic . Jacet . dna . Emma . mater . venerabilissimi patris . et . domini . Dni . Johis . Stafford . dei . gra cantuariensis . archiepi . que . obiit . quinto . die Mensis . Septembris . Anno . dni . Millesimo cccc^mo^ . quadragesio . vi . cui . anime . ppicietur . de . am.

[Here lieth Dame[3] Emma, mother of the most venerable Father and Lord, John Stafford, by the grace of God, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who died the fifth day of the month of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand four

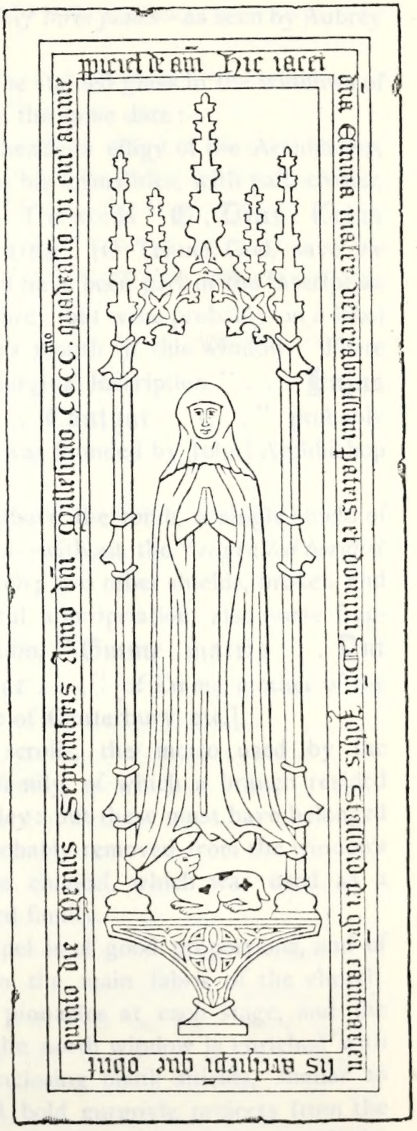
[1] The mantle is perhaps the garment called a cope. In Archbishop Hubert Walter's Canons made at Westminster, A.D. 1200, he orders:—"Let not black monks, or canons, or nuns, use coloured copes, but black only."

[2] In the brasses of Maria Gore, Prioress [1436], at Nether Wallop, Hants; Dame Elizabeth Hervey, Abbess [c. 1530], at Elstow, Beds; and Dame Agnes Jordan, Abbess of Syon [1544], at Denham, Bucks; we have examples of the same costume.

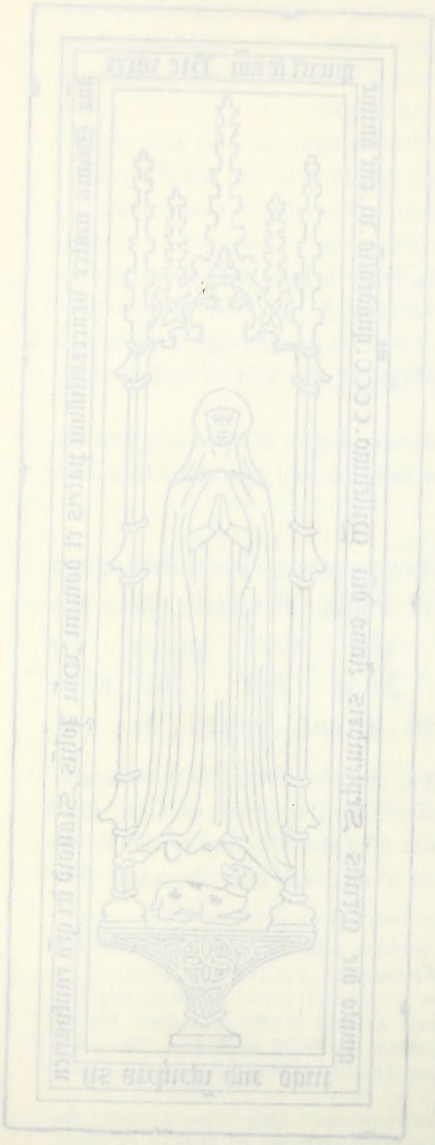
[3] The word "*Domina*" has been translated "Lady"—but a female who had "taken religion" was entitled to the appellation of *Domina*, or *Dame*, which seems to be the correct meaning in this instance.

hundred and forty six. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.][1]

The wall and jambs of the window recess, above the tomb, are enriched with tracery and quatrefoiled panels, some of which enclose blank shields. The roof is of panelled oak, with carved bosses at the intersection of its principal timbers, representing several hunting figures, the cross and crown of thorns, and a double rose, to which may be added a shield bearing the arms of Hungerford



[1] The illustration here given is reduced from a careful drawing of the original slab, made to scale on the spot, by the present writer. The face, which is much worn, has been slightly restored. An engraving and description of this memorial will also be found in a most interesting volume entitled *The Strife of the Roses, and Days of the Tudors in the West*, by W. H. Hamilton Rogers, Esq., F.S.A., published in 1890.



—*Sable, two bars argent, in chief three plates*—as seen by Aubrey in 1669, but now gone.

Aubrey thus describes the stained glass in the windows of the chapel, as seen by him at the same date :—

In the east window the headless effigy of the Archbishop, in "curious painted glass", in his formalities, with pall, crosier, and a cope of sky blue colour. The words "O . Deus . Trina me . John . conserva . ruina" [O Triune God, save me John from perdition] could not have been part of the inscription on the tomb, as given by Aubrey, but were probably on a label issuing from the Archbishop's mouth in this window. There were also the remains of a marginal inscription ". . . Hujus capelle . . . Archiepi . Cantuar . . ." probably meaning that "This chapel [was founded by John] Archbishop of Canterbury", etc.

In the north window, above the tomb, a single shield of Stafford, *Or, a chevron gules*—without the "*engrailed bordure sable*" of the Southwick branch; two other shields, broken, and consequently of very doubtful appropriation, also some fragments of a marginal inscription, "Emme . matris . . . Dni Johis . Archiepi . Cantuar . . ." [of Emma mother of the Lord John, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, etc.].

In both windows, in scrolls, the motto used by the Trenchards, a Dorsetshire family, of which a branch resided at Cutteridge in North Bradley: but these must have belonged to a later date, and were probably removed from the windows of the chapel south of the chancel, which was used as a burial place by the Trenchard family.

The outside of the chapel is of good proportions, and of much richer character than the main fabric of the church. The angle buttresses have pinnacles at each stage, and the whole of the wall beneath the north window is enriched with quatrefoiled panels, some enclosing blank shields, similar to those on the inner wall. A bold gurgoyle projects from the string-course over the centre of the north window, and the whole building terminates in an embattled parapet.

There is one feature in the chapel worthy of notice. The stone carving has never been completed—the crockets on one of the outer buttresses have been only roughed out, and the cusping of the panel work above the tomb within bears the markings of the sculptor to which his chisel never gave the final touches. The stone shields also lack their heraldic decoration —suggesting probably the gradual decay and death of the Archbishop himself in less than six years after his mother, and before her burial-place, so dear to him, had received its final enrichment at the sculptor's hand.

EDWARD KITE.

West Ashton.

HEDDINGTON AND THE CHILD FAMILY.

(Continued from p. 218.*)*

THE SPLATTS.

In the absence of evidence that the Childs ever lived anywhere else in Heddington, we may be allowed to assume that the family at this time, or soon afterwards, lived at or near the Splatts, as we know they owned land there as early as 1687, and it is possible that Sir Francis was born in the old house which preceded the present one. The private road, the surrounding trees, and the garden make the Splatts a "desirable" residence. Over a door at the back of the house is a stone with the inscription $\frac{\text{C}}{\text{F}\ \ \text{P}}$ 1729 for Francis and Priscilla Child, and the roof of a shed close by shows some remains of old woodwork, and rests on four stone pillars which may have supported the porch of the old house. A broken sundial in the garden and many pieces of old ornamental stonework covered with moss point unmistakeably to a former building of some distinction. Several acres of

land are attached to the house, and in two of the meadows is a portion of the Wansdyke, a long straight bank bounding the property on the north side. From various marriage settlements, conveyances, etc., it is clear that before 1696 Thomas Child, eldest son of Robert, possessed "all that messuage or tenement in Heddington adjoining a certaine comon called the Splatt, and all that little close of meadow adjoining (2 acres), with close of pasture ground called Great Nottfield (8 acres); close of pasture called Broad Leaze with lane adjoining (12 acres); close called Little Nottfield (2 acres), and Sheepe House Leaze (12 acres); a messuage or tenement with garden in possession of one Jane Scott, widow; close of pasture called Gould Stones (6 acres); meadow called Davy Hay (2½ acres), and meadow called Mobley, with plot adjoining (3 acres)." Mention is also made of an acre called Cowpening and an "auncient lane" adjoining Great Nottfield. However, the will of Robert Child, proved in 1688,[1] mentions no dwelling-house or landed property, except "a meadow called Coxes, Mobley Mead, and the little plot adjoining", all left with £40 to wife Jane for her life, after which fee simple of Coxes to son Daniel with £60; of Mobley Mead and plot to Thomas on condition that he pay £40 to John; to sons George and Michael £40 each; to son Edward £20; to Daniel's daughter Hannah £10; to Elizabeth and Jane, daughters of George, £20 apiece, after decease of wife Jane, on condition "that they or one of them shall remain with her to aid and assist her during her life"; to son Francis various forms, benches, "wainscott",[2] etc., in hall and kitchen, with "40*s.* to buy him and his wife each a ring"; rest and residue to wife Jane and son John, joint executors.

The inventory includes the usual "joynt-stools and table-

[1] No. 52, Archdeaconry of Wilts.

[2] A superfluous bequest, one would think, though Francis had not as yet reached the top of the tree; the gift of "wainscott" also seems peculiar.

boards", with £390 in money and bonds, whereof £20 is a bad debt".

The will of Jane Child, proved in 1690,[1] consists of various small bequests, £10 each to Jane, daughter of son George, and Jane, daughter of son John, sums for rings to her sons, and 20s. to "my god-daughter, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Rogers, rector". Son John to be sole executor.

Daniel Child did not keep Coxes very long, as by a deed of ffeoffment", bearing date December 1692, we find Thomas Child, of Heddington, gent., eldest son and heir of Robert Child, late of Heddington, gent., deceased, and Daniel Child, of St. Andrew's, Holbourne, another son, etc., and Thomasin his wife, engaged in the sale of Coxes for £80 to Anthony Brookes, of Heddington, gent. The "ground" is described as "$3\frac{1}{2}$ acres with Barne or Oxhouse belonging, now in possession of Wm. Whittle, having a messuage on land of Chas. Wells, Esq., on the north, the king's highway on south, a messuage and orchard belonging to Henry Rogers on east, and a ground called Scutters, of Charles Wells's, on west." Henry Rogers, clerk, and Francis Sadlier, of Devizes, gent., to be attorneys, etc. Among the signatures to this deed are John, Robert, and Williamson Child, Jno. and Robt. Rogers, Meliot and Will. Jennings. In later life, Daniel Child is described as "of Highgate, gentleman", and, having outlived his wife, made his will[2] on the 17th of January 1720 in the following terms (probate granted to his daughter Lucy, wife of Edward Stanton, in March of the same year):—

"Two leasehold houses in Ormond Street, St. Andrew's, Holborne, one in possession of Mr. Brownjohn, the other of Mrs. Busby, my stable and coach house in possession of Mr. Stratford, my pew in the middle isle of St. George's Chappell, and that in the gallery there mortgaged to me by Mr. Redford, and all my estate therein to my cousins,[3] Mr. Francis and Samuel Child, upon trust that my son-in-law Mr. Clark may receive the rents during lives of himself and my daughter, his wife, and after

[1] No. 84, Archdeaconry of Wilts. [2] No. 44, Buckingham.
[3] They were his nephews, sons of Sir Francis.

their decease the property to be divided among their children. To my daughter Lucy Stanton my walnuttree cabinet and great glass with a frame of the same, one black boy *(sic)* with gold hinges, an easy chair covered with cloth, a damask skreen, a corner cupboard, a chints quilt, a clock, six velvet cushions, one side-saddle with furniture, my muslin curtains with knotted fringe, my House linnen, with all such plate, rings, and jewels as are mentioned in a certain writing to be at her disposal. To brother John Child £10 to buy him mourning. To Sir Robert Child, Mr. Francis Child, Mr. Samuel Child, William Guidott, Esqr., Mr. Collins, Mr. Backwell, Mr. Stephen Child, Mr. John Child, George Child, Henry Rogers, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Brooks, Mr. John Morse, Mr. Henry Morse, and to my sister Bourne[1] each a gold ring, value 20*s*. To granddaughter Stanton my silver gilt cup and large Bible. To such grandchildren living at my decease the arrear of sallary due to me from the late King William and Queen Anne, to be equally divided as the same can be got in. To grandson Henry Clark rest of plate not disposed of, that is to say, one great silver castor, two little ones, six silver spoons, three silver castors, and two silver salts, but if my daughter Clark shall think fit to sell the same then he to have full value in money. Rest and residue of estate to daughter Lucy Stanton, whom I make sole executrix."

"Witnesses John Chinnow, William Marsh, G. Noyes."

At the election of Knights of the Shire for Wilts, held at Wilton in 1705, Thomas Childe voted for Howe and Hide, or Church and Queen, if we may judge from the Diary of Thomas Smith of Shaw [2] (though doubtless there are other ways of knowing), the Poll Book not saying anything about Whig or Tory.

The children of Thomas and Jane Child were Thomas, Sarah,[3] Francis, Stephen and John, with dates of baptism from 1665 to 1679; the only son whose history we can trace

[1] Probably a relative on the wife's side.

[2] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xi. Mr. Smith mentions Heddington, the Childs and Brookes, several times in his diary. The other Heddington voters in the Poll of 1705 were Nicolas Pearce, Wm. Cleveland, John Renolds, Anthony Brooks and Edmond Edmonds for Howe and Hide. Richard Chisleden, John Hood, Henry Rogers and John Dyer for Ernly and Ash. In the same Poll Book are William Childe of Allington, George Childe, rector, and Francis Childe of Church Eaton or Easton Kennell, John Childe of Devizes, and William Childe of Heytesbury.

[3] Anthony Brookes and Sarah Child were married April 23, 1690. (Hedd. *Par. Reg.*)

with certainty is Francis[1] (please note that from here the great man's namesakes begin), who married in 1697, at his uncle George's church of Yatton Keynell, Mary, only daughter of John Browning, a wealthy yeoman of Upper Castle Combe. There were two sons of this marriage, Francis, baptised at Heddington in 1698, and Thomas born in 1701. They were soon left orphans, the mother dying in 1703, and the father in 1708,[2] aged thirty-six. There is an inscription to their memory (in which Francis Child is called "clothier"), replacing an older stone in Castle Combe church.

The elder boy, Francis, was brought up at Heddington by his grandfather, Thomas Child (who died in 1719), and came into the property, married his cousin Priscilla, daughter of Anthony Brooke, and built or rebuilt The Splatts in 1729. Priscilla died in 1740 aged thirty-three, and most of her seven children died at an early age. Francis then married a second wife, another cousin, Elizabeth (daughter of John and Alice Browning, of Sevington), who had eight children, and died in 1778 aged sixty-five, her husband in 1780, at the age of eighty-two; the old tombstones in Heddington churchyard commemorating them and several of their children. John Child "of London",[3] probably eldest son of Francis and Priscilla, sold The Splatts soon after his father's death to Mr. James Pepler, from whom it passed to the Gundrys, and was purchased in 1858 by the Misses Clarke, with whom it now remains. Robert Child, a younger son of Francis and Elizabeth, however, lived at The Splatts till 1800[4] (he had

[1] In 1700 Francis is called "son and heir apparent" of Thomas.

[2] In 1706 he married a second wife, Mary Burcombe of Chipping Sodbury.

[3] There is said to be a portrait of a John Child in Ironmongers' Hall, but from the early part of the present century the family name seems to have dropped out of London annals.

[4] A sale by auction at The Splatts after Robert's death caused great interest, and probably dispersed most of the family relics. Mr. Child's blue coat with broad silver buttons was worn on Sundays by an old Mr. Hazell for many years afterwards.

with certainty is Francis[1] (please note that from here the great man's namesakes begin), who married in 1697, at his uncle George's church of Yatton Keynell, Mary, only daughter of John Browning, a wealthy yeoman of Upper Castle Combe. There were two sons of this marriage, Francis, baptised at Heddington in 1698, and Thomas born in 1701. They were soon left orphans, the mother dying in 1703, and the father in 1708,[2] aged thirty-six. There is an inscription to their memory (in which Francis Child is called "clothier"), replacing an older stone in Castle Combe church.

The elder boy, Francis, was brought up at Heddington by his grandfather, Thomas Child (who died in 1719), and came into the property, married his cousin Priscilla, daughter of Anthony Brooke, and built or rebuilt The Splatts in 1729. Priscilla died in 1740 aged thirty-three, and most of her seven children died at an early age. Francis then married a second wife, another cousin, Elizabeth (daughter of John and Alice Browning, of Sevington), who had eight children, and died in 1778 aged sixty-five, her husband in 1780, at the age of eighty-two; the old tombstones in Heddington churchyard commemorating them and several of their children. John Child "of London",[3] probably eldest son of Francis and Priscilla, sold The Splatts soon after his father's death to Mr. James Pepler, from whom it passed to the Gundrys, and was purchased in 1858 by the Misses Clarke, with whom it now remains. Robert Child, a younger son of Francis and Elizabeth, however, lived at The Splatts till 1800[4] (he had

---

[1] In 1700 Francis is called "son and heir apparent" of Thomas.

[2] In 1708 he married a second wife, Mary Burcombe of Chipping Sodbury.

[3] There is said to be a portrait of a John Child in Ironmongers' Hall, but from the early part of the present century the family name seems to have dropped out of London annals.

[4] A sale by auction at The Splatts after Robert's death caused great interest, and probably dispersed most of the family relics. Mr. Child's blue coat with broad silver buttons was worn on Sundays by an old Mr. Hazell for many years afterwards.

it on a lease), where he died at the age of fifty-three, his widow surviving him till 1819.

In the Green at Calne, behind the White Hart, are two old houses,[1] one of which has a stone inscribed $\frac{\text{C}}{\text{F x E}}$ which there is good reason to believe stands for Francis and his second wife Elizabeth Child. The house and premises at the back are said to have been occupied by one of the Brookes as a maltster, and there probably Henry Child lived (a son of Francis and Priscilla), whose son Francis, born 1764, lived in Calne till his death in 1835. He married Catherine Ashley, who died in 1860 aged ninety-four (she also lived in the Green, but near the Church); a son Francis died at an early age, and their only daughter Catherine married Mr. Joseph Phillips of Whetham, and died in 1851 without surviving issue, thus ending the Heddington and Calne branch of the Child family.

Thomas Child,[2] the younger of the orphan boys of 1708, remained at Castle Combe with his grandparents Browning, and came into their little estate called "Hands". He married about 1730 Mary Mountjoy of Biddestone St. Peter, whose great-grandfather William Mountjoy purchased that small manor in 1626 of Sir Gilbert Prynne. Their only surviving son, Francis, married Mary Cullimore of West Yatton, and

[1] The heavy timbers and general appearance of the interior of the roofs are said to closely resemble the work at The Splatts.

[2] Family tradition makes this Thomas Child the hero of a stirring adventure. Being charged with some liabilities, which he asserted were paid and should not be exacted again, he resolved to flee the country, when there must have been an exciting chase, for while he tarried for refreshment at the Bell Inn at Lydeway, he had only time to escape by one door as the officers of justice came in at another. One can fancy that the direction taken must have been across the Plain to Portsmouth, as the fugitive got away to America; after a sojourn there of seven years he returned to take up the peaceful thread of existence again at Castle Combe, where his good wife had kept things well together in his absence.

died in 1820, leaving a large family, whose many descendants are scattered up and down in Wiltshire.[1]

George Child, rector of Yatton Keynell 1662–1706, and of Littleton Drew from 1676, was another of the elder sons of Robert and Jane Child. He was the "Parson Child" who told Aubrey that his great-great-aunt (a Kirton[2]) was the last Lady Abbess of Amesbury, and was "140 years old when she dyed", having received a pension from Henry VIII, and married "Appleton of Hampshire". George Child's first wife Elizabeth died in 1666, and in 1673 he married "Mrs. Dorothy Williamson of Bristol" (?). His eldest son George was rector of Barrowden, Rutland, 1692, and of Morcott, 1721. There were two other sons, Robert and Williamson,[3] the latter succeeding on his father's death in 1706 to the rectory of Yatton Keynell. The daughters were Susannah, Jane, Elizabeth who married Samuel Crispe, of Marshfield, in 1691, and Dorothy who married Mr. Richard Paradice,[4] Devizes, in 1705.

The youngest son of Robert and Jane Child was Edward (another parson), who matriculated at Exeter College in 1668, aged seventeen; was rector of Easton-by-Stamford, Northants, in 1684, and of Barrowden 1686.[5]

But perhaps the best known member of the Child family

---

[1] One of the old monuments to the Childs in Castle Combe church bears asm all shield, *Gules, a chevron engrailed ermine, between three eagles argent each gorged with a coronet or.* Crest, *on a rock proper an eagle rising, wings endorsed argent gorged (as before) holding in beak an adder proper.* The same coat was used by the Heddington Childs early in the 18th century.

[2] *Nat. Hist.*, p. 70. If Aubrey got the name correctly, Edith Curtens, the last sub-prioress of Amesbury, was perhaps the lady in question. The Childs have been a long-lived family, but this remote ancestress (?) has an unbeaten record. Aubrey probably supplied the rest of the information from his own supposition, as Parson Child could hardly have called his brother Francis, "the eminent banker", his "cosen-german". Canon Jackson was also a little mistaken about the points of relationship.

[3] The children of Williamson and Rachel Child 1708–14 were John, George, Susannah, Diana, Rachel, and Robert. (Yatton Keynell *Par. Reg.*)

[4] Query, parents of Mr. *Francis* Paradice who married Mrs. Betty Harding, of Broughton Gifford, about 1740.

[5] Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses.*

died in 1826, leaving a large family, whose many descendants are scattered up and down in Wiltshire.[1]

George Child, rector of Yatton Keynell 1662–1706, and of Littleton Drew from 1676, was another of the elder sons of Robert and Jane Child. He was the "Parson Child" who told Aubrey that his great-great-aunt (a Kirton[2]) was the last Lady Abbess of Amesbury, and was "140 years old when she dyed", having received a pension from Henry VIII, and married "Appleton of Hampshire". George Child's first wife Elizabeth died in 1666, and in 1673 he married "Mrs. Dorothy Williamson of Bristol" (?). His eldest son George was rector of Barrowden, Rutland, 1692, and of Morcott, 1721. There were two other sons, Robert and Williamson,[3] the latter succeeding on his father's death in 1706 to the rectory of Yatton Keynell. The daughters were Susannah, Jane, Elizabeth who married Samuel Crispe, of Marshfield, in 1691, and Dorothy who married Mr. Richard Paradice,[4] Devizes, in 1705.

The youngest son of Robert and Jane Child was Edward (another parson), who matriculated at Exeter College in 1668, aged seventeen; was rector of Easton-by-Stamford, Northants, in 1684, and of Barrowden 1686.[5]

But perhaps the best known member of the Child family

---

[1] One of the old monuments to the Childs in Castle Combe church bears a-m all shield, *Gules, a chevron engrailed ermine, between three eagles argent each gorged with a coronet or. Crest, on a rock proper an eagle rising, wings endorsed argent gorged (as before) holding in beak an adder proper.* The same coat was used by the Heddington Childs early in the 18th century.

[2] *Nat. Hist.*, p. 70. If Aubrey got the name correctly, Edith Curtens, the last sub-prioress of Amesbury, was perhaps the lady in question. The Childs have been a long-lived family, but this remote ancestress (?) has an unbeaten record. Aubrey probably supplied the rest of the information from his own supposition, as Parson Child could hardly have called his brother Francis, "the eminent banker", his "cosen-german". Canon Jackson was also a little mistaken about the points of relationship.

[3] The children of Williamson and Rachel Child 1708–14 were John, George, Susannah, Diana, Rachel, and Robert. (Yatton Keynell *Par. Reg.*)

[4] Query, parents of Mr. Francis Paradice who married Mrs. Betty Harding, of Broughton Gifford, about 1710.

[5] Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*.

in Wiltshire at this period was John Child, of Devizes, who (as well as Daniel) was apparently not baptized at Heddington, but is mentioned frequently in the wills of the family, and was born probably somewhere about 1645, a younger son of Robert and Jane Child. In Waylen's *History of Devizes* (election petitions, date 1710) there is a notice of him as "one John Child" brother of Sir Francis; he is spoken of rather more respectfully further on, and seems to have helped his brother to secure his seat. This John Child was Mayor of Devizes in 1687,[1] in 1694–5, and 1702; he owned several public houses and other property in Devizes, and lived in a house of his own in the Brittox. His only daughter Jane[2] was the second wife of Robert Nicholas, Esq., of Roundway, and the names of herself and her children may be seen upon the handsome monument in Southbroom Church.

The will[3] of John Child, of Devizes, gent., was made Jan. 31, 1721, probate granted to Edward Nicholas, grandson, Nov. 23, 1722. After payment of debts and funeral expenses—

"To grandson Edward Nicholas All those two messuages in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Devizes, in the several possessions of William Mayo, goldsmith, and the widow Harris, also messuage with barne and garden and little parcel of ground, which I lately purchased of John Hill, for the term of four years next after my decease. And after the expiration of said term of four years I give and bequeath the said two messuages in parish of St. John's to my son-in-law Robert Nicholas, Esq., and Anthony Brookes, of Heddington, gent., during remainder of term and estate I have to come therein, upon trust for my granddaughter Jane Nicholas for her life, and afterwards to her children. If Jane Nicholas shall die without children, then to my grandson Edward Nicholas for rem. of term. Messuage with barne, and garden, and little parcel of ground, purchased of John Hill, in parish of Blessed Virgin Mary, now in possession of Mary Eden, widow, and of me, the said John Child, or tenants, after expiration of said four years, to granddaughter Jane Nicholas and heirs, or in default to Edward Nicholas and heirs, or to own rightful heirs. To said granddaughter £5 to buy mourning, and one

[1] Mr. Waylen uses the word *senior* in connexion with the first mayoralty, but I have so far been unable to discover that John Child had any family other than the daughter Jane.

[2] Jane, daughter of John Childe and of Jane his wife, bap. 6 Sept. 1673. (St. John's, Devizes, *Par. Reg.*)

[3] No. 210, Marlborough.

third of household goods and plate. To said grandson Edward Nicholas my ffee ffarme rent issuing out of borough of Devizes and all other my freehold houses, lands, tenements, etc., not before bequeathed. To such servant maid living with me at time of decease 50s. to buy mourning. To Poor of St. John's and St. Mary's £3 each in bread to be distributed in one month after decease at discretion of son-in-law Nicholas. All rest and residue of goods, chattels, and personal estate to grandson Edward Nicholas, sole executor. Robert Nicholas and Anthony Brookes to assist executor, each to have a guinea to buy rings to wear in remembrance of me, and I desire my exor. to be guided by them."

"Witnesses John Wyatt, Thomas Trimnell, Fran. Sadleir."

Some of Sir Francis Child's money found its way into Wiltshire, not, we may suppose, without advantage to himself[1]: notably, his loans to Sir Robert Nicholas in the 17th century; and in 1684 Francis Child, "citizen and goldsmith of London", was concerned with William Eyre, son and heir of Wm. Eyre, late of Neston, Esq., deceased, and Alexander Popham, of Winterbourne Mouncton, Esq., and Wm. Eatwell, yeoman, in a transfer of mortgage of Neston Park.[2] This property was mortgaged in 1670 to Sir Edward Baintun for £1000; transferred in 1672 to Samuel Gorges, Esq.; in 1675 to Ralph Stawell, of Netherham, Somerset, and George Ryves of Ranston, Dorset, Esqs.; and in 1680 to Francis Child, who transferred it, in 1684, to Alexander Popham. Mary Eyre,[3]

[1] It is hardly necessary to mention the fact that the election petitions and similar literature of the period teem with charges of undue influence, corrupt practices, and wholesale bribery. It may be as well to note here that a portrait has lately been discovered (said to be by Kneller) with the inscription "John Child, Esq., M.P. for ye Borough of Devizes. R° Car^{i} 2^{di}". The Parliamentary Return published in 1878 gives, under date 14 Nov. 1702, "John Child, Esq., of the Middle Temple, London, *vice* Sir Francis Child, who elected to serve for the City of London." [A John Childe, second son of Francis Childe, of St. Dunstan-in-the-west, Knight, was admitted to the Middle Temple, 10 May 1694.] "3 Mar. 1703. Francis Merewether, Esq., *vice* John Child, Esq., deceased." Who this scion of the race was who seems to have stepped in to oblige Sir Francis and how to reconcile the two dates is not yet made clear, but it is evident he could not have been *the* John Child, of Devizes, who died in 1722.

[2] Called "the Parke in tything of Woodlands in parish of Corsham, 150 acres", with several closes about 90 acres more.

[3] She was probably Mary Griffith of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, and a neighbour of the "goldsmith."

widow, and Thomas Child of Heddington, gent., did surrender, etc., and William Eatwell admitted tenant and re-surrendered lands to Mary Eyre for her life. A Charles Wheeler was one of the witnesses to Francis Child's signature.

A glance at one or two more old deeds may be of some interest. In December 1717, Stephen Child,[1] of Richmond, Surrey, gent., bought the manor farm and demesne lands of Hedington als Edington with all rights, courts baron, escheats, etc., etc., of Henry Wells of Brambridge, co. Southampton, esq., eldest son and heir of late Charles Wells, esq., and William Moore of Wantage, esq., surviving devisee, etc. Consideration £5000, of which £1500 went to Dorothy Wells (daughter of Chas.), Thomas Wells a younger son getting £800 as by another deed of assignment.

Stephen Child did not keep the property much more than a year, but in 1719 sold it to Anthony Brooke[2] and Joshua Sheppard, of Eastmanstreete, in the parish of Calne, esq., for £5500. Trustees, John Kirle Ernle of Whetham, and John Norris, of Lincoln's Inn, esqs. The manor to be divided between Mr. Brooke and Mr. Sheppard "as intended conveyance shall express." Stephen Child's wife "Pigge" (spelt "Pegge" in another place) was a party to the transaction. After the conveyance to Mr. Brooke and Mr. Sheppard of their several "moyetys", there was an agreement between them about the water of a certain pond called the Hoppyard pond, "a garden on the North side, Court Close on West, Pidgeon House Close on East, and the Highway on South", Joshua Sheppard to have full power to use so much of the water as could be conveniently spared, and convey the same through the grounds of Anthony Brooke called the Garden, Court Close, Smeeths, and the Woods, to a

[1] Doubtless the Mr. Stephen Child, citizen and goldsmith, who was a trustee of Sir Francis' will, and probably his nephew, the second son of his brother Thomas.

[2] It is obvious that there were two Anthony Brookes succeeding each other, one whom we hear of first in 1690, the other in 1765.

close of Sheppard's called Rough Meade, on condition that he should "make a good wall or head and a good sluice and make the pond fit and commodious for holding of water".

In closing these few remarks about a family who in their day must have filled a not unimportant niche in the old Wiltshire village, it only remains to express my sincere thanks to the Rectors of Heddington, Calne, Yatton Keynell, and Devizes, and the Vicar of Southbroom for their kindness in allowing me to see their registers, to the Misses Clark, of Heddington, and to the late editor of this magazine, for their valuable aid in various ways towards the completion of this paper.

M. E. Light.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

From Asser's Life of Alfred the Great.

The same year [A.D. 878] after Easter, King Alfred, with a few followers, made for himself a stronghold in a place called Æthelingaeg [Athelney], and from thence sallied with his vassals and the nobles of Somersetshire, to make frequent assaults upon the pagans. Also in the seventh week after Easter he rode to the Stone of Egbert [Brixton Deverill], which is in the eastern part of the wood which is called Selwdu [Selwood], which means in Latin Silva Magna, the Great Wood, but in British Coit-mawr. Here he was met by all the neighbouring folk of Somersetshire and Wiltshire and Hampshire, who had not for fear of the pagans fled beyond the sea; when they saw the king alive after such great tribulation, they received him, as he deserved, with joy and acclamations, and

encamped there for one night. When the following day dawned the king struck his camps, and went to Æcglea [Leigh, near Westbury], where he encamped for one night. The next morning he removed to a place called Ethandum [Edington], and there fought bravely and perseveringly against all the army of the pagans, whom with the divine help he defeated with great slaughter, and pursued them flying to their fortification [Bratton castle]. Immediately he slew all the men, and carried off all the booty that he could find without the fortress, which he immediately laid siege to with all his army; and when he had been there fourteen days, the pagans, driven by famine, cold, fear, and last of all, despair, asked for peace, on condition that they should give the king as many hostages as he pleased, but should receive none of him in return, in which form they had never before made a treaty. The king hearing that took pity upon them, and received such hostages as he chose; after which the pagans swore, moreover, that they would immediately leave the kingdom; and their king Gothrun promised to embrace Christianity, and receive baptism at king Alfred's hands, all of which articles he and his men fulfilled as they had promised.[1]

DOMESDAY FOR WILTS. [*Translation by Rev. W. H. Jones.*]

A.D. 1080-6.—The King holds WESTBERIE. Queen Editha held it, and it paid geld for 40 hides. The land is 47 carucates. In demesne are 17 hides, and there are 7 carucates and 28 serfs

[1] From the translation of Asser, by Dr. J. A. Giles, in *Bohn's Antiquarian Library;* the spelling of the place-names as given by Asser has been retained, however, in the foregoing. The modern form in brackets is that given by Dr. Giles in his text, or foot notes, of the translation. "To a person acquainted with the locality of the country no doubt can be entertained as to Alfred's line of march", says Sir R. C. Hoare, in his *History of Modern Wiltshire*, and most authorities accept the identification of the sites as supplied by him and by Dr. Giles; therefore the above may be taken as the earliest record of Bratton. Here it may be noted that there is no separate survey of Bratton given in the Domesday Book; it is there included under Westbury.

and 16 coliberts. There are 38 villans, 23 bordars, and 9 bee-keepers. Among all of them they have 40 carucates. The potters pay 20 shillings by the year, and 6 mills pay 70 shillings and 6 pence; and there are 80 acres of meadow. The pasture is three miles long and three miles broad. The wood is three miles long and half-a-mile broad. There are 29 swineherds and they have there 7 carucates. This manor pays 100 pounds by tale.

Of the same land of this manor the church has one hide and a half. William Scudet four hides and a half. The church is worth 50 shillings. A certain chaplain holds it.[1]

Land of the King's Officers :—William Scudet holds WESBERIE. Ulward held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for four and a half hides. The land is 7 carucates. There are 4 carucates in demesne, and 4 serfs; and 20 bordars, with 3 carucates. There are 20 acres of meadow and 4 acres of wood, and 2 mills paying 25 shillings. It was and is worth £8.

THE EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*Lansdowne MS., No.* 442, *f.* 92^{b}.]

The Charter of William de Anasya to Walter de Dene.[2]

Ante A.D. 1221. I, William de Anasya, have granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to Walter de Dena for his homage and service all the tenement which his father held, to wit, the mill of Mulebourne and ½ virgate of land, to hold freely and in peace of me and my heirs to him and to his heirs forever; returning therefore yearly 2*s.* at the two yearly terms, viz., at Christmas 12*d.* and at the feast of St. John the Baptist 12*d.*, for all services saving the royal service so much as belongs to that tenement. I, William de Anasya, and my heirs warrant to Walter and his heirs against all men. And to confirm this my donation forever I have set my seal. Witnesses . . .

[1] *Quidam Clericolus tenet.* But *Clericolus*, or *Clericulus*, is explained by Ducange as *junior clericus*, or *puer chori*, that is, chorister.

[2] William de Anesya died about A.D. 1221. This charter and the following are undated. Mulebourne was a tithing of Bratton.

IBID., *fol.* 93.

Charter of William de Anasya to Humfrey de Stokes.

Ante A.D. 1221. I, William de Anasya, have granted to Humfrey de Stokes and his heirs of Pernel the service of Walter de Duna, to wit, 2*s.* yearly, 12*d.* at Christmas, and 12*d.* at the feast of St. John the Baptist, to hold of me and my heirs so long as my land of Bratton shall be in mortgage, because I cannot warrant to him 2*s.* worth of land which earlier I confirmed to him with my seal. And if meantime Humfrey shall be able to recover his right, the service of Walter de Duna shall remain to William de Anasya and his heirs, unless nevertheless William grant the said service to Humfrey for three years for his trouble [*pro labore suo*]. Witnesses . . .

IBID., *fol.* 93.

Charter of William de Anesi to Matilda, daughter of Robert Deturnai.

Ante A.D. 1221. I, William de Anesi, have granted, and by this my present charter confirmed, to Matilda, daughter of Robert De Turnai, for her service in free dower the land which Alfred Frieman held in Mulbourne, with its appurtenances, to hold to her or her heirs of me and my heirs by hereditary right well and in peace, every year returning thence to me and my heirs 2*s.* at Michaelmas for all service belonging to me and my heirs save the Royal service. In corroboration of my gift I have set my seal, etc. Witnesses . . .

IBID., *fol.* 109.

Charter of William de Anesi to John, son of Rocelin de Bratton.

Ante A.D. 1221. I, William de Anesi, have granted, with the assent of Matilda de Turnai my wife and of William my son and heir, to John, son of Rocelin de Bratton, that land which Brikerichius de Mulborne held with all its appurtenances, in wood, in plain, in parks and in pastures, in ways and by-

ways, and in waters; also that croft held by William Monk, which lies by the house of Godwin Kene on the south side, to make his houses upon it; for service he and his heirs shall return to me and my heirs 3*s.* yearly, viz. 18*d.* at Christmas and 18*d.* at the feast of St. John the Baptist. But for this my donation the said John gave to me in earnest 3*s.*, and to my son and heir William 6*d.*, and to Matilda my wife a silver ring. Wherefore I will that John and his heirs hold the said land of me and my heirs quit of pannage, of church-scot, of tolsester,[1] and all service belonging to me and my heirs save the service of the lord king. To make firm my donation forever I have confirmed my charter with my seal. Witnesses Roceline de Bratton . . . Pentecost the smith . . . and many others and John son of Thomas who composed this charter.

. . . . . FINE ROLL. [6 *Henry III*, *m.* 8.]

A.D. 1221—1222. Richard de Anesy, son and heir of William de Anesy, has made a fine with the king by 100*s.* for his relief for 4½ hides of land which belonged to the same William and which are held of the king in chief in Dulton and Bractun, and the sheriff of Wilts is ordered to take surety for the 100*s.* to be paid to the lord king, and to cause him [Richard] to have full seisin.

Dated Westminster, December 3rd.

CHARTER ROLL. [11 *Henry III*, *pt.* 1, *m.* 15.]

A.D. 1227. Henry, King, etc., to the Archbishops, etc., Know that we by the intention of God have conceded and confirmed to the Church of Ferley and the monks there serving God all the lands, churches, and tenths and tenures, which Humfrey de Bohun, the founder of the place, gave them in Chippenham, etc. . . . and the ½ hide of land in Bratton which Roger Cook held with its appurtenances . . . Witnesses . . . Given at Westminster, 16th May [?].

[1] Payment for liberty to brew.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*Lansdowne MS.* 442, *fol.* 108.]

Charter of the Prior of Farleigh to Roger Cook.

[Undated]. I, John, Prior of Farlegh, by the common counsel of our chapter have granted to Roger Cook, our man, and his heirs ½ hide to hold of us in Bratton freely and honourably as we held it of Harnald de Maundevile and now hold it of Geoffrey his heir, for one silver mark yearly rent to our church at these terms, the Feast of St. John the Baptist and Christmas. And we will warrant the same land against all men. Witnesses, etc. . . .

FEET OF FINES. [1–20 *Henry III. Wilts.*]

A.D. 1227. At Wilton, three weeks after Easterday, 11 Henry III. Between Richard de Dena, plaintiff, and Rocelin son of Rocelin and Isabella, the mother of the same Rocelin by the same Rocelin, in her place tenant of ½ a hide and 1 virgate of land with the appurtenances in Bratton. Assise of Mort d'ancestor was summoned. Richard quitclaimed for himself and his heirs to the foresaid Rocelin and Isabella and the heirs of Rocelin forever to all the right he had in the whole of the said land with the appurtenances. And for this Rocelin gave Richard 100*s.* sterling.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*Lansdowne MS., No.* 442, *fol.* 93^{b}.]

Charter of Geoffrey de Mandevill to Ralphe de Stokes.[1]

Ante A.D. 1246. I, Geoffrey de Mandevill, have granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to Ralph de Stokes 1 acre of land with its appurtenances, viz., that which William Fareman sometime held of me lying in the western part of Mulbourne next the dwelling of Aldítha mother of said Ralph; in exchange for 1 acre of his land, of which ½ acre lies in the eastern part of Twelveacre next the land of John, son of Thomas

[1] Geoffrey de Maundevill died about A.D. 1246 (vide *Fine Roll*, 31 *Henry III*).

de Bratton, and ½ acre lies between Bratton and Mulbourne in Pusside next Thomas Petit's land. To hold freely and quietly to him and his heirs of me and my heirs forever. I, Godfrey, and my heirs will warrant to Ralph and his heirs against all mortal men. And I have corroborated this exchange with my seal. Witnesses . . .

IBID., *fol.* 96ᵇ.

Charter of Geoffrey de Mandeville to Thomas, son of Rocelin de Bratton.

Ante A.D. 1246. I, Geoffrey de Mandeville, have granted to Thomas, son of Rocelin de Bratton, for his homage and service ½ hide of land in Bratton; to wit, that which Aubod Pocin held; besides this I have given him one acre of land which William Boterel held, to wit ½ acre lying by Wichemed and the other half lying before Rigweie, with all the appurtenances, in wood, in plain, in hills, in valleys, in parks, fields, pastures, in buildings, in waters, in wages, in ways and paths, in ponds, and in all places, to hold by hereditary right of me and my heirs for the yearly rent of 10*s.*, to wit 5*s.* at Michaelmas, and 5*s.* at the feast of the Annunciation of B. Mary, for all service and exaction except the royal service. And if it happen that I and my heirs cannot warrant, then I and my heirs shall make an exchange in Bratton to the same value to Thomas and his heirs. And for confirmation of my charter I have sealed. Witnesses . . .

IBID., *fol.* 108.

Charter of Geoffrey de Mandeville to John, son of Rocelin de Bratton.

Ante A.D. 1246. I, Geoffrey de Mandeville, have granted to John, son of Rocelin de Bratton, that virgate which Bricericius, son of Edward, held; and the whole of my land at Setton which is between the land of Westbury and of the land of William de Anesia; for his homage and service and for 10*s.* which he has

given to me in earnest, and 12*d.* which he gave to Agnes my wife; to hold of me and my heirs to him and his heirs quit of all suits and service save the royal service; returning therefor yearly 6*s.*, 3*s.* at the Festival of St. John the Baptist, and 3*s.* at Christmas. And that I may satisfy the said John, I give him for his homage and service that part of Riscroft which lies towards the south part by the second of the three caves which reaches from the place to the field, and juts out towards the northern boundary upon my piece of Riscroft. And the said John and his heirs shall hold of me and my heirs the foresaid part of Riscroft by free service of four capons to be returned yearly at Christmas. For confirmation whereof I have sealed. Witnesses . . .

IBID., *f.* 108^{b}. *The same to the same.*

Ante A.D 1246. I, Geoffrey de Mandeville, have granted the land which I gave to Alice for her service to marry her daughter Rose to John, son of Rocelin de Bratton, for his homage and service in free dower with all the appurtenances in wood, etc., as her mother had it. This donation I have made with the consent of Agnes my wife and Geoffrey my son, to hold of me and my heirs to him and his heirs born of the foresaid Rose, by the service rendered by Alice, to wit 1 lb. of cummin at Michaelmas for all service save the royal service. This foresaid land is that virgate of land which Ailliricus, son of Luniger, held, and 5 acres Alfric Buuer held. Witnesses . . .

IBID. *The same to the same.*

Geoffrey de Mandevill, sheriff of Wilts, to all the men of Westbury as well French as English, and especially to his men of Bratton, greeting. Know that I have granted and by this my charter have confirmed to John, son of Rocelin de Bratton, for his homage and service in free dowery with Rose his wife 1 virgate of land in Bratton which Ailric, son of Lunyger, held of me, to hold (as in the charter above) for 5*s.* stirling yearly

rent, 30*d.* at Easter and 30*d.* at Michaelmas. If I am unable to warrant I will give him land of the value elsewhere. In corroboration whereof I have sealed. Witnesses . . .

(*To be continued.*)

SOME NOTES ON "ACHERONTIA ATROPOS" (THE DEATH'S-HEAD HAWKMOTH).[1]

As I have for many years taken much interest in forcing the chrysalides of some of our larger Sphingidæ, I think my experience may be interesting to those who are fond of entomology, more especially to our younger collectors; who, if they are at all of the same inclinations as I was when a boy, will prize more than anything a fine well-grown larva of *Ligustri* or *Ocellatus* (the Privet and Eyed Hawkmoths), while a fine caterpillar of the *Atropos* (Death's-head) will be to them a joy for ever.

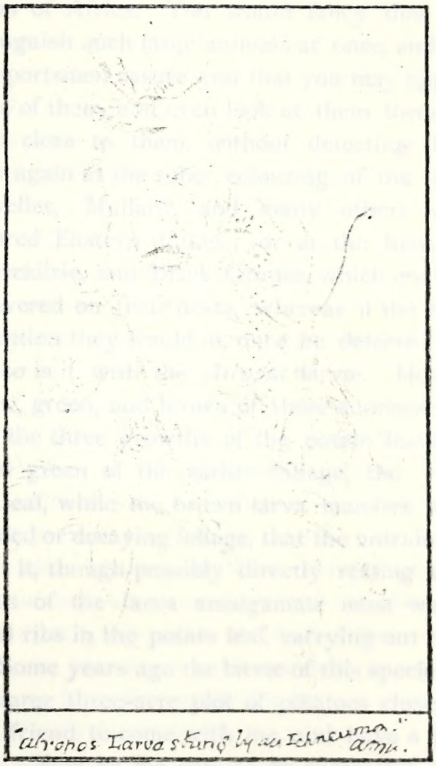
Now in our Salisbury district the caterpillars of *Atropos* are by no means uncommon, and diligent search in the potato fields will generally be rewarded by a find, sooner or later. Their numbers naturally vary very much according to the season, as they require a hot dry spring to make them abundant, such as we had last year (1896), when these caterpillars were very numerous, one might almost say abundant. In fact, I only remember one other year in which they were more so. I received caterpillars and chrysalides from Britford, Harnham, Broadchalke, Wylye, Winterbourne Kingston, and various other places; and if one could only get the villagers to

[1] See an interesting paper by the same writer on the breeding of this insect in *Wilts Archæol. Magazine*, xxii, 124.

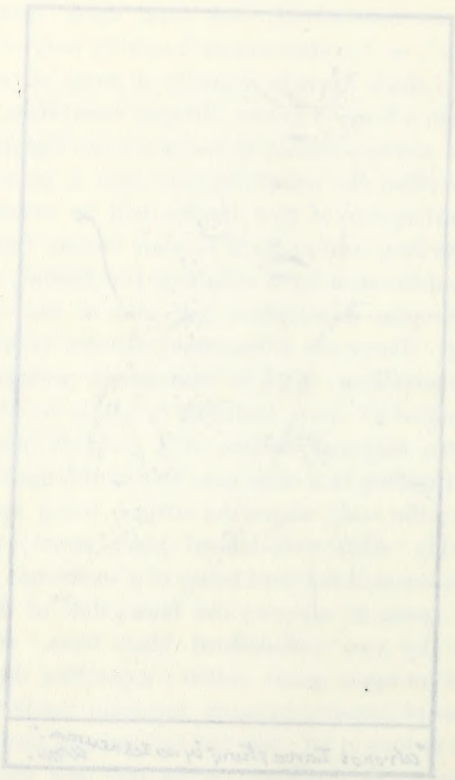
understand the value that you set upon them, there would be but little difficulty in obtaining as many as you wanted; but it is extremely hard to impress on their minds that you really value them; and even the promise of *2d.* or *3d.* a head for as many as they can bring in, seems to have but little effect. All the villagers know of them, showing that they are not uncommon in themselves; but look upon them as noxious "maggots", or "palmer-worms", worthy only of destruction.

Now I think there is scarcely a more attractive sight in nature than a fine full grown *Atropos* caterpillar, just before it begins to change colour, preparatory to burying under the ground to effect its transformation into a pupa or chrysalis. A large caterpillar of this species will be nearly if not quite five inches long, and as thick as your thumb, being by far the largest and heaviest larva of any of the British, or, I may say, of the European *Lepidoptera*, and also of the richest possible colouring. There are some three distinct types of colouring in the caterpillars: (i) The commonest perhaps is of a rich golden yellow all over, inclining to green on the underparts, with seven diagonal stripes, of a purplish blue towards the base, but ending in a clear pale blue at the apex on the top of the back; the body, above the stripes, being spotted more or less thickly with well-defined black spots; the three end segments towards the head being of a somewhat clearer yellow, with no spots or stripes; the facial disc of the larva being bordered by two well-defined black lines. (ii) The second type is of an apple green colour; more like the colour of the caterpillar of *Ligustri*, in many instances the facial disc having no black stripes at all; but the stripes and spots being somewhat similar to the first; while (iii) now and then, though very rarely, you come across a caterpillar of a dark umber brown, with cream-coloured stripes, edged with a still darker brown; and having the three end segments near the head, of the same creamy colour as the stripes; the facial disc also being the same, though striated on the surface with delicate dark interlacing brown lines. This last is such an entirely

different looking caterpillar altogether, that a person seeing one for the first time would never believe that it was nothing after all but a larva of *Atropos*. I would mention here that the difference of colour in the caterpillar would seem to make no difference at all in the ultimate colouring of the moth.



Now though we cannot in any way account for the different colouring in the larvæ (which we find obtains also in the caterpillars of some of the other Sphingidæ, especially in those of *Convolvuli* and *Nerii*, the Convolvulus or Unicorn, and the Oleander Hawkmoths) we cannot but see a very striking



purpose carried out by it, *i.e.*, the assimilation of colouring to the natural surroundings of the creature; and this protective colouring may be noticed largely in all orders and species of living creatures. It is strikingly the case in the striped coat of the Bengal tiger in the jungles of India; and, as I have lately read in the beautifully striated body of the zebra, on the plains of Africa. You would fancy that you could not but distinguish such large animals at once, and at a long distance; but sportsmen assure you that you may approach within a few yards of them, and even look at them through your binoculars when close to them, without detecting them, if motionless. Look again at the sober colouring of the ducks of the Eider, Shoveller, Mallard, and many others of the gorgeously coloured Eastern drakes; or at the hens of the Pheasant, Capercailzie, and Black Grouse, which enables them to sit undiscovered on their nests, whereas if the males shared in the incubation they would at once be detected many yards away. Just so is it with the *Atropos* larvæ. How strikingly do the yellow, green, and brown of these enormous caterpillars match with the three growths of the potato leaves themselves; the bright green of the earlier foliage, the yellower tint of the later leaf, while the brown larva matches so exactly with the diseased or decaying foliage, that the untrained eye would never detect it, though possibly directly resting upon it; while the stripes of the larva amalgamate most wondrously with the lateral ribs in the potato leaf, carrying out the delusion.

Some years ago the larvæ of this species were so numerous in a large three-acre plot of potatoes close to the town, that I got a friend to come with me, and have a personal hunt after them. Now let me say, to be successful, you must make up your mind to be persevering—a three-acre field of potatoes is no inconsiderable plot; and you are not going to discover a caterpillar on the first plant you look at; and if, after walking up and down two or three rows, you are going to give up the search, you had better stop at home altogether. In the case of the larger Hawkmoths you do not find many of their larvæ

close together; the moth would seem to flit about, depositing an egg here, and an egg there, but not many, as a rule, on the same spot. I remember finding eight Privet Hawk caterpillars all together; while a cousin of mine in Marlborough Forest found twenty-six on the same bush. But here again you may see a provision of nature in the general habit of the moth scattering her eggs at intervals; inasmuch as the larvæ, when full grown, eat so voraciously that were the eggs deposited thickly together, the foliage would be entirely stripped off the plant or bush on which they were feeding; thus not leaving them sustenance enough, if numerous, to complete their growth; and also exposing them far too clearly to their numerous adversaries, whether bird, or ichneumon-fly; and may we not add man or boy? On the occasion I mentioned (and a broiling hot day it was in early August) in an hour's search I was rewarded by finding three large larvæ. The first I discovered by noticing *at my feet* a plant on which the haulm was much eaten, when, after a closer search, I found the operator; but it is simply marvellous how these large caterpillars will hide themselves, clinging, as they almost invariably do, to the *under-side* of the stalk, back downwards, so that the eye might pass over scores of them without observing them, notwithstanding their size and gorgeous colouring (and let me say here, when hunting for them, always keep your eyes on the plant beneath you, and don't look far ahead—the trout, as often as not, is lying under the bank which is close under your feet; don't, therefore, go covetously trying the further waters, until you have first made the nearest ones good). The second caterpillar I found simply by observing a leaf slightly in motion on which my eye happened to rest, while all around it was still; and on looking closer I just saw the disc of the caterpillar's face as it was greedily munching its mid-day meal, but not an atom of the rest of the caterpillar was discernible! But the third one I detected quite twenty yards off. I lifted up my head to ease myself from the stooping position I had so long been in, when, many yards off, on the row I was

searching, there was a monster caterpillar, full-grown and bright-yellow, clinging to a naked stalk of the haulm, (which stood up above the rest of the foliage) in that sphinx-like attitude, which has gained for some of the Hawkmoth tribe the name of "*Sphingidæ*". The caterpillar was just on the point of burying, and was in that comatose state which had apparently rendered it forgetful of hiding itself as carefully as usual, though it remained perfectly motionless, as in this position they always do, nature teaching them that this is the best and only way to avoid the undesirable attentions of their hereditary enemy, the ichneumon-fly.

About the year 1877 or 78 the caterpillars of *Atropos* were more plentiful than I have ever known them before or since. I obtained fifty-two from one potato field, while a neighbour of mine received seventy. In fact, there was a great competition between us. I was the first to discover them, and offered 3*d.* apiece for as many as should be found. My neighbour, on hearing this, offered 4*d.*; I was, therefore, under this hot competition, obliged to advance to 5*d.*, to which he immediately responded by offering 6*d.* I rose to the occasion and offered the same, but he still eclipsed me and offered 7*d.*, on which I held my hand, and in the end, as said, I obtained fifty-two, and he seventy, so that neither of us had much cause to complain; and almost all the one hundred and twenty-two larvæ came from this one three-acre plot of potatoes. In the past year (1896) in many places they would seem to have been almost as plentiful, as it is recorded in one of our entomological journals that in Lincolnshire, one collector alone had two hundred larvæ sent him from various places in the neighbourhood; while they were actually so common that one fine caterpillar was found clinging to a piece of haulm in Covent Garden market, thrown aside upon the top of a tub in which the potatoes had been packed; while a second was found not far off crawling along the street.

But before I close this paper on the larvæ of *Atropos* I will next say a few words on the best way of keeping them

when found. Great attention ought to be paid to them, so as to keep them as far as possible under the same conditions as to air, and heat, and light, as they would enjoy in a state of nature; and unless this is attended to they will never attain the full size they would otherwise reach. They ought to eat up to the *last moment* of the caterpillar stage; and this they will very seldom do in a state of confinement. In fact, I may say, I never have obtained as fine pupæ, either of *Ligustri*, *Populi*, *Ocellatus*, *Nerii*, or *Atropos*, from caterpillars I have reared in confinement, as those that have been dug up from the soil and which have changed in a state of nature. This fact, I have especially remarked in the case of *Nerii* (the Oleander Hawkmoth), of which I found a fair number both in the larva and pupa stage, during my visits to the Riviera. One *Nerii* chrysalis that was dug up was just three inches in length, but being found as late as February it was already dead (none of the second brood of *Nerii* hatched and reared in Europe ever, or scarcely ever, surviving the winter in a state of nature, the species being really an African one), but had this turned, it would have been a truly magnificent specimen: this chrysalis I have now, stuffed, in my collection. But to return, the best way to treat them is to procure an old tea chest, or some other similarly sized box, which will give plenty of room to hold the potato haulm, without letting it touch the sides of the box; then get some small phials with fairly large mouths, so as to hold the stalks of the haulm, keeping the stalks firm in the bottles by filling up the neck of them with moss, which also prevents any chance of the caterpillar tumbling into, or becoming saturated with, the water. Then fill the box up with fresh earth to the level of the tops of the necks of the bottles, so that the caterpillars can crawl from one batch of haulm to the other, which they might not be able to do unless the earth was level with the top of the phial; cover the whole chest with muslin, or strong net, which will let the air through and not exclude the light, and place it somewhere in the open air where the sun is not too hot upon it, but where it gets free light. Thus

you will have secured for them, as far as possible, the same surroundings as though they were in a state of nature. The droppings should be cleaned from the top of the earth every day, and fresh potato haulm given every night and morning, whether they have consumed it all or not, as fresh food is one of their first requirements; and, if possible, the haulm should always be gathered from the same plot, or rather from the same sort of potato. There, then, the caterpillars may remain until they reach their full growth; but directly they begin to change colour and show a restless disposition, crawling round and round the bottom of the chest, they should be at once removed and treated in the manner described in the ensuing paper.

Salisbury. ARTHUR P. MORRES.

(To be continued.)

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

III.

MARRIAGE RECORDS.

I.

From the early days of the Society of Friends its members recognised the importance of keeping a correct register of births, marriages, deaths, and burials. The country was divided for Church purposes into geographical areas called "Quarterly Meetings", consisting of one or more counties, which were sub-divided into smaller areas called "Monthly Meetings". Each Monthly Meeting kept the register of births, marriages, and deaths, within its limits, commencing by collecting data of such as had already occurred and then continuing the work with great care. These registers seldom give events happening prior to 1650, which may be taken as the approxi-

mate date of the rise of the Society of Friends; but there are occasionally to be found chronicled births of an earlier date, and at least one *baptism* as far back as 1588, a curious entry, seeing the Society has never admitted the necessity of any but a *spiritual* baptism.

The Monthly Meetings keep the registers up still, although in the case of births and deaths it is not so necessary to do this, now that the civil register is kept by the properly appointed officers of the Government. The case of marriages is different —the "Registering Officer", whose duty it is to register a marriage taking place at a Friends' Meeting House, is at the same time an officer of the Society and of the State.[1] He is appointed by a Monthly Meeting, and his appointment is notified to the Registrar-General by the Secretary of the Society from its central offices in London. He is obliged by law to register the marriage in duplicate books supplied by Government, and to make a quarterly return of Quaker marriages solemnised in the district in which he acts.

The Society of Friends has good reason to be thankful for the foresight of its founder, George Fox, and his contemporaries in this matter of registration. No other religious body outside the Established Church possesses such full records, and in some districts they antedate the existing parish records by thirty or forty years.

When the civil registry was instituted in 1837, the Society of Friends agreed to surrender the original registers to the Crown Commissioners of Non-parochial Registers, pursuant to the Act of 3 and 4 Vict., ch. 92, and they are now kept in one of the vaults at Somerset House. Before the surrender took place, however, a digest of the registers was made, involving an enormous amount of labour and an expenditure of over £3,000. The records in the digested form are kept at the central offices of the Society, Devonshire House, 12, Bishops-

[1] See *W. N. & Q.*, vol. ii, p. 178, n. 2.

gate Without, London, E.C., where they may be consulted on payment of a small fee.

Certified copies of entries under the hand of the Secretary are accepted by the Law Courts, Bank of England, etc. Should it in any case be desirable to do so, certified copies of the original entries can be obtained at Somerset House on presentation of the reference number of the entry in question, which reference number can only be had from the Friends' offices, as the Government has no digest of the registers.

As to this county, all the entries of marriages given are registered in the "Monthly Meeting of Wiltshire." The earliest entry is 1657,[1] and the entries continue till 1837; but it is proposed in the first instance to take only those which are dated the seventeenth century, copying them in alphabetical and chronological order. The spelling is copied as transcribed from the original records, saving in a few cases where, from difficulties of decipherment or ignorance of localities, the names of places are evidently mistranscribed. In the early days, marriages at times took place in private houses. Further information can sometimes be obtained by consulting entry under name of each contracting party.

Beth-sepher, Melksham. NORMAN PENNEY.

A.

1660-3-17.—Ann ATKINS, of Sutton benger, to Nathaniell COLMAN, of Hullavington.

1663-6-2.—John AUSON, of Ogborne, to Margery CLARKE, of Marlboro.

1666-7-*.—William AMOR to Elizabeth WILLIS.

1666-8-21.—Thos. ARCHARD, of Corsham, to Jane GIBBS, jr., at Thomas Davis's house, in Pickwick.

1667-11-20.—Ann AMOR, of Bromham, to John SPARROW, of Hullavington.

1668-1-20.—Mary AMOR, of Chippenham, to Samuel WORKMAN, of Hullavington.

[1] The earliest entry of birth is 1648, and of death 1656.

gate Without, London, E.C., where they may be consulted on payment of a small fee.

Certified copies of entries under the hand of the Secretary are accepted by the Law Courts, Bank of England, etc. Should it in any case be desirable to do so, certified copies of the original entries can be obtained at Somerset House on presentation of the reference number of the entry in question, which reference number can only be had from the Friends' offices, as the Government has no digest of the registers.

As to this county, all the entries of marriages given are registered in the "Monthly Meeting of Wiltshire." The earliest entry is 1657,[1] and the entries continue till 1837; but it is proposed in the first instance to take only those which are dated the seventeenth century, copying them in alphabetical and chronological order. The spelling is copied as transcribed from the original records, saving in a few cases where, from difficulties of decipherment or ignorance of localities, the names of places are evidently mistranscribed. In the early days, marriages at times took place in private houses. Further information can sometimes be obtained by consulting entry under name of each contracting party.

Beth-sepher, Melksham. NORMAN PENNEY.

A.

1660-3-17.—Ann ATKINS, of Sutton benger, to Nathaniell COLMAN, of Hullavington.

1663-6-2.—John AUSON, of Ogborne, to Margery CLARKE, of Marlboro.

1666-7-*.—William AMOR to Elizabeth WILLIS.

1666-8-21.—Thos. ARCHARD, of Corsham, to Jane GIBBS, Jr., at Thomas Davis's house, in Pickwick.

1667-11-20.—Ann AMOR, of Bromham, to John SPARROW, of Hullavington.

1668-1-20.—Mary AMOR, of Chippenham, to Samuel WORKMAN, of Hullavington.

[1] The earliest entry of birth is 1648, and of death 1656.

1668-6-10.—Ann AYRES, of Bromham, to Robert STEVENS, of Rowde.

1671-8-19.—Ketherine ATKINS, of Sutton, to John ROGERS, of Headington.

1678-5-7.—Richard AMESBURY, of Bathford, co. Somersett, blacksmith, to Frances ELLINOR, late of Bidstone, at Slaughterford.

1681-3-15.—Joseph ALLEXANDER, of Norton, to Mary SMART, of Grittleton.

1685-3-17.—Martha ATTWOOD, dau. of Thomas Attwood, of Bidstone, to John SUMPSION, of Slauterford, at Slaughterford.

B.

1658-8-10.—Charles BARRETT, of Kinton St. Michaell, to Abigail HUCKINGS, of Grittleton.

1658-8-17.—Abigail BROWNE, of Marlborough, to Daniel SMITH, of Marlboro'.

1663-12-28.—Wm. BALDWIN, of Corsham, to Ann GREENE, of Corsham, at Pickwick.

1664-3-3.—Agnis BLANFORD, of Martin, to Edward GYE, of Market Lavington.

1664-8-9.—Wm. BUTLER, of Corsham, to Jane FLOWER, of Corsham, at Pickwick.

1664-8-23.—Faith BOX, of Sutton, to Charles SHINGLES, of Lavington.

1664-8-28.—Edward BEZER, of Cannings, to Ann FRY, of Blackland.

1664-11-1.—Susannah BOLWELL, of Ditcheridge, dau. of Jane Bolwell, of Ditcheridge, to John DAVIS, of Nettleton, at Vridge.

1664-12-10.—Robert BUTTON, of Calne, to Mary PEARCE, of Chitoway.

1665-2-2.—John BUTLER, of Slaughterford, to Ellinor WODAM, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.

1665-6-11-18.—Wm. BARNS, of Xtian Malford, to Ursley WEBB, of Dantsey.

1666-2-8.—John BROWNE, of Slaughterford, to Mary MATRAVERS, at Slaughterford.

1667-1-25.—Edward BROWNE, of Marlboro, to Frances BEZER, of Bishop Cannings.

1652-6-10.—Ann Ayres, of Bromham, to Robert Stevens, of Rowde.

1671-8-19.—Katherine Ayres, of Sutton, to John Rowse, of Headington.

1678-5-7.—Richard Aasebury, of Bathford, co. Somerset, blacksmith, to Frances Ellcome, late of Bideford, at Slaughterford.

1681-3-15.—Joseph Alexander, of Norton, to Mary Shart, of Crittleton.

1685-3-17.—Martha Aylwyn, dau. of Thomas Aylwood, of Bidstone, to John Sparrow, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.

B.

1658-8-10.—Charles Barrett, of Kinton St. Michaell, to Abigail Hucknes, of Crittleton.

1658-8-17.—Abigail Browne, of Marlborough, to Daniel Sutton, of Marlboro'.

1663-12-28.—Wm. Barlowe, of Corsham, to Ann Greene, of Corsham, at Pickwick.

1664-3-3.—Agnis Blanford, of Martin, to Edward Gye, of Market Lavington.

1664-8-9.—Wm. Burges, of Corsham, to Jane Flowes, of Corsham, at Pickwick.

1664-8-23.—Faith Box, of Sutton, to Charles Sunneres, of Lavington.

1664-8-28.—Edward Bezer, of Cannings, to Ann Fry, of Blackland.

1664-11-1.—Susannah Bolwell, of Ditcheridge, dau. of Jane Bolwell, of Ditcheridge, to John Davis, of Netleton, at Yridge.

1664-12-10.—Robert Burton, of Calne, to Mary Pearce, of Chilcway.

1665-3-2.—John Burges, of Slaughterford, to Ellinor Wodam, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.

1665-6-11-18.—Wm. Barns, of Xtian Malford, to Ursley Wean, of Dantsey.

1666-3-8.—John Browne, of Slaughterford, to Mary Mavens, at Slaughterford.

1667-1-25.—Edward Browne, of Marlboro, to Frances Bezer, of Bishop Cannings.

1667-1-25.—Frances BEZER, of Bishops Cannings, to Edward BROWN, of Marlborough.

1670-2-10.—Dorathy BATH to John SPARROW.

1670-5-17.—Jeane BARRETT, of Kinton St. Michaell, to John GINGELL, of Kinton.

1670-12-19.—Alice BUTCHER to Wm. DARKE.

1671-2-3.—Wm. BAILY, of Catcomb, to Susannah SKEATE, of Foxham.

1671-4-11.—Robert BRIGHT to Jane WEBB.

1671-4-18.—Jeane BEZER, of Marlborough, to Thomas LAURENCE, of Marlborough.

1671-8-8.—John BEVERSTOCK, of Bidstone, to Elizabeth SMITH, late of Sidenton.

1672-4-25.—Ketherine BLANFORD, of Marten, to Nathaniell COLMAN, of Sutten.

1672-12-28.—Elizabeth BARNES to Francis OLIFFE.

1673-3-30.—Joane BLANFORD to Jacob SELFE.

1675-6-22.—John BASKERVILE, of Malmsbury, to Elizabeth WALLIS, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.

1676-3-14.—Mary BAILY, of Bromham, to Isaac SELFE, of Bromham.

1677-1-22.—Jane BLICKE, of Hullavington, to Nathaniell MARSH, of Hullavington.

1677-1-25.—Adam BULLOCK, of Hullavington, to Sarah GOWEN, of Didmarton.

1677-9-4.—Joseph BUSHELL, of Slaughterford, baker, to Sarah WEBB, of Nettleton, at Slaughterford.

1677-10-23.—Ann BISHOP, of Titherton Calaways, to Wm. JONES, of Brimhill, at Charlcutt.

1678-5-14.—Daniel BULLOCK, of Marlborough, to Elizabeth SLOPER, of Marlboro'.

1678-8-1.—Elizabeth BOND, of Slaughterford, spinster, dau. of William Bond, of Slaughterford, to James MATRAVERS, late of Slaughterford.

1680-3-12.—Mary BOND, of Bewley, Lacock ph., spinster, to Wm. PARRADICE, of Slaughterford, at Bewley.

1680-3-27.—Thomas BARRETT, of Hartham, Corsham ph., yeoman, son of Thomas Barrett, of Collerne, to Mary JEFFERY, at Corsham.

1680-5-13.—Mary BARNARD to Thomas DUCKETT.

1680-5-25.—Timothy BREWER, of Foords, son of Jno. Brewer, of Foords, North Wearxell ph., to Abigail FIFIELD, at Slaughterford.

1680-8-24.—Mary BIRTCH, of Catcum, to Robert RILY, of Bristol, at Charlcott.

1682-5-9.—Elizabeth BEZER, of Marlboro, to John MASON, of Painswick.

1682-8-26.—Francis BROOME, son of Samuel Broome, late of Cullerne, to Mary PARADISE, at Slaughterford.

1683-3-1.—Ann BULL, of Shaw Hill, Melksham ph., spinster, to Wm. SMITH, of Bromham, at Shaw Hill.

1686-2-20.—Benjamin BOND, son of Edwd. Bond, of Bewley, Lacock ph., to Ann PARADISE, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.

1686-10-12.—Daniel BAIELY, of Bromham, to Mary COOLE, of Devizes.

1691-5-13.—Thomas BEAVEN, of Melksham, sarg maker, son of Thomas BEAVEN, of Melksham, to Mary HAYWARD, of Chippenham, at Chippenham.

1694-5-12.—Elizabeth BEVERSTOAKE, of Bidstone, co. Glos., dau. of Jno. Beverstoake, of Bideston, to John HAYWORTH, of Bradford, at Slaughterford.

1695-1-29.—Rachell BARRETT to James TOCKAL.

1695-8-23.—Peter BERRY, of Wellington, co. Som., yeoman, son of George Berry, of Wellington, to Elizabeth HULITT, at Sarum.

1698-10-22.—Elizabeth BISHOPP, of Westbury, dau. of Wm. Bishopp, of Westbury, to Thomas GINGELL, of Ridgside, at Warminster.

1699-2-4.—Sarah BUSHELL, spinster, dau. of John Bushell, of Bromham ph., to Wm. LITTLE, of Corsham, at Corsham.

C.

1660-3-17.—Nathaniell COLMAN, of Hullavinton, to Ann ATKINS, of Sutton benger.

1663-6-2.—Margery CLARKE, of Marlborough, to John AUSON, of Ogborne.

1665-10-2.—Mary CHEEVERS, of Hilperton, widdow, to John FRY, of Calne.

1667-8-6.—Katherine COALEMAN, of Marlbro', to John DAVIS, of Ogborne.

1672-4-25.—Nathaniell COLMAN, of Sutten, to Ketherine BLANFORD, of Marten.

1672-11-12.—Hester COLEMAN, of Lyneham, to John DAVIS, of Ogborne.

1673-1-6.—William ALMAN, of Hullavinton, to Grace HORF, of Stanton Quinton.

1673-2-14.—Thomas CRABB, jr., of Marlborough, to Mary PEIRCE, of Batheford.

1673-2-21.—Sarah CRABB, dau. of Thos. Crabb, senr., of Marlbro', to Robert POCOCK, of Reading.

1674-6-17.—Ann CRABB, dau. of Thos. Crabb, sen., of Marlborough, to Anthony SHARPE, of Dublin.

1677-5-12.—John CLARE, of Frame Zellwood, co. Som., carrier, to Elizabeth HOOD, at Charlcut.

1677-10-16.—John CHURCH, of Lea, to Mary SCULL, of Brinkworth.

1679-6-17.—Wm. COALE, of Calne Meeting, to Mary NICHOLAS, of Calne Meeting.

1680-1-1-17.—Francis CHADSEY, of Ogborne St. Andrew, to Hester DAVIS, of Ogborne St. Andrew.

1680-10-7.—Henry CHURCHED, of Ringwood, co. Southampton, cooper, to Elizabeth OLIFFE, of Brimhill.

1682-2-18.—Joane CASSELL (alias COOKE), of Titherton, to Andrew GARDNER, of Charlcott, at Charlcott.

1686-10-12.—Mary COOLE, of Devizes, to Daniel BAIELY, of Bromham.

1689-12-27.—Wm. COOLE to Mary SPICER, at Aderbury.

168*-6-21.—John CALE, of Caln, sarge maker, son of Jno. Cale, of Calne, to Joane HARRIS, of Foxham, at Charlcott.

1693-7-6.—Jane COOK to Daniel WILLES, at Calne.

D.

1664-11-1.—John DAVIS, of Nettleton, to Susannah BOLWELL, of Ditcheridge, at Vridge.

1667-8-6.—John DAVIS, of Ogborne, to Katherine COALEMAN, of Marlbro.

1669-7-19.—James DOWSE, of Slaughterford, to Martha HUMFRY, of Box ph.

1670-12-19.—William DARKE to Alice BUTCHER.

1671-2-12-22.—Deborah Day, of Cirencester, to John Stockam, of Sumerford.

1672-1-31.—Martin Dorrington, of Sutton benger, to Mary Nick, of Sutton benger.

1672-11-12.—John Davis, of Ogborne, to Hester Coaleman, of Lyneham.

1673-5-20.—John Dewsbury, of Gloucester, to Joane Webb, of Clack.

1680-5-13.—Thomas Duckett to Mary Barnard.

1680-1-1-17.—Hester Davis, of Ogborne St. Andrew, to Francis Chadsey, of Ogborne St. Andrews.

1684-5-17.—John Davis, of Nettleton, carpenter, to Jeane Smith, of Kinton St. Michaels, at Grittleton.

1689-1-21.—Andrew Daniell, son of Thomas Daniell, of South Wrexel, to Elizabeth Gingell, at Slaughterford.

1691-3-7.—John Davice, of Nettleton, carpenter, son of John Davice, of Nettleton, to Elizabeth Smith, at Slaughterford.

1698-2-28.—John Dark, of Slaughterford, sarg maker, son of Francis Dark, to Mary Paredis, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.

E.

1666-2-22.—John Edwards, of Chippenham, to Martha Laurence.

1666-12-7.—Charles Emly, of Welport, to Hannah Stowell, of Hullavington.

1676-4-29.—John Edwards, of Bidstone, yeoman, to Ann Munday, of Yatton ph., at Slaughterford.

1678-5-7.—Frances Ellinor, late of Bidstone, widdow, to Richard Amesbury, of Bathford, at Slaughterford.

1695-8-1.—John Emeat, of Melksham, broad weaver, son of John Emart, of Melksham, to Ann Singer, of Melksham, at Shaw Hill.

F.

1664-8-9.—Jane Flower, of Corsham, to Wm. Butler, of Corsham, at Pickwick.

1664-8-28.—Ann Fry, of Blackland, to Edward Bezer, of Cannings.

1665-10-2.—John FRY, of Calne, to Mary CHEEVERS, of Hilperton.

1668-6-9.—Elizabeth FLOWER, of Corsham ph., to Charles SHINGLES, of Titherton.

1680-5-25.—Abigail FIFIELD, dau. of Martha FIFIELD, of Bidstone, to Timothy BREWER, of Foord, at Slaughterford.

1681-1-19.—Wm. FORREST, jr., of Warminster, cordwainer, to Jone WHATLY, at Alderbury.

1686-2-8.—Zephaniah FRY,[1] of Sutton Benger, cloth-worker, to Jeane SMITH, of Marden.

1693-4-1-1.—Ruth FRY, of Slaterford, spinster, dau. of John Fry, of Blackland, to Thomas PACKER, of Bidestone, at Slatterford.

AN EARLY WILTSHIRE SETTLER IN VIRGINIA PART OWNER OF THE "MAYFLOWER" IN 1655.

The recent decision of the Consistorial Court of London to return to the President of the United States the Log of the once famous ship "The Mayflower", which, since the War of Independence, has safely rested in the Library of Fulham Palace, seems to suggest a convenient opportunity for introducing into the pages of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries* some notes on a very interesting subject, viz.—the early settlers in New England from this county.

The Fulham MS., which has become once more the property of the American nation, contains not only the passenger list of the "Mayflower", but a register of the baptisms, marriages, and burials in the families of the Pilgrim Fathers, who were the founders of the first Plantations. Of some of these individuals, who can be identified as Wiltshire-

[1] See *W. N. & Q.*, vol. ii, p. 181. n. 1.

AN EARLY WILTSHIRE SETTLER IN VIRGINIA PART OWNER OF THE "MAYFLOWER" IN 1655.

The recent decision of the Consistorial Court of London to return to the President of the United States the Log of the once famous ship "The Mayflower", which, since the War of Independence, has safely rested in the Library of Fulham Palace, seems to suggest a convenient opportunity for introducing into the pages of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries* some notes on a very interesting subject, viz.—the early settlers in New England from this county.

The Fulham MS., which has become once more the property of the American nation, contains not only the passenger list of the "Mayflower", but a register of the baptisms, marriages, and burials in the families of the Pilgrim Fathers, who were the founders of the first Plantations. Of some of these individuals, who can be identified as Wiltshire-

men, we hope to be able to publish some additional notices.[1] The present note relates to a member of a well known Wiltshire family, who was one of the early settlers in Virginia, and in 1655, was in part the actual owner of the ancient "Mayflower".

Sir Edmund Ludlow, who in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, as well as that of James I, was the representative of the Wiltshire family long seated at Hill Deverill, and grandfather of the celebrated Republican of the same name, had a younger and only brother, Thomas Ludlow, of Dinton, whose wife was Jane, daughter of Thomas Pyle, and sister of Sir Gabriel Pyle, Knt., of Bapton in the neighbouring parish of Fisherton Delamere.

At his death, which happened in 1607, this Thomas Ludlow left four surviving sons—Gabriel (afterwards a Receiver of the Duchy of Lancaster), Roger (mentioned in the Memoirs of the Republican, as his cousin), Thomas (who by marriage with Jane, daughter of John Bennett, of Steeple Ashton, became the ancestor of the branch of the family settled for several generations at Warminster), and George Ludlow, the youngest son (the subject of the present note), who was baptized in September 1596, and subsequently became one of the early settlers in Virginia.

In his will, dated 8 September 1655, with codicil 23 October following, he is described as "of the county and parish of Yorke in Virginia, Esq." He bequeaths to his nephew Thomas, eldest son[2] of his brother Gabriel Ludlow, deceased "all my whole estate of land and servants, cattle, sheep, horses, and household stuff that I have now in possession in Virginia. Also my sixteenth part of the Shipp *Mayflower*, whereof Captain William

[1] Any information on this subject, which our readers may be able to supply, will be gladly received by the Editor.

[2] This Thomas Ludlow, baptized at Warminster 1 Nov. 1624, was the eldest *surviving* son at the date of his uncle's will in 1655—an elder brother, Gabriel, baptized in 1622, having been killed at the Battle of Newbury. See *Memoirs of Edmund Ludlow the Republican.*

White is commander, which part I bought of Mr. Samuel Harwar, of London, Merchant; only this year's fraught [freight] excepted, which I have reserved for my tobacco. My crop wholly this year to be consigned to Mr. William Allen, of London, merchant, and one Mr. John Gray that lives at the Greene Man on Ludgate Hill."

Administration to Roger Ludlow, Esq. (eldest surviving brother of testator) 1 August 1656.

WILTONIENSIS.

KING'S EVIL.

Extracts from *Durrington Parish Register*—

"John Ford, son of John Ford, had a Certificate from the Minister and churchwardens for to repair to the King's Matie for the King Evil Made September the 16th 1684."

"Edward Long, son of Edward Long of Durington, had a Certificate from the Minister and Churchwardens for to repair to the King's Matie for the King evill dated Sept. ye 19th 1684."

C. S. RUDDLE.

Queries.

Katherine Cakes.—At "Kathern-tide", *i.e.* the feast of St. Katherine (25th November), the late parish clerk of Seend, Mr. William Willshere, told the writer some years ago that he remembered small rich cakes, sold at a penny and twopence each, called "Kattern-Cakes", carried about and sold as Hot Cross Buns still are on Good Friday.

The late Mrs. Jane Butler, of Halfway Farm, Melksham, who died in 1861, at the age of 87, used every year until the time of her death to make these "Kattern-Cakes", which were well known to the writer himself.

Can any readers of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries* supply further information as to these cakes, and were they made in other parts of the county ?

E. K.

Harpedene.—Thomas and William de Harpedene were M.P.s for Salisbury *temp.* Edward II. Is anything known of this family ?

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. Pink.

De Upham, Wilts.—I would be glad of any notes of the family of Hugo de Upham, who in 1208 left "ij acres in campis de Upham" to church of St. Maria de Bradenstok (vide *Hund. Rolls*), or early Wiltshire Uphams, especially any of "Upham", parish of Aldbourne, which *temp.* Richard II belonged to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

How came it that one Robert Upham (vide *Rolls of Parl.*) was a juryman on the trial, (3 Hen. V) 1415, of John of Gaunt's nephew Richard, Earl of Cambridge ? Robert was, perhaps, of Upham near Southampton.

The family spread (from Wilts ?) into Hants, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall (there being a place or two in each county bearing the name), also to Ireland. In Devon before 1300. Information or hints as to sources thankfully received.

Staple Hill, Bristol. W. R. Upham.

King.—Wanted the English ancestry of William Kinge, born about 1595, who emigrated from Weymouth, Dorset, to New England in 1635, with wife Dorothy born about 1601, and children, Mary, Katheryn, William, Hannah and Samuel, born between 1623 and 1633.

What relation, if any, was this William Kinge to John Kinge, gent., of Norwich, Norfolk county, who died 31 May

1658, and whose mural tablet in the church of St. Peter Mancroft bears the arms of King of Wiltshire—*Sable, on a chevron engrailed argent, three escallops of the field?* What was the ancestry of this John Kinge, and where can I find a pedigree of Kinge of Wiltshire with these arms?

Yonkers, Westchester County, New York, U.S.A. RUFUS KING.

Replies.

Bowood (vol. ii, p. 242).—The following is in the Devizes Museum Library: *Bowood and its Literary Associations at the end of the Eighteenth and to the middle of the Nineteenth Century, with anecdotes of the Rev. W. L. Bowles, the Rev. G. Crabbe, and Thomas Moore.* Forming part of the "autobiography" of the author. Twenty-five copies printed for presentation. Feb. 1854. 4to. By Mr. J. Britton.

E. H. G.

Archbishop Stafford.—Although I cannot pretend to throw any additional light on the question which Mr. E. Kite has raised as to the parentage of John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury, I think I may be able to add some facts which may aid him in his research.

The only evidence, as I read Mr. Kite's article, of Archbishop Stafford's connexion with Wiltshire is "the tomb of his mother in the mortuary chapel attached to North Bradley Church", upon which we must wait Mr. Kite's further information, and the window in the old Manor House at South Wraxhall, where the arms of Archbishop Stafford were emblazoned in connexion "with some armorial bearings relating to the Long family, to whom in Aubrey's time it belonged".

In suggesting a theory upon which the introduction of

the Stafford arms at Wraxhall may be explained, I may throw some incidental light on the question Mr. Kite is pursuing. Mr. Kite seems clearly to prove that the father of John Stafford could not have been either Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, nor Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, and suggests that he was "brother of the Sir Humphrey Stafford 'with the silver hand'". I will only remark that at this point there is no evidence of the Staffords having had property in Wiltshire, but there was a Sir William Stafford (also of Hooke, co. Dorset) whose only child Humphrey was created Earl of Devon, but died *sine prole* (Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, *sub.* Fitzpayne). This Sir William married Katherine Chideock, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Chideock (Dorset). "On his death she espoused secondly Sir John Arundel of Lanherne, Knt., and from this union descend the Lords Arundel of Wardour. Her sister and co-heiress Margaret married William, second Lord Stourton."—(*Burke*, do.)

With this marriage with Katherine Chideock (Lady Stafford) the Chideock property—and also a moiety of the Fitzpayne property (Dorset)—passed to Sir John Arundel of Lanherne in Cornwall; but there was an outlying manor which came with this inheritance, or rather the moiety of a manor, in Wiltshire—the manor of Westbury, and it is in this direction that light may come in regarding Archbishop Stafford. The manor of Westbury is named in a Court Roll in the muniment room at Wardour of the time of Henry VII's reign, but at the date of the marriage, A.D. 1451, only a moiety of the manor apparently belonged to the family.

Now the question remains whether the manor of Westbury came to the Staffords through the marriage with Katherine Chideock and so to Sir John Arundel, or whether it was originally the Stafford property, and came to the widow after the death of her only child. If there had been any other Stafford descent in this line it would not have so passed. It must be noted, however, that the Fitzpaynes, from whom the

Chideocks inherited, had manors in Wiltshire as well as Dorset.[1]

I see that the subdivisions of the manor of Westbury were a matter of some perplexity to the late learned Canon J. E. Jackson in his article on "Westbury under the Plain" in the *Wilts Archæological and Natural History Magazine*, No. 73, July 1890, pp. 37, 43, "so that," he says, "what with moieties, semi-moieties, etc., Westbury territorial history is somewhat of a labyrinth, abounding, however, in old aristocratic names—St. Maur, Mauduit, Stafford, Arundell, which I believe still survive as names of different portions of land about the parish".

The whole manor (Westbury) would appear, however, to have belonged to Sir John Arundell, father of Sir Thomas Arundell who acquired Wardour, and he sold it to Thomas Long about the same time that Wardour was purchased of Sir Fulk Greville. Among notes sent me by my friend the late Mr. H. J. S. Swayne, of the Island, Wilton, after one relating to Joannes Arundell, Miles, and Thomas Long, from the *Register of Statutes Merchant*, Sarum (47), I find the following: "Thomas Long bought Westbury manor of Sir John Arundell in this same year, A.D. 1549. His adopted heir and nephew Sir Edward Long, of Monkton, sold it to the Earl of

[1] I append dates of Chideock marriages from *Genealogical Collections* by J. J. Howard, LL.D., Maltravers Herald Extraordinary, collected from the MSS. at Wardour. "Settlement before marriage with William Stafford, of Southwyke", dated 11 March 15 Henry VI (1437). "Settlement before marriage with Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne" dated March 5, 29 Henry VI A.D. 1451. "William Stafford, of Southwyke, was third son of Sir Humphrey Stafford, Southwyke, who married Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heir of Sir John Maltravers, of Crawell (Oxon), and Hooke (Dorset)." "William Stafford [as above] was Sheriff of Dorset and Somerset 1437–1441, and *Wilts* 1446—killed in the fight at Sevenoaks against the Kentish rebels 18 June 1450. Admon. granted 6 Aug. 1450 to Will., Lord Bonvil."

Nicholas Battely's statement that Sir Humphrey Stafford married Elizabeth Dunham may be a confusion with the marriage of William Stafford's widow's son Sir John with C. Dynham, daughter of Lord Dynham. Vide *Burke's Extinct Peerage*, "Dynham".

Marlborough 1614. He (Sir E. Long) bought Rood Ashton, and from him descended Thomas Long, of Monkton and Rowden, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Hungerford, whose eldest daughter was my mother's grandmother, and his second, who married Richard Long, of Collingbourne, and to whom Mr. Long, of Bath, left Rood Ashton, was the ancestress of Mr. Long, now of Rood Ashton."

This will suggest a reason why Sir E. Long, on selling a property which had belonged to or passed through the family of Stafford, should have placed the arms of the Archbishop in his stained glass window at Wraxhall, as must be assumed on the then knowledge or belief that he was connected with the same family of Staffords who had held it.

I will finally draw attention to the dates given by Dr. J. J. Howard (*see* note), for if William Stafford was Sheriff of Dorset and Somerset before his marriage, and not Sheriff of Wilts till some time after his marriage, it would be a further reason for supposing that the Wiltshire property came to him with his marriage; and also the fact of his being Sheriff of Wilts would make it probable that other property in Wilts passed to him besides the moiety of the manor of Westbury.

I am sorry if the evidence I have adduced does not tend to confirm the theory of the Wiltshire parentage of Archbishop Stafford, but at any rate it establishes his connexion with the county.

ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR.

June 19, 1897.

Heddington and the Child Family. — The marriage licence of John Rogers and Elizabeth Child, mentioned in the above delightful paper (p. 212), does not relate to John Rogers the cousin, and for a few years the partner, of Sir Francis Child the elder, though, curiously enough, his marriage took place in the same year (A.D. 1687), the licence for it being as follows:

"1687, Oct. 20. John Rogers, of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, goldsmith, bachelor, about 30, and Mrs. Elizabeth Heriott, spinster, about 21, with consent of her father James Heriott, of St. Bride's, London, goldsmith, at St. Mary Le Bow, London."—*Marriage Allegations, Vic.-Gen. Arch. Cant.*

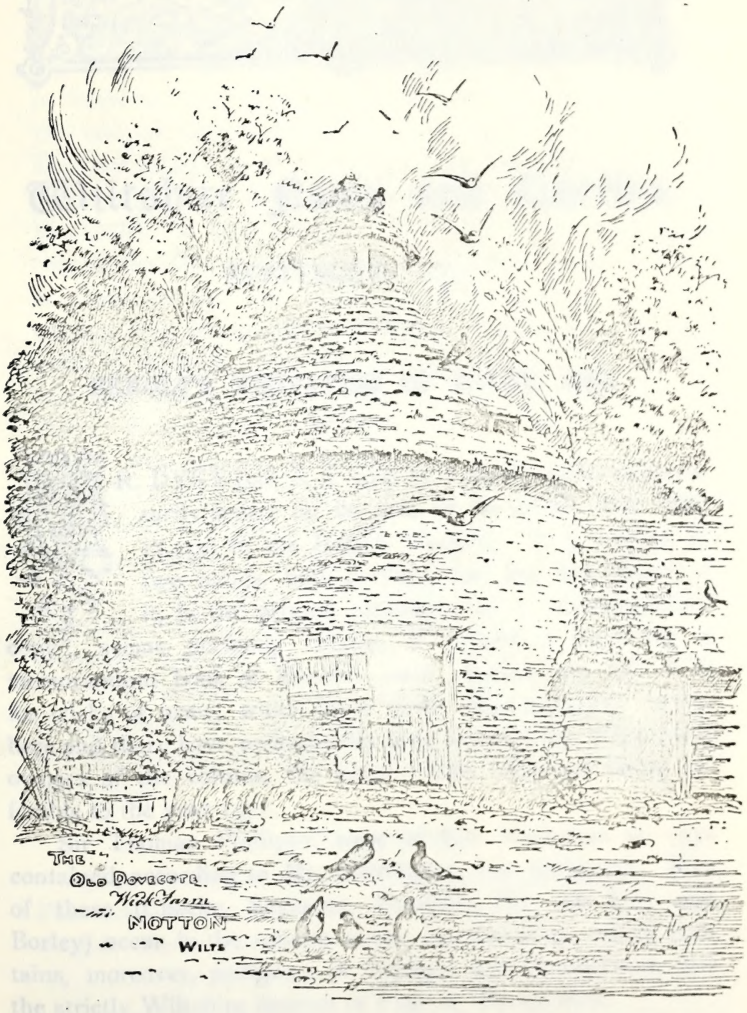
There was one child of the marriage of John Rogers and Elizabeth Heriott, namely James Rogers, esq., whose issue failed in 1803.

The connexion of the Child and Rogers families must probably be sought at Heddington. John Rogers, the goldsmith, was, I believe, a son of Henry Rogers, rector of Heddington, who matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1627, and grandson of Robert Rogers, also rector of Heddington, who matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1600 as *filius plebis*.

Few families, as appears both by printed pedigrees ("Rogers of Rainscombe") and the registers of the University of Oxford, have a longer or steadier record of professional distinction than this Heddington family, whether descended, as frequently stated, from Thomas Rogers, of Bradford-on-Avon, sergeant-at-law, or not.

Definitely to connect both the great banker and his cousin John Rogers with the line of Rogers at Heddington, and these latter with the sergeant-at-law, would be not a little interesting, and may, I trust, thanks to the interchange of knowledge promoted by these pages, be now accomplished.

A. S. M.


THE
OLD DOVECOTE
Wick Farm
NOTTON
WILTS

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

SEPTEMBER, 1897.

BENOLT'S VISITATION OF WILTS, 1532.

MR. DYKE (vol. ii, p. 241) is, I think, rather unnecessarily severe on the text of the above (*Add. MS.* 12,479) in the British Museum. It is written in two hands, both ancient, and the description of it, in the printed catalogue, as a "contemporary copy", seems perfectly correct, if indeed it were not a memorandum book of Benolt's own. Spaces are left in it for tricks of arms, which have never been supplied. Notes here and there have undoubtedly been inserted by subsequent owners of the volume, the latest I have observed being referable to the year 1572.

Sir Thomas Phillipps' copy of the Visitation of 1532 contained, according to Mr. Carrington, ten pedigrees. Five of these (Chocke, Seymour, Boucher, Pyc, *not* Pye, and Borley) occur in the volume under consideration, which contains, moreover, pedigrees of Brydges and Hungerford, and the strictly Wiltshire descent of Page of Warminster.

Faithful transcripts, as I hope, of all the above pedigrees are appended, together with a copy of the Braibrooke pedigree, interesting for the match with Brouncker.

ANTHONY STORY MASKELYNE.

[Seymour].

Sr John Seymo^r knight of Wondy in Nedyrwent maried the doughter and heyr of Bechampe of Hache Beauchampe in Som*er*set shir and had issue John Seymor esquier. who was maryed to one of the doughters and heyre of s' Will'm Estormy. knight of Eluetham and had issue Sr John Seymo^r knight of Wolfall. who maryed the doughter and heyre of one Markwill'm of Gloucestrshr,[1] who had issue John Seymo^r esquier that was maryed to the doughter and heire of Cocker of Som*er*set shr. he had yssue John Seymor of Wolfall esquyer that was maryed to s' George Darells doughter whose name is Elsabeth. and he had issue Sr John Seymor knight that was maryed to Margerye one of the doughters of Sr Harry Wentwoorthe and had yssue s' Edwarde Seymor knight. who maryed Katherine one of the doughters of Sr Will'm Fyllole of Wodlande in the count' of Dorcet and hath yssue John and Edwarde. Sir Edwarde had to his ij^d wief Anne doughter to s' Edward Stanape and had yssue by her

The namys of the children of Sr John Seymours Edwarde, Harry, Thomas, John, Elsabeth, Jane, and Dorothee Dorothe was maryed to Clement Smythe of Essex.

John Saintmo^r. esquier maryed Elsabeth doughter to Sr George Darell and had issue by her Sr John Seintmor that now ys, George, and Robert. Sr John maryed Margery. [fo. 32b. (71b)].

[Bourchier].

John Bourchier Lorde sonne and heyre to the Lorde Fitzwaren of Fewarrens coorte in the counte of Wiltshr maryde Dame Cicile sole doughter to s' Gylys Dabnell.[2]

[1] See an interesting article by Mr. Vincent, "A Bristol Ancestor of the Dukes of Somerset", *Genealogist*, *N. S.* XII. 73, 75; Mark William was Mayor of Bristol, and his daughter, Isabel, married John Seymour, 30 July 1424; she survived her husband and took the vow of perpetual chastity in Westbury collegiate church, 3 June 1465, dying 14 Ap. 1485.—[ED.]

[2] "ll" struck out and "ey" written over later.

sometyme Lorde Chambrelayne w^t^ Kyng Henry the VIIth and had issue by her s' John Bourchier knyght, Elsabeth. and Dorothe.

Sr John maryed fyrst Elsabeth onely doughter to s' Walter Hungerforthe knight of the sayde count' and had yssue by her Elsabeth

The sayde s' John had to his seconde wief Elyenor the iij^d^ doughter of Sr George Maners Lorde Roose and hath yssue by her John, Henry, Fraunc*es* and Marye. [fo. 33 (72)].

[Pike].

John Pic' of Rowdun maryed Elysabeth theldest doughter to Robert Moore in the count' of Dorcet and hath yssue by her Cicele and Anne. [fo. 33b. (72b)].

[Page].

Richarde Page of Wormuster in the count' of Wiltshr maried Annys[1] doughter to John Lyth in the count' of Sum'erset and had yssue by her John and Will'm Elsabeth.

John maryed Christyan doughter to Phillipp Morgon of Chitterne and hath yssue by her Annys.

Will'm maryed Anne

Annys maryed to Rycharde Brayfylde had issue by her

Elsabeth maryed to Robert Graye in the count' of Dorcet had yssue John, Robert, and certeyne doughters. John maryed to [fo. 34b. (73b)].

[Burley].

Robert Borley maryed Elsabethe doughter and p*ar*te

[1] Agnes d. of John Lyte (who died *circa* 1453) of Lytescary, co. Somerset, by Agnes his wife, d. of John Aysshe and Agnes d. of Richard Marleburgh of Loders, co. Dorset, and cousin and coheir of Gregory Marleburgh, forester of Grovelegh, co. Wilts.

Richard and Agnes Page were living and married, 32 Hen. VI. In an ancient Lyte pedigree he is described as "Richard Page of the Vies" (Devizes), and she is stated to have re-married with Sir Philip Morgan.—*The Lytes of Lytescary*, Taunton, 1895, by [Sir] Henry C. Maxwell-Lyte [K.C.B.].

inherito[r] to John Bonam of the counte of Wiltshr. and had issue by her John, Walter, and Thomas.

John dyed w[t]out yssue.

Walter maryed Margaret doughter to Thomas Buwne of the counte of Wiltshr. and hath yssue by her Rychard Elsabeth and Marye.

Richarde maryed Annys doughter to

Elsabeth maried to Richard Peede had yssue Edwarde, Margaret and Dorothe.

Mary maried Richard Matheu of Denton of the count' of

Thomas maryed Xp'ian doughter to John Peers of Dorcetshr. and had yssue Edwarde, John. Annys, Jone Elyenor and Margarete.

Edwarde maried Jane the iij[d] doughter to Walter Mervyn of Wiltshr and hath yssue George, Elsabeth, Jane, Elysabeth, Elyenor, Mylycent, and Anne. [fo. 35 (74)].

[Hungerford].

S[r] Edmund Hungerforde, of Douneampney. in the counte of Gloucestr. brother to s' Robert Lorde Hungerforde of Farley maryed Margerye doughter and heyr to s' Edward Lorde Burnell and had yssue s' Thomas Hungerforde, who maryed Dame Christyan and had yssue John, Walter Hungerforde Edwarde, Edmunde, and Aldam. Katheryne, Beterys, Jane, Margaret, Anne.

Katheryne maryed John Crekelarde.

Beterys maryed John De La Mere.

Jane maryed to Jamys Vyall.

Margaret maryed John Ferrys, of Blounsdon

Anne maryed to Henry Parker

S[r] John Hungerforde maryed Dame Margarete doughter[1] to Edmonde Blount of the same counte and had yssue S[r] Anthony Hungerforde knight, Edwarde, Fresw[th], Elsabeth, and Christyan.

[1] "Anne" struck out.

[1] "Anne" struck out.

Sr Anthony had to his fyrst wief Dame Jane eldest doughter to Sr Edwarde Darrell. and had yssue John, Edwarde, Edmunde, Edwarde, Thomas, John, Jone and Elsabethe.

The aforesayde Sr Anthony had to his seconde wief Dorothe the fyrst doughter of Sr John Davers knight of Danzell, in the count' of Wiltshr and had yssue by her, Henry, and Will'm, Jane, and Anne.

John maryed Briget, seconde doughter to John Fettplace, of Belysley, in the count' of Barkshir. [fos. 35b.–36 (74b–75)].

[Brydges].

Walterus Chandos D'n's de Fowenhope Snodhill, et Lugwardyn et de una p*ar*te de Wellington in comitat' Herforde habuit exitu' Rogeru' Chandos

Rogerus Chandos habuit exit' Thoma' Chandos

Thomas Chandos habuit exit' Johanne' Chandos milite et Elisabeth Chandos.

Johan'es Chandos miles obiit sine heredibus de corpore suo exeu'

Elisabeth Chandos accepit in maritu' Johanne' Barkeley of Coberley,[1] et h'uerunt exit' Alicia', et Margareta'.

Alicia Barkeley accepit in maritu' quenda' Thoma' Brugge filiu' Baldewini Brugge de Brugge Solers in comitat' Herforde et h'uerunt exit' Egidiu' Brugge

Margareta Barkeley accepit in maritu' Matisdon et h'uerunt exit' Robertu' Matysdon

Robert*us* Matysdon obiit sine heredib*us* de corpore suo l'time procreat*is*. Wherfore thinheritaunce remayned to the aforesayde Alyce.

Egidius Brugge accep^r^ in uxore' filia' et et h'uerunt exit' Thoma'. who maryed Florens doughter to Dorell. and had yssue by her Sr Gilis abruggys knight who maryed Elsabeth doughter to Thomas Baynerm, of Glou-

[1] "Of Coberley" added.

cestrshr. and had yssue by her s' John Brigges, knight Thomas, and Will'm. Florence, Katheryn, Anne, and Vrsula.

S[r] John a Brigges maryed Elsabeth doughter to Edmonde Lorde Gray of Wylton in the counte of Harfforde and hath yssue by her Edmond, Gylys, Charlys, Stevyn, and Anthony. Elysabeth, Marye, Katheryn, and Frauncesse.

Thomas maryed Jane the eldest doughter and one of the heyres of Sybnam and had yssue.

Florens maryed to S[r] Will'm Morgon, of Southwalys. and had yssue Thomas.

Katheryne maryed to Leonarde Poole of Gloucestrshr. and hath yssue, Gylys, Matheu, and John.

Anne maryed to S[r] Rysse Maunsell. knight of had yssue.

Ursela maryed to John Sydnam sonne and heyre to John Sidnam had yssue John.

Elsabethe, doughter to s' J'h'n[1] maryd sonne and heyre to Trassye of in the counte of Gloucestr had yssue [fos. 37–37b (76–76b)].

[Hungerford].

John Hungerforde of Dykelston in the counte of Gloucester maryed Mawde doughter and one of the heyres to Ekelston *(sic)* of Dykelston of the same counte and had yssue by her John who had Thomas.

Thomas maryed Elsabeth doughter to S[r] Thomas Hungerforde and had yssue by her Wyll'm

Will'm had to his first wyef Elsabeth doughter to Will'm Redhall. and hath yssue by her John and Elyenor.

The sayed Will'm had to his seconde wief Margarete doughter to Rychard Howgon of Sylvyn' in the count' of Sommerset, and had yssue George. [fo. 40b.]

[Chocke].

Richard Chocke knight of Long Astun in the in *(sic)*

[1] "Doughter to s' J'h'n" added.

Somersshir one of the Justices of the Commen Place maryed doughter to Pavys of Bristowe and had issue by her John Richarde Elisabethe and Jane.

John maryed the doughter to John Wrowton and had issue by her John and Alexander.

Richard the younger maryed Alice doughter and hole heyre to Robert Couentre of Auynton and Radley and had issue by her John and Avys.

John maryed Annys doughter to Thom^as^ Newbwche[1] and had yssue by her. Fraunces. Harry. John. Edmonde. and Will'm Anne and Anne.

Fraunces maryed Katherine the yongest doughter to s' Edwarde Darrell in the count' of Wiltshir

Anne the yonger maryed to John Stancyall of Westbery in the same count'. and hath yssue by her. Will'm.

M^d^ at my commyng to Bristow to resorte to Long Astun and to veue the place where s' Richarde Chocke ys buryed and to take a note of his Armys and Creste. [fo. 12 (50)].

[Braybrook].

These armes, *viz. James Braebrooke of Suff.*[2] werr gyven by Roger Machado al's Richemond King of armes Clarencieulx bering date at London the vij^th^ daye of the monethe of Marche the yeare of our Lorde God a thousande fyue hundrethe and foure and the xx^ti^ yere of the reigne of our Soueraign Lorde King H ye vij^th^.

Jamys Braibrooke of the counte of Suff' maryed Margerye doughter to Woodkok of Shinfield in the counte of Barkshire and hath yssue by her Thomas. Elysabethe Thomas maryed Katheryne doughter to Will'm Barker and hath yssue by her Will'm

Elysabethe maryed Harry Brunkeer of the counte of Wiltshir. [fo. 8 (46)].

[1] *Rectius* Neuburgh. [2] Marginal note in original.

Somershir one of the Justices of the Commen Place maryed doughter to Pavys of Bristowe and had issue by her John Richarde Elisabethe and Jane.

John maryed the doughter to John Wrowton and had issue by her John and Alexander.

Richard the younger maryed Alice doughter and hole heyre to Robert Couentre of Auynton and Radley and had issue by her John and Avys.

John maryed Annys doughter to Thom^as Newbwche[1] and had yssue by her Frauncs. Harry, John, Edmonde, and Will'm Anne and Anne.

Frauncs maryed Katherine the yongest doughter to s' Edwarde Darrell in the count' of Wiltshir

Anne the yonger maryed to John Stancyall of Westbery in the same count', and hath yssue by her, Will'm.

M^d at my commyng to Bristow to resorte to Long Astun and to veue the place where s' Richarde Chocke ys buryed and to take a note of his Armys and Creste. [fo. 12 (50)].

[Braybrook].

These armes, *viz. James Braebrooke of Suff'*[2] werr gyven by Roger Machado al's Richemond King of armes Clarencieulx bering date at London the vij^th daye of the monethe of Marche the yeare of our Lorde God a thousande fyue hundrethe and foure and the xx^ti yere of the reigne of our Soueraign Lorde King H ye vij^th.

Jamys Braibrooke of the counte of Suff' maryed Margerye doughter to Woodkok of Shinfield in the counte of Barkshire and hath yssue by her Thomas. Elysabethe Thomas maryed Katheryne doughter to Will'm Barker and hath yssue by her Will'm

Elysabethe maryed Harry Brunkeer of the counte of Wiltshir. [fo. 8 (46)].

[1] *Recitus* Neuburgh. [2] Marginal note in original.

[Horsey].[1]

Four shields.

(1). *G.* 3 cross crosslets *ar.* over it written "Payne".

(2). *B.* a chevron *or.* between 3 horses heads couped *ar.*, bridled *s.* . . . over it written "Horsey", impaling, *ar.* a chevron between 3 birds (? plovers) ? *s.* . . . over it written "Wike (? of Bindon) of Dorsitsh".

(3). *G.* a chevron between 3 swans *ar.* over it written "Lyght".

(4). Barry of 6 *erm. & g.* over it written "Hussey".

John Horsey of Marten in Wiltshr *married* Isabell first doughter to Thomas Hussey of Shapyke, *and had issue*, Edythe, Jone, *married* Thomas Woodshawe of Standligh, Thomas, *and* Will'm, *eldest son*, *married* Dorothe, first doughter to John Ludlowe, of Wiltshr, *and had issue*, John, William, Bartholomew, Brydgett, Elizabethe. [fo. 48 (87)].

PEDIGREE OF BONHAM.

Although I cannot answer Mr. Dyke's question, as to the whereabouts of Sir Thomas Phillipps' copy of the above Visitation, the present seems to be a suitable opportunity for publishing the pedigree of the Bonham family of Haselbury, in the parish of Box, and Wick, in the parish of Lacock, as contained in the original Visitation in the Heralds' College, from a certified copy which I obtained in 1893. I saw the original book, and am under the impression that there are no arms in it. The pedigree is as follows:—

John Bona' Eskuyer of Hasylbery in ye county of Wyllshear maryed Anne dowghter and on of ye Inerytors to . . . . Crooke and had isshe by her John and Edyth.

John maryed Anne seconde dowghter to Roberte Moore and hath isshew by her John Antony Edwarde Thomas Robert Anne Mary Edyth Alyce.

[1] Tabular ped. in originals.

Anne maryed to Wylla' Busshe soone and heyer to . . . Busshe of norlech in ye countye of glosseter and hath isshew Thomas Elyzabeth and Edyth.

Mary maryed to John sone and aeyer to Thomas Bamfylde.

Extracted from the Visitation of the County of Wilts made in the year 23 Hen. VIII, and examined therewith this 5th day of Sept. 1893.

(Signed) CHARLES H. ATHILL,
Richmond Herald of Arms.

Heralds' College, London.

The above pedigree might be very considerably amplified, from deeds in my possession and others in the Record Office. In the thirteenth century, as shown by the records of the abbeys of Lacock and Stanley, the Croke family appear to have held Haselbury and Wick. The latter, now known as Wick Farm, belongs to me, having apparently been purchased from John Bonham, esq., in the reign of Elizabeth, by my ancestor Sir Henry Sharington. There remain there now an interesting barn, of the fifteenth century, and a circular pigeon house,[1] of the same date, but altered and no longer used for its original purpose.

Wick is described, in a document of the seventeenth century (Settlement by Sir John Talbot, 3rd March 1685, one of the documents printed in the Shrewsbury Peerage case, 1858), as "all that the mannor, or reputed mannor, messuage, tenement, and farme, with the appurtenances commonly called or knowne by the name of Charles Weake, alias Weeke, alias Weake Farme, scituate and being in Laycocke, etc." The above remarkable form of the name suggested to me, many years ago, a possible identification of the second Domesday lordship, or manor, in Lacock, which was held, not by Edward of Salisbury, but by Alured of Marlborough. I thought

[1] Wick farm is in Lacock, but not in Notton. The doorway shown in the sketch (facing p. 303) did not exist when the place was in use as a pigeon-house, but was inserted when it was turned into a cow-house. On the opposite side of the building the small arched doorway of the 15th century remains with, I think, the original wooden door, but walled up internally. Pigeons are kept at Wick now, but not in this building, and though they may perch on the roof, the pigeon flying through the doorway, if that is what it is intended to be doing, is, I should say, very unlikely to be seen.

"Charles Weake" might be a corruption of "Carlo's Wick", which compound name I had not, at that time, noticed, but my conjecture was afterwards abundantly confirmed by the occurrence of this name, as "Charloweswick", somewhat variously spelled, in mediæval documents, both in my own possession and in the Record Office. The translation of the Domesday entry, referred to, is as follows (Jones' *Domesday for Wiltshire*, p. 83):—

"Alured himself holds 1 virgate of land in Lacoc. The land is 1 carucate, which is there with 1 bordar, and there are 2 acres of meadow. It was worth 10 shillings; it is now worth 5 shillings.

Carlo held all the before-mentioned lands in the time of King Edward.

This refers to the above, and other lands previously mentioned. It would appear that the Norman scribe wrote the Saxon name "Charlowe", of which the *Ch* was probably pronounced hard, as if it were an Italian name "Carlo".

The arms of Croke of Wick are shown, by old seals, to be *a bend between six fleurs-de-lis*. Burke's *General Armory* gives *azure, a bend or, between six fleurs-de-lis argent* for one family of the name of Crooke.

A deed, in my possession, seemed to show that John Bonham was of Plumber, in Dorsetshire, which is confirmed by Leland's *Itinerary* (vol. vi, fol. 52 and 53) as follows:—

"*Thornehul* dwellid at *Thornehul* yn *Staplebridg*, and yet dothe. *Plumbers* Landes be cum onto the *Bonehomes* of *Hasilbyri*. They dwellyd at *Plumbers* in *Lidlinche* a mile from *Thornehul*".

Philippa, younger sister of Anne, the other coheir of John Croke,[1] married William Floyer. They had a brother John,

[1] The following is a rough pedigree of Croke from deeds in my possession; I have given the name of Philippa's husband as Floyer, which I believe to be correct. In a survey of the manor of Lacock (*temp.* Hen. VIII), however, the name occurs as Fleyr. John Fleyr, gentleman, was one of the free suitors of the Court Leet, 27 March 1545.

Nicholas Croke *had issue*, Alice, *and* Robert (ob. before Dec. 21, 1451), *who married* Agnes (mentioned in 1422), *and had issue*, Joiose, *and* John, *who married* Johanna, *and had issue*,

John (who died young), Anne, co-heir, *married to* John Bonham, *and* Philippa, co-heir, *married to* William Floyer.

who must have died young. Burke's *General Armory* states that the family of Floyer, of West Stafford, in Dorsetshire, quarter Croke.

C. H. TALBOT.

Lacock Abbey.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(*Continued from p.* 279.)

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*Lansdown MSS., No.* 442, *f.* 109.]

Fine for Pasture in Bratton.

At Wilton, in the Quindene of the Holy Trinity, 25 Henry III.

A.D. 1241.—Between Richard de Bratton, plaintiff, and Geoffrey de Maundevill, deforciant, of pasture for 8 oxen and 100 sheep with the appurtenances in Bratton. A plea was summoned between them. Geoffrey granted for him and his heirs that Richard and his heirs should have pasture for 8 oxen on the pasture called Ferendon along with his own (Geoffrey's) oxen whenever they shall be grazed there. And he gave to the same Richard moreover 4 acres of land with appurtenances in Bratton; to wit, one acre lying by the land of Richard de Anesia, which Roger son of Marjory held, and one acre between the land of the same Richard and the land of Ralph Marsh; and one acre next the land of Isabella who was wife of Rocelin de Bratton, and an acre lying by the land of Rose de Bratton on the south part of Godeshull. To have and hold to him and his heirs of Geoffrey and his heirs for ever. Returning therefore yearly 4 capons at Easter for all service. And Geoffrey and his heirs will

warrant land and pasture to Richard and his heirs forever against all people. And for this fine and concord, Richard quitclaimed for himself and his heirs to all his right and claim in the said pasture for 100 sheep forever.

FINE ROLL. [31 *Henry III, No.* 11.]

A.D. 1246.—The king has received the homage of Ralph, son and heir of Geoffrey de Maundevill, for 1 knight's fee which the same Geoffrey held of the king in chief in Hautevvrth and Bratton. And Andrew Cheverel, the king's eschaetor in Wilteshire, is ordered, having received security from the said Ralph for the hundred shillings for his relief to be paid to the king, to put him in seisin of the same fee.

Witness the king at Clarendon. December 4th.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*Lansdowne MSS., No.* 442, *f.* 92[b].]

Charter of Walter de Pavely to Richard de Anesia.

Ante A.D. 1249.—I, Walter de Paweyli, have given and by this my charter confirm to Richard de Anesya and to all the tenants of my fee and to all the tenants of the fee of Geoffrey de Mandevill who have and ought to have the common upon Hidon which[1] . . . a "drove",[2] which begins at the eastern head of Swaleclive of Richard de Anesia, to drive their beasts along as they are accustomed by my concession as far as the said Hidon, to hold to them and their heirs without molestation in driving their beasts along the said "drove". Returning therefore yearly at Michaelmas four quarters of oats to me and my heirs for all demands pertaining to the said "drove". For this concession they gave me down four marks and a half. And I and my heirs will warrant the said "drove" to them without condition. In corroboration whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses . . .

[1] Apparently some words are left out here.

[2] *Drauva*, in the Latin.

ASSIZE ROLL, No. 996, m. 4ª. [33 *Henry III.*]

A.D. 1248-9.—The Assize [at Wilton] came to take cognizance of Walter Cove, father of Jul[ian ?] Cove, was seized in his demesne of a messuage and an acre of land with the appurtenances in Melburne, which house and land hitherto he holds. Who [Julian ?] comes and calls to warrant Walter son of Richard Cumpayn, who is within age, by the charter of his father which he produces. Therefore the imparlance remains until he [Walter] come of age.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [34 *Henry III, No.* 43.]

Post Mortem Richard de Anesey.

A.D. 1249.—The Jury say that Richard de Anesy held of the lord king in Dulton and Bratton 4 carucates of land by the service of serjeanty by being with the king's army 40 days at his own costs and of Avicia de Columbar 7 marks rent in Cet. And the foresaid 4 carucates of land in domain rents, vilenage and all other issues of the land, together with the forementioned rent, is worth £32 6*s.* 10½*d.* Richard Danisye his son is his nearer heir and he is 12 years old.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [38 *Henry III, No.* 3.]

A.D. 1253.—The Jury say that Richard Danesy held of the lord king in chief at Dulton 2 carucates of land and at Bratton 1 carucate of land worth yearly £12 0*s.* 4*d.*, and he held it by serjeanty by finding a man at his own costs for 40 days in the army in England; and afterwards the said serjeanty was changed by Robert Passelowe into 10 marks to be rendered yearly. Richard Danesey, son of the said Richard, is 23 years old and is his nearest heir.

HUNDRED ROLLS. [*Wilts.* 39 *Henry III, m.* 4.]

Concerning the wards of the Castle of Devizes.

A.D. 1254.—Ralph de Maundevill ought to pay 20*s.* yearly towards the ward of the castle in time of peace for his tenement in Bracton.

A.D. 1418-9.—The Assize [at Wilton] came to take cognizance of Walter Cove, father of Julian ?] Cove, was seized in his demesne of a messuage and an acre of land with the appurtenances in Melburne, which house and land hitherto be holds. Who [Julian ?] comes and calls to warrant Walter son of Richard Campyn, who is within age, by the charter of his father which he produces. Therefore the imparlance remains until he [Walter] come of age.

[Inquisitions Post Mortem. [33 Henry VII, No. 43.]

Post Mortem Richard de Ancey.

A.D. 1449.—The Jury say that Richard de Ancey held of the lord king in Dulton and Bratton 4 carucates of land by the service of serjeanty by being with the king's army 40 days at his own costs and of Alvica de Columbar 3 marks rent in Cet. And the foresaid 4 carucates of land in domain rents, villenage and all other issues of the land, together with the forementioned rent, is worth £33 6s. 10½d. Richard Dansye his son is his nearer heir and he is 12 years old.

[Inquisitions Post Mortem. [38 Henry VII, No. 3.]

A.D. 1523.—The Jury say that Richard Dancy held of the lord king in chief at Dulton 2 carucates of land and at Bratton 1 carucate of land worth yearly £12 0s. 4d, and he held it by serjeanty by finding a man at his own costs for 40 days in the army in England; and afterwards the said serjeanty was changed by Robert Passelowe into 10 marks to be rendered yearly. Richard Dancey, son of the said Richard, is 23 years old and is his nearest heir.

[Hundred Rolls. [Wills. 39 Henry VII, m. 4.]

Concerning the wards of the Castle of Devizes.

A.D. 1234.—Ralph de Maundevill ought to pay 20s. yearly towards the ward of the castle in time of peace for his tenement in Bracton.

IBID. [*m.* 5.]

Hundred of Westbury.

Ralph de Maundevill owes ward to the castle of Devizes, viz., 20*s.* in time of peace, and in time of war ward for forty days at his own expense in the same castle for half a knight's fee in the manor of Bratton.

Of the Valets and Maidens.

Richard son of Richard de Anasya is below age and in the ward of the lord king, and his lands in that hundred are worth £10 18*s.* 0½*d.*

Of Serjeanties.

[William] de Anasya, grandfather of the foresaid Richard, held his land in Bratton Penlegh [and Dulton] by serjeanty, to wit, to accompany the lord king in his army for 40 days at his own expense; and the same William alienated 4 virgates out of the same land to Rosceline de Bratton and ½ virgate and a mill to Richard de Dene in Bratton; and to William Pentecoste ½ virgate of land there; to John son of Edmund ½ virgate of land; to Matilda de Thorny a messuage, and 4 acres of land; to Richard FitzClerk 3 acres of land; to John de Bratton 3 acres of land in the same place.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*f.* 89.]

From the Book of Fees[1] *in the Exchequer of the Lord King.*

Geoffrey de Maundevyle holds one knight's fee in Bratton and Heghworth of the king in chief; in Worthe two parts of a knight's fee of the king, in Bratton the third part of a knight's fee. And he gives yearly 20*s.* to the ward of the Castle of Devizes.

Richard de Anesye holdes 4½ hides in Dulton and Bratton by the service of finding one man with a hauberk.[2]

[1] That commonly called the *Testa de Nevill* or *Liber Feudorum.*

[2] *Testa de Nevill*, p. 154[b], has "by serjeanty with arms at command of the lord king".

Richard de Anesye holds ½ knight's fee in Dulton and Bratton of the king and gives yearly 10 marks.

The serjeanty of Richard de Anesy in Bratton and Dulton, for which he ought to take care of the larder of the lord king, and which the same Richard in the time of King Henry who now is on his own authority changed into another service, scilz., of finding one horseman armed in the king's army for forty days in England, is in part alienated.

From the same Richard, for 19 virgates of land and 43½ acres and 4 acres of meadow, 4 messuages and a mill of the same alienated serjeanty . . . and for the peace which the same Richard keeps who changed his service as is said, yearly 10 marks. And he does the service of half a fee.

Richard de Dene holds [of the serjeanty] ½ virgate of land and a mill worth yearly one mark. The chapel of Dulton holds 8 acres of land worth yearly 2*s.* 6*d.* Rocelin de Bratton holds 4 virgates of land worth yearly 24*s.* John of Oxelborne holds ½ virgate worth 4*s.* yearly. Richard de Bratton holds a messuage and an acre of land worth 2*s.* yearly. John de Bratton a messuage and 7½ acres of land, worth yearly 3*s.* William Pentecoste ½ virgate of land worth 5*s.* yearly. Alan Fitz Warun a messuage and 16 acres of land worth yearly 1 mark. John Sawary 3 acres of land worth yearly 4*s.* Walter de Pauely an acre worth yearly 8*d.* Richard Burnel a messuage worth yearly 12*d.* Adam de Greunvell 4 acres of meadow and an acre of land worth yearly 20*s.* Philip Marmiun 1 virgate of land worth yearly 6*s.* Savaric and Clarice his wife a third part of two virgates of land worth yearly 4*s.* Walter Colsweyn holds the third part of 2 virgates of land worth yearly 4*s.* Mabel Wabrand holds the third part of 2 virgates of land worth yearly 4*s.* Robert Plugenay holds 2 virgates of land worth yearly 14*s.* Robert de Welton holds 1 virgate of land worth yearly 8*s.* Thomas de Stoke 1 virgate of land worth yearly 8*s.* Ralph Calne ½ virgate of land worth 4*s.* yearly. Richard Fitz Thomas a virgate of land worth yearly 8*s.* William Laughful and Juliana his wife ½ virgate

worth yearly 2*s.* Reginald Pistor ½ virgate worth 2*s.* yearly. Geoffrey de Escudemor a virgate and an acre of land worth yearly 6*s.* 6*d.* The Prior of Farlegh holds ½ virgate of land and 5 acres worth yearly 6*s.* The Church of Westbury 1 virgate of land worth yearly 6*s.* And the sum of the foresaid alienations is £8 15*s.* 4*d.* And the said Richard made a fine for himself and the said tenants therefore, viz., yearly 10 marks, so that the said tenants shall answer to the same Richard for the third part of the value of his holding yearly. And Richard himself shall return the remainder for his own part because he has changed his service as is aforesaid without warrant, and does the service of half a knight's fee.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*f.* 93ᵇ.]

Charter of Nicholas Pentecost to Thomas de Dene.

I, Nicholas Pentecost, have granted to Thomas de Dene an acre of land and ½ meadow with the appurtenances in Bratton for his service; viz., that acre which lies between the land of Rose de Bratton and a certain ditch in the Sculflonde and reaches to the land of Rocelin de Bratton, and that half meadow which is called Brodemede which lies between Birreburne and Thurenchint, to hold to him his heirs or assigns for ever for the yearly rent of 2*d.* at Michaelmas. And I and my heirs will warrant the same against all men for ever, and if we cannot warrant will make a reasonable exchange in the same town. I have sealed. Witnesses . . .

[The above and the following Charters are undated, but probably belong to the time of Henry III to Edward II.]

IBID. [*f.* 94.]

Charter of Nicholas Pentecost of Bratton to Walter de Doene of Mulbourne.

I, Nicholas Pentecost, of Bratton, have granted to Walter de Doene of Mulbourne for his service all my right in an acre of arable land in the field of Bratton, viz., ½ acre in the field called Estmere, between the land of Geoffrey de Bratton and

the land of Richard Hering of Bratton, and half of an acre lying in la Cleye in the parcel of arable land which is called Smoklande, between the land of Geoffrey de Bratton and the land of Richard Symund of Mulbourne; to hold to him and his heirs or assigns for ever from me and my heirs, without any claim from me my heirs or assigns save 1*d.* annual rent at Michaelmas. I and my heirs will warrant the same. I have set my seal. Witnesses . . .

Charter of the Same to the Same.

I, Nicholas Pentecost de Bratton, grant to Walter de Deone of Mulbourne 3½ acres and a perch of arable land and a small uncultivated piece[1] of meadow in Stoke and Mulbourne and Bratton, and the land of Richard le Whyte of Mulbourne; and a half acre in the same field between the land of Geoffrey de Bratton and the land of Richard Horat; and that ½ acre in "la langelonde"; and one ½ acre in "le leses" which lies between the land of William FitzHenry and the land once belonging to Alice Compayn; and 1 acre upon Papekehulleclife which lies on the west of the land of Thomas Simounde; and a perch of land in "heopelize" lying next the land of Thomas de Bratton which is called "le holeacre" on the east; and ½ acre in "la Cleye" called Smoklonde, viz., ½ of an acre which lies between the land of Geoffrey de Bratton and Richard Simond, scilz., the north part; and the foresaid meadow lies in the field of Westbury at Purchin, between the meadow of Robert de Pauntesbury and the meadow of John de Kanterton; to hold to said Walter his heirs or assigns of me my heirs or assigns in peace by hereditary right forever, returning the yearly rent of 6*d.*, 3*d.* at Christmas and 3*d.* at the Feast of St. John the Baptist. I and my heirs or assigns will warrant, etc. I have sealed, etc. Witnesses . . .

[1] "Unam frustam."

IBID. [*f.* 94ᵇ.]

Charter of Sarah de Deone to Walter de Deone.

To all Christ's faithful people to whom the present shall come, I, Sara de Deone, sometime wife of Adam de Moxham, salutation in the Lord. I have granted in pure widowhood and in my lawful power,[1] and for myself and my heirs quit-claim forever, to Walter de Deone, son of Ralph de Stoke, my nephew, my whole right in all lands and tenements, mill, rents, meadow and pasture, which Isabella, who was the wife of Walter de Deone senior, held in dowery by the death of the same Walter in Mulbourne and Bratton and in all other places in the hundred of Westbury. And I and my heirs will warrant the same to Walter de Deone and his heirs against all mortal men forever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal to the present writing. Witnesses . . .

IBID. [*f.* 102ᵇ.]

Charter of John de Canterton to Thomas North.

I, John de Canterton of Bratton, have granted to Thomas North of Bratton 2 acres of land and 1 perch with their appurtenances in the fields of Bratton; of which one acre lies at Gretedich in the western part of the land of John Smod of Mulbourne, and one acre lies in Wychemedesforlong in the western part of the land of William Louerich, and one perch lies along the ditch between Ralph Whiteleg's land and the land of the church of Stoke. To hold to him and his heirs by hereditary right for the yearly rent of one rose at the feast of St. John the Baptist for all service save the royal service as much as belongs to that fee. And I and my heirs will warrant the same against all men and women for ever. I have set my seal, etc. Witnesses. . .

[1] "In pura viduitate et ligia potestate mea."

IBID.

Charter of William, son of Henry de Bratton, to Thomas North.

I, William, son of Henry de Bratton, have granted to Thomas North of Bratton a croft of pasture in Bratton, viz., that called Slocrofte, to hold to him his heirs or assigns by hereditary right, returning therefore yearly to me my heirs or assigns one apple at Michaelmas. And I and my heirs or assigns will warrant the same against all men and women for ever. In corroboration whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses. . .

IBID.

Charter of Richard Compayn to Ralph de Stokes.

I, Richard Compayn, have granted to Ralph de Stokes, for his service and one mark paid into my hands, that house with the whole acre which I held in Molbourne in the time of Adam Cumpayne my father, scilz., that which lies near the messuage of Thomas Cumpayn, my brother, on the east, with all their appurtenances. To hold to him his heirs or assigns by hereditary right, for the yearly rent to me and my heirs or assigns of *6d.* at Michaelmas for all service saving the royal service so much as belongs thereto. I and my heirs or assigns will warrant the same. In corroboration whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses. . .

IBID. [*f.* 104.]

Charter of John de Canterton to his daughter Christina.

I, John de Canterton, have granted to Christina my daughter, for her service, all that tenement which I had of Nicholas Rose in the town of Bratton lying between the tenement sometime Richard Clerk's and the tenement of John Whytle, and one head reaches on to the high way and the other on to the croft of William de Maundeuile, with the houses, curtilages, gardens, crofts, arable lands, with all their appurtenances. Also the tenement which I had of Nicholas

Pentechost lying between the tenement of William de Bratton, clerk, and the tenement of John my elder son, and it reaches to the king's way; together with 8 acres of arable land and ½ acre of meadow with all their appurtenances; of which one acre lies in the field of Westbury between the lands of Roger Cole on either side; one acre lies at Wodestyghele between the land sometime Richard Clerk's and the land of Nicholas Alffrych; ½ acre lies at Twelfacre between the land of lord Walter de Pavely and the land of Nicholas Heryng; one acre lies in la Cleye between lands of the lord Walter de Pavely on either side; ½ acre lies on the hill of Bratton in "la loclonde", between the land of John Whytle and the land sometime Richard Clerk's; one acre lies in "kynges Weysforlourlong" by the land sometime William Gosland's; ½ acre lies on the hill at "la Goldhorde", between the land of the lord Walter de Pavely and the land of Nicholas the Shepherd; one acre lies at Thorncombe between the land of Richard Dansy and the land of John Suel; ½ acre lies between Bratton and Mulbourne, between the land of John de Bratton and the land of John le Battes; ½ acre lies at the head of the tenement which I had of Nicholas Pentechost and it reaches to the garden of Richard Dansy; ½ acre lies at Motweye between the land of Peter Peter and the king's way; and the ½ acre of meadow lies at Thurnchyne between the meadow of Dom Roger, the chaplain, and the meadow of William de Bratton, clerk. Moreover, I have granted to Christina my daughter my rents and services issuing from the tenement which John my elder son had of me for the term of his life (from the tenement sometime Nicholas Pentechost's), and a farthing yearly rent from a cottage which Nicholas Rose holds for the term of his life, with the reversion of the said two tenements after the deaths of John and Nicholas. To hold to the said Christina and the heirs of her body of the chief lords of the fees by hereditary right for ever by the accustomed services. And I and the foresaid John my heir will warrant to her all the said lands, etc. And if she die

without heirs of her body all the said lands, etc., shall remain to John my younger son. And to this my donation I have set my seal. Witnesses. . .

SOME NOTES ON "ACHERONTIA ATROPOS" (THE DEATH'S-HEAD HAWKMOTH).

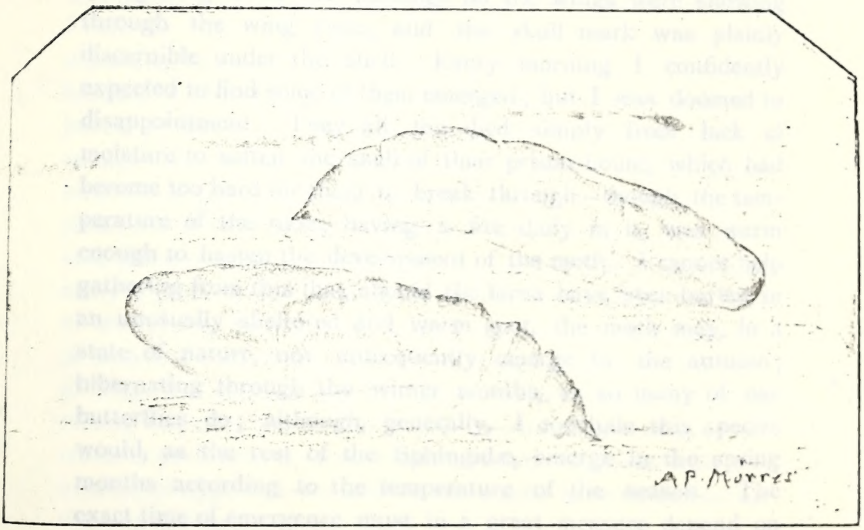
(Continued from p. 286).

In my last paper we had supposed the larvæ in our chest to have grown to their full size, and to have begun to show a great restlessness in their habits. The brightness of their colouring, too, has changed to a dull hue, somewhat resembling the patch on a "Bon Chretien" pear, where it is becoming sleepy, the stripes changing from their bright blue colour to a dull lilac; and it is at this juncture that some little difficulty may be experienced with them. Mine had done feeding, and I felt it was most important for them to bury under the soil *as soon as possible*, so that they should not waste their strength (and therefore their substance) by inanely wandering round and round their chest in the vain search of some suitable burying place. But this they persisted in doing. None of them *would* bury—which I now attribute to the earth having become too dry, and perhaps tainted more or less with their droppings, though these I had carefully removed day by day: and they expended their strength in *galloping*—for I can use no other expression—round the sides of the chest, hour after hour, climbing over each other as they met face to face in the narrow track, and wasting away almost visibly in size and bulk. They must thus have walked, literally, miles, reminding one of some horse or mule with its eyes bandaged, which, while grinding corn, or pumping up water, vainly imagines that it is going

straight forward instead of in an endless circle. Thus these caterpillars formed a regular track in the mould all round the sides of the chest, like a rat or rabbit-run in the grass, owing to their unceasing perambulations. At last a new idea struck me, and I placed each caterpillar by itself in a largish flower-pot filled with fresh damp earth, leaving only about an inch of room to spare between the surface of the soil and the heavy book I placed on the top of the pot. This, I found, answered at once, as they one and all buried directly. This is noteworthy, for I am certain that the way in which they spend the last day or two of their sojourn in the larva stage makes a great difference in the size of the chrysalis, and therefore eventually of the moth. On each pot I chalked the date of the disappearance of the caterpillar beneath the soil, and let them stay untouched for a *fortnight*, after which time I carefully removed the earth and put the chrysalis into the incubator; but in no case should the pot be moved or shaken wherein the larva has buried, and this I found to my cost this last autumn. I had some seven or eight larvæ in their several pots as usual, but growing too confident by previous success, I foolishly placed them on a table, where they had frequently to be moved backwards and forwards, and on turning one of them out at the expiration of the fortnight I found the upper part of the pupa, which for several days remains very tender, quite flattened out of shape; the walls of the slender cell the caterpillar forms under the earth, having evidently been shaken down on the newly turned chrysalis, crushing it out of shape.

The same *contretemps* happened to a very fine larva of *S. Convolvuli*, which I found one autumn at Hyeres; and which very nearly equalled the *Atropos* in size, the caterpillar being of the brown type of colouring. I carefully placed it in a small box with some earth, under which it immediately disappeared. But in a week's time we had to move on to Bordighera, and during the transit the earth fell all round the larva in the act of changing, and at once killed it. This set me thinking, and having several larvæ of *Nerii* about to

bury, I put one or two layers of *flannel* into their box, instead of any earth; and, to my great pleasure, they at once disappeared beneath it, and spun their slight cocoon between the folds. I expect that most of the large larvæ of the Sphingidæ would do the same, though I have only experimented on *Nerii* in this way; but it would be infinitely less trouble, requiring not one half the room; and, in the case of travelling with them, would prevent any chance of the walls



PUPÆ OF "ATROPOS", AND "NERII".
(Pencil Drawing over Photograph.)

of the earth-cocoon being shaken down upon them, and so destroying the pupæ; or in any way causing them to be malformed.

Let us suppose, then, that you have now seven or eight pupæ turned out of their pots at the end of the fortnight, and ready to be forced; the necessity of which process I realised many years ago, in the following way:—In the year 1858 I had ten fine pupæ of *Atropos* brought to me, which had been dug

up in our home potato fields at Wokingham, in Berkshire. They were the first I had ever obtained, and therefore I was especially delighted with them; some of them being unusually fine ones. I took them with me, in the October month, to Wells Theological College, where I was then studying; and laid them on bran, keeping them in my sitting-room. About the middle of October I noticed that the pupæ were getting much darker in colour (as they always do a day or two before emergence), while the markings on the wings were showing through the wing cases, and the skull mark was plainly discernible under the shell. Every morning I confidently expected to find some of them emerged; but I was doomed to disappointment. They all ten died simply from lack of moisture to soften the shell of their prison-house, which had become too hard for them to break through—though the temperature of the room, having a fire daily in it, was warm enough to hasten the development of the moth. I cannot help gathering from this that, should the larva have been buried in an unusually sheltered and warm spot, the moth may, in a state of nature, not unfrequently emerge in the autumn; hibernating through the winter months, as so many of our butterflies do; although, generally, I conclude this species would, as the rest of the Sphingidæ, emerge in the spring months according to the temperature of the season. The exact time of emergence must in a great measure depend on the spot in which the larva happens to bury. Apparently these strong caterpillars bury at a considerable depth below the surface; as I invariably found the *Atropos* in my pots had buried to the extreme bottom of the pot, however big it was: while a chrysalis that was brought in last autumn from the neighbourhood, was found by a man who was digging a *post hole*, and he said he thought the chrysalis must have been quite *two feet* below the surface! This doubtless is a provision of nature which enables them to escape the frost of our climate; of which, I expect, a very small degree is found too much for them. In fact, I believe a very small

proportion of the pupæ ever change into the perfect insect in our unequable climate, otherwise the moth would be much more common than it is; so that the ardent collector need not in this case look upon himself as a ruthless exterminator of species, though he gather as many of these pupæ as he can; as he is, in a great majority of cases, only saving the pupa from a natural death. Its enemies also are too numerous to allow it to become generally abundant. There is the frost and cold of our ungenial climate that must freely decimate them. There is the *Ichneumon* fly which destroys scores by depositing its egg in the body of the larva; and which when hatched within the body of the caterpillar feeds upon the juices of both the larva and pupa of the insect, until it emerges an *Ichneumon* instead of an *Atropos!* There is the bird which makes a luscious meal of many a luckless caterpillar, most likely detected, when hurrying along to find some safe place to bury in. And there is the inability of many and many a pupa to free itself from its surroundings at the time of emergence, from the soil having caked too hard around it; or from the shell having become too hard, from lack of moisture, to allow the moth to burst through. From these, and other causes, one may feel certain that a very small percentage ever reach in perfection the final transformation, compared with the number of eggs that are laid by the moth, or with the larvæ that are hatched out from them.

One may easily see, then, the advisability of forcing this species of Hawkmoth, which requires a *damp, warm*, temperature; but here, in passing, let me say that the hardier kinds of Hawkmoth, such as *Ligustri*, *Populi*, and *Ocellatus*, would seem to refuse to lend themselves to the process; while *Atropos* and *Nerii* seem to revel in it. *Ligustri* I have never been able to force; though I have been successful with *Euphorbia* (hatching 12 moths out of 12 chrysalides sent me from Gibraltar); as also with *Dahlii*, *Galii*, *Vespertilio*, and *Nicæa;* although these latter species having been sent me from Breeders in Nuremberg, and knowing nothing about the

age, or former treatment of the pupæ sent, I cannot draw any very accurate conclusions about them.

Having, then, now secured your chrysalides, how are you to force them? I was shown the way by my friend, in the year before the larvæ were so plentiful, when he collected the seventy against my fifty-two; although, up to that time, he told me he had not been very successful at it. In fact, a friend of mine (the Rev. T. A. Marshall, the great authority on the *Braconidæ*) on my writing to him to tell him of my success, replied in the following words:—"I congratulate you on your success in breeding *Atropos*, and I think you have done wonders. My own experience, and that of my friends generally, has been failure. I have tried warmth, coolness, and keeping them moderately damp, but all to no purpose." My own experience, however, is quite the reverse, and I have no hesitation in saying that there is very little difficulty indeed in forcing them; and that the process in no way causes malformation, or deterioration in the moth itself; and I would engage to hatch any sound chrysalis of *Atropos* in four to five weeks from the time of placing it in the incubator, without much fear of failure. Remembering then my early failure in 1858, I resolved to try the forcing process my friend had told me of. My incubator (or rather incubators, for I had so many pupæ that one would not hold them all) consisted of an earthenware crock, some two and a half inches deep, and about twelve or thirteen inches wide. In this I first laid a thin layer of gravel to act as drainage; and on that, some two inches of moss, well *pressed down*, so as to afford a soft but *firm* foundation for the pupæ to rest on; for if you have the moss *too loose underneath them*, there is a danger of the moth on emergence getting entangled, and working downwards instead of upwards; in which case the wings would never fully develop, although the moth in the end might be able to extricate itself. In fact, I lost two fine moths last autumn from this cause. On this firm substratum of moss then lay your pupæ, handling them as tenderly as you can; and then cover them over with

an inch or more of *loose* moss, so that they can easily make their way through it on emergence. Then on the top of the moss, balance a tripod of fairly large sticks for the moths to climb up upon directly they change. This is *most important;* as the wings of the newly-hatched moth *must* hang down perpendicularly from the body until they are fully developed (which takes some hour and a half to effect) ere they acquire strength to fall back in their normal position on the moth's body, and so cover up the bright stripes upon it, which would otherwise render the insects far too conspicuous for safety. You next cover up the whole apparatus with a bell glass, some twelve or fourteen inches high, and just wide enough to fit inside the rim of the crock, and your incubator is perfected. Before, however, you put the moss at all into the crock, you should soak it in boiling water, and then wring it out as dry as possible; and when the moss has grown cool enough, which it does almost immediately, to lay the back of your hand comfortably upon it, then deposit the pupæ on the top of it; and by the way in which the chrysalis invariably wriggles itself into a comfortable position it seems to say as plainly as possible, "How kind you are! Now I am very comfortable indeed." Then cover them over with more hot moss, as already directed; place the glass over all, and there is nothing more to be done. The soaking of the moss, however, in hot water should be renewed about every third day, so as to keep the temperature within the bell glass of a consistently moist, as well as warm, heat. In order to keep the incubators of a uniform warmth, I placed them one in each corner of the dining-room grate, inside the fender; making it a rule never to sit down to any meal until I had turned the incubator round; thus insuring that each side of the crock should receive an equal share of warmth; and, as a precaution against over-heating, I covered the whole apparatus with a thick piece of brown paper on the fire-side. Having carried out these instructions duly, patience alone has to be exerted, and the reward will come.

Salisbury. ARTHUR P. MORRES.

(To be continued.)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

"Feet of Fines", "Fines", or "Final Concords", were one of the most usual methods for assuring the transfer of land and tenements from one party to another, and they are described by Blackstone to be: "An amiable composition or agreement of a suit either actual or fictitious by leave of the King or his Justices, whereby the lands in question become, or were acknowledged to be the right of one of the parties to the suit. They are so called from the words the document usually commences with, 'Hæc est finalis concordia', and put an end not only to the suit thus commenced, but also to all other suits and controversies concerning the same matter."

Fuller particulars as to the wording and particulars of these documents will be found in the Introduction to the *Dorset Feet of Fines*, or to Mr. Scargill-Bird's most useful *Guide to the Public Records*, and it must suffice to state here that these valuable series of documents are preserved at the Public Record Office, London, and extend for an unbroken period of over 600 years, from the reign of Richard I (A.D. 1196) to 4 William IV (1834), in which year they were abolished.

The following calendar commences with the Tudor dynasty, 1 Henry VII (A.D. 1485), that date being thought sufficiently remote for the generality of genealogical researches, and gives first, the persons to whom the property is conveyed; secondly, after the word *and*, the persons from whom it is conveyed; thirdly, the property itself; and, lastly, the consideration paid for the fine, which, however, does not represent the purchase money.

The numbers correspond with those on the document itself, and in the case of the bundles for "Divers Counties", in which properties in more than one county are treated of in the same document, only those relating to Wiltshire have been calendared.

E. A. Fry.

HENRY VII.

A Bundle containing 1–24 *Henry VII.*

1. Anno 2.—Thomas Tropenell *and* John Lyngener and Joan his wife; messuages in Chyklade and Hyndon and ½ the manor of Chyklade. £40.

2. Anno 3.—William Bokatte, clericus, John Dyar, clericus, *and* William Cristmasse and Christiana his wife; messuages in Domerham. £40.

3. Anno 4.—Thomas Horton *and* John Owen and Alianora his wife; messuages in Yford juxta Farley Hungerford. £10.

4. Anno 4.—Hugo Martyn *and* John Hamond and Clena his wife; messuages and land in Chippenham. £20.

5. Anno 4.—Hugo Martyn *and* Richard Short, son and heir of William Short and Johanna his wife; messuages and land in Brokenburgh Lupe and Charleton, near Malmesbury. £40.

6. Anno 5.—Bartholomew Reed, Henry Woodcok, John Shaa *and* Thomas West la Warr, knight, and Elizabeth his wife, the manor of Newtontony and lands in Newtontony, with the advowson of the church. 600 marks.

7. Anno 6.—William Mundy *and* John Gylbert and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Oggeford St. James. 100 marks.

8. Anno 6.—Walter Mundy and Johanna his wife, Edward Mundy, son of the aforesaid Walter and Johanna, *and* Edward Thacham, son of Richard Thacham, prior of the monastery of Blessed Mary, Ederose, in county Wilts; messuages and lands in Wodeford, Alyngton, Boscombe, Idmyston and Wynterbourne Shyrburgh. £60.

9. Anno 8.—Nicholas Bedford and Margaret his wife *and* Thomas Huse, gentleman, John Coweley, gentleman, and Julia his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum. 100 marks.

10. Anno 8.—John Bonham and Anna his wife *and*

Alice Croke, the wife of Reginald Croke; manor of Haselbury, and lands in Haselbury. 200 marks.

11. Anno 8.—Walter Hungerford, knight, Walter Servynton, armiger, *and* William Smyth and Edith his wife, and John Floure and Margaret his wife; the manor of Haselbury and lands in Haselbury. £100.

12. Anno 8.—John Bonham and Anna his wife *and* Walter Hungerford, knight, and Walter Servington, armiger; manor of Haselbury and lands in Haselbury. £100.

13. Anno 8.—Richard Beauchamp, knight, John Seyntlowe, knight, George Chaterton, Thomas Alderley *and* Robert Russell and Alice his wife and William Tomkyns and Margaret his wife; messuages and lands in Magna Sherston. £40.

14. Anno 8.—John Tompson *and* Thomas Alderley and Johanna his wife; messuages in Magna Sherston. £40.

15. Anno 9.—Richard Cuffe, Henry Whitokesmede, John Sylcok, chaplain, *and* John Aston and Johanna his wife; manor of Yatesbury. 100 marks.

16. Anno 10.—William Beynam, Christopher Beynam, Alexander Beynam, knight, and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Stepull Lauyngton aud Lauynton Garnon and lands in Esterton and Lauynton.

17. Anno 10.—Anthony Styleman *and* Phineas Lonelek and Agnes his wife, and William Lonelek and Johanna his wife; messuage and land in le Deuyses. £40.

18. Anno 10.—Thomas Coke *and* Thomas Hall and Alice his wife; messuages in New Sarum. 100 marks.

19. Anno 11.—Henry Sutton, clericus, Richard Elyot, *and* Thomas Husee and Elizabeth his wife and John Husee; messuages in New Sarum.

20. Anno 11.—Thomas Coke *and* Robert Brandon, knight, and Elizabeth his wife, formerly wife of John Catesby, knight; messuages and land in New Sarum. 100 marks.

21. Anno 12.—John Williams, armiger, Walter Dunston, clericus, *and* Peter Hunsdon, John Morcleygh and Agnes his

wife, John Frankelyn and Johanna his wife, William Russe and Katherine his wife; messuage and lands in Wokyngham.

22. Anno 13.—Thomas Coke *and* John Sturmy and Isabella his wife; manor of Knott and lands in Hynsett, Tymerigge, Rigge, Teterigge and Bedwyn. 200 marks.

23. Anno 13.—John Wylcok, clericus, John Payssion, clericus, Richard Cuffe *and* William Cobham and Alice his wife; messuages and land in Yatesbury and Compton. £20.

24. Anno 14.—John Cuffe *and* Gilbert Horns and Johanna his wife; cottages and land in New Sarum. £20.

25. Anno 14.—John Gilbert *and* Richard Nowers and Agnes his wife; messuages and lands in Warmester, Busshoppestrete and Smalbroke. £200.

26. Anno 14.—Robert Seburn *and* William Wayfere; manor of Wynelesley and lands in Magna Sherston, Wynelesley and Sherston Wyke. 100 marks.

27. Anno 15.—John Gilbert *and* Roger Jakes and Matilda his wife; lands in Warmestre, Busshoppestrete and Smalbroke. £100.

28. Anno 16.—Richard Elyot *and* John Aprice and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum. £20.

29. Anno 16.—John Fisher, John Mordaunt, *and* Richard Godfray and Margaret his wife; manor of Fyssherton with the advowson of the church, messuages and lands in Fyssherton Anger, Grimsted and Dene. £40.

30. Anno 17.—Bartholomew Rede, citizen and alderman of London, Robert Fenrother, *and* Roger Neuburgh, knight, and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Rokeley, messuages and lands in Rokeley and Ogburne. 300 marks.

31. Anno 17.—Reginald Bray, knight, John Shaa, knight, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Henry Wodecok, John Rede, *and* George Chaterton and Margaret his wife; manor of Quedhampton and lands in Quedhampton and Elyndon. 200 marks.

32. Anno 17.—William Norrys, knight, John Fetiplace de Charney, Thomas Unton, John Yeate, *and* John Rydley

and Matilda his wife, Hugo Palmer and Edith his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of William Couentre; lands in Wainborowe. 100 marks.

33. Anno 17.—William, Bishop of Lincoln, Reginald Bray, knight, William Hody, knight, John Shaa, knight, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Humfrey Conyngesby, Richard Empson, William Coope, John Cutte, Nicholas Compton *and* John Isbury and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Charleton, "als vocat Hopgrac", messuages and lands in Charleton. 300 marks.

34. Anno 17.—John Gylbert and Anna his wife *and* John Dyer and Katherine his wife; manor of Chittern, messuages and lands in Chittern. 100 marks.

35. Anno 18.—William, Bishop of Lincoln, Reginald Bray, knight, William Hody, knight, John Shaa, knight, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Humfrey Conyngesby, Richard Emson, John Cutte, William Coope, Nicholas Compton *and* Henry Reynolds and Agnes his wife; manor of Henton Pyper, cottages and lands in Russhecombe, Twyford, right of fishing in Stanlake. £100.

36. Anno 18.—Thomas Long, knight, *and* John Hamont and Ellen his wife; messuage and lands in Rodmis, Donn, Preston, Chypnam, Goteacre, and Hilineston. 40 marks.

37. Anno 18.—Richard Lymber *and* William Page and Christina his wife; messuages and lands in Deuise and Southbrome, near Deuises. 100 marks.

38. Anno 18.—Reginald Bray, knight, John Shaa, knight, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Henry Woodcok, John Rede *and* James Lanther and Johanna his wife; manor of Quedhampton, and lands in Quedhampton and Elyndon. £100.

39. Anno 18.—John Burghchier de Fitzwaren, knight, Thomas Frowyk, Justice of King's Bench, Richard Coffyn, John Newport *and* Edward Benstede and Jocosa his wife; a rental of £20 in Winterslowe. 40 marks.

40. Anno 18.—Richard Spencer, clericus, John Cuffe, *and* William Webbe and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum.

41. Anno 19.—Richard Elyot, serjeant at law, John Mompesson, John Marvyn, Robert Boweryng *and* Henry Daccombe and Christiana his wife; messuages and lands in Warmester, Tederyngton, and Chytteryn. £40.

42. Anno 20.—Christopher Baynbrygge, clericus, John Danvers, knight, *and* Robert Hogges and Katherine his wife, and William Kyrkeby and Anna his wife; lands in Tokenham, and West Tokenham. 20 marks.

43. Anno 20.—John Mervyn *and* Robert Hoges and Katherine his wife; messuages and land in Holmerston. £20.

44. Anno 20.—John Mompesson, Henry Mompesson, Henry Bodenham, Richard Mompesson, Robert Hiscot, John Coull, *and* William Kyrkeby and Anna his wife; land in Holmerston. £40.

45. Anno 20.—John Gyldon and Alice his wife *and* Anna Kyrkeby, widow, and Robert Hogges and Katherine his wife; messuages and lands in Gotacre, Wydecombe, and Helmarton. 20 marks.

46. Anno 20.—William Vnche *and* John Huse and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum. 40 marks.

47. Anno 21.—William Elyot, clericus, Thomas Coke, Thomas Somers *and* Edward Darell, knight, and Mary his wife; a rental of 100 shillings in Ebbesborn Wake. 100 marks.

48. Anno 22.—William Essex, armiger, and Elizabeth his wife, John Langford, knight, John Lyle, knight, John Isbury, armiger, Edmund Tame, armiger, Oliver Hyde, armiger, Thomas Heydok, armiger, *and* Giles Daubeney de Daubeney, knight, and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Eston-Peres, messuages and land in Eston and Yatton Kaynell. £200.

49. Anno 22.—Thomas Bussh *and* John Michell de Galton, gentilman, son and heir of John Michell; messuages and lands in Okbourn St. George. 20 marks.

50. Anno 22.—William Lymbery *and* William Saunders

and Christina his wife; messuage and garden in le Deuyses. 20 marks.

51. Anno 22.—William Ledall and Christina his wife *and* Anthony Styleman; messuage and land in Galston.

52. Anno 24.—Guido Palmer, serjeant at law, Andrew Wyndesore, armiger, Brian Palmer, armiger, John Fitzjames, William Mordaunt, Christopher Seyngerman, John Joynom, Brian Duffeld, clericus, Thomas Duffeld, clericus, John Herlarton, George Stalby, Richard Bunney *and* George, Earl of Shropshire, and Anna his wife; manor of Broughton otherwise called Broughton Gifford; messuages and lands in Broughton. £40.

53. Anno 24.—Thomas Horton *and* John Prior and Edith his wife, Thomas Squyer and Letitia his wife; messuage and lands in Hollauyngton. £20.

54. Anno 24.—Edmund Bury, Robert Egerley, gentleman, *and* William Yong, and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of William Brill and Marjory his wife; messuages and lands in Lee, Cleverdon, Charleton, Crysten, Malford Magna, Chelcworth, Hyworth, and Malmesbury.

55. Anno 24.—John Yate, Thomas Fetiplace, knight, Richard Fetiplace, and John Fetiplace, armigers, *and* William Grenefold and Christiana his wife; messuages and lands in Wanborough. 100 marks.

DIVERS COUNTIES.

A Bundle containing 1–10 *Henry VII.*

13. Anno 5.—Thomas Lovell, knight, *and* Edward Dudley, knight, and Cecily his wife; manor of Radlyngys, with land in Radlyngys, co. Wiltes. 600 marks.

22. Anno 4.—Robert Shirburn, Clement Harding *and* John Verney, knight, and Margaret his wife; land in Wanborowe. £30.

30. Anno 7.—John Arundell, clericus, Thomas Rebeett, serjeant at law, John Broun, Robert Nevyll, John Capell,

Thomas Boucher *and* Edward Burgh, knight, and Anna his wife, and William Capell, knight; manor of Langley-Borell, in co. Wiltes.

39. Anno 9.—William, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Hugo Oldham, clericus, Richard Emson, Humfry Conyngsby, William Coope, Nicholas Compton *and* Reginald Bray, knight, and Katherine his wife, William Hody, knight, and Elenor his wife; manor of Staunden, and messuages and land in Staunden Huse. 600 marks.

51. Anno 3.—King Henry VII *and* Anna, Countess of Warwick; manors of Sherston, Brodton, Chircell, and Henton, custody of the forest of Wodebere, with the advowson of the church of Wodebergh, and half a knight's fee in Wodebergh.

A Bundle containing 11–17 *Henry VII.*

4. Anno 11.—William Capell, knight, *and* Walter Elmes and Anna his wife; two parts of the manor of Beamys and land in Shenyngfeld, Shalowefeld, Farley, Dydynham, Trunkwell, Foxhall, and Sheperygge. £300.

12. Anno 12.—John Walsh, armiger, William Freine, Thomas Tyler *and* Richard Forster, armiger; half the manor of Stokks, near Calne, and the half of two messuages and land in Stokks, Stodeley, Stokley, Comerford, and Blacklands, co. Wiltes. £50.

17. Anno 12.—John Long *and* Thomas Long, armiger; land in Shrewston, Netton, Madyngton and Orston George.

29. Anno 15.—William, Bishop of Lincoln, Reginald Bray, knight, William Hody, knight, John Shaa, knight, Hugo Oldam, clericus, Humfry Conyngsby, serjeant at law, Richard Emson, William Cope, Nicholas Compton *and* Anna Litell, widow, formerly wife of John Litell, manor of Henton Pepard, and lands in Rushcombe, Twyford, with fishing in Stanlak. £100.

36. Anno 15.—Margaret Stafford, Countess of Wilts, Johanna Lisle, Viscountess Lisle, John Grey, Viscount Lisle, Thomas Grey, armiger, John Brewen, clericus, Thomas

Frowyk, serjeant at law, Edward Hungerford, armiger, Thomas Marowe, and John Gardiner *and* Thomas Cheyne, knight, and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Westbury and lands in Westbury. £1,000.

52. Anno 17.—Richard, Bishop of Durham, Oliver, Bishop of Bath and Wells, John, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, John, Earl of Oxford, Giles Daubeney, of Daubeney, knight, Reginald Bray, knight, Thomas Lowell, knight, Christopher Vrsewyk, clericus, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Richard Emson *and* Hugo Beaumount, armiger, and Elizabeth his wife; manors of Calston and Asserton, and lands in Calston and Asserton, advowson of the Free Chapel of Asserton. £1,000.

53. Anno 17.—Richard, Bishop of Durham, Oliver, Bishop of Bath and Wells, John, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, John, Earl of Oxford, Giles Daubeney, of Daubeney, knight, Reginald Bray, knight, Thomas Lovell, knight, Christopher Vrsewyk, clericus, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Richard Emson *and* John Bassett, armiger, and Elizabeth his wife; manors of Calston and Asserton, messuages and lands in Calston and Asserton, advowson of the Free Chapel of Asserton. £1,000.

54. Anno 17.—Richard, Bishop of Durham, Oliver, Bishop of Bath and Wells, John, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, John, Earl of Oxford, Giles Daubeney, of Daubeney, knight, Reginald Bray, knight, Thomas Lovell, knight, Christopher Vrsewyk, clericus, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Richard Emson *and* John Beaumonte, clericus; manors of Calston and Asserton, advowson of free chapel of Asserton. £1,000.

A Bundle containing 18–24 *Henry VII.*

2. Anno 18.—Thomas Babyngton, Robert Brudenell, Thomas Jakes, Robert Nevyll *and* John Ormonde and Johanna his wife; manor of Sealesaylesbury and lands in Sealesaylesbury, in co. Wiltes.

3. Anno 18.—Richard, Bishop of Winchester, formerly

Bishop of Durham, Oliver, Bishop of Bath and Wells, John, Bishop of Exeter, formerly Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, John, Earl of Oxford, Giles Daubeney, of Daubeney, knight, Reginald Bray, knight, Thomas Lovell, knight, Christopher Vrsewyk, clericus, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Richard Emson *and* John Chichester; manors of Calston and Asserton, lands in Calston and Asserton, and advowson of the free chapel of Asserton. £1,000.

6. Anno 19.—Giles Daubney, of Daubney, knight, John Bourghchier de Fitz Waren, knight, Hugo Luterell, knight, Edmund Carne, knight, Nicholas Wadham, armiger, *and* George Nevyle, of Burgavenny, knight, and Johanna his wife; manor of Winterslowe, messuages and lands in Winterslowe. £1,000.

16. Anno 20.—Richard, Bishop of Winchester, John, Earl of Oxford, Giles Daubney of Daubney, knight, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Thomas Lovell, knight, Christopher Vrsewyk, clericus, Richard Emson, knight, *and* John Chechester, armiger, and Margaret his wife; manors of Calston and Asserton, messuages and land in Calston and Asserton, and advowson of the free chapel of Asserton.

19. Anno 21.—Richard Gerard, junior, *and* Richard Gerard, senior, and Agnes his wife; lands in Shenyngfelde and Swaloughfeld.

32. Anno 21.—John Holden, Edmund Burton, John Barfote, clericus, *and* Henry Milborne, armiger, and Margaret his wife; third part of the manor of Beamys and a third part of the lands in Shenyngfeld, Swalowefeld, Farley, Bydenham, Trunkwell, Foxhill, and Sheprigge. 200 marks.

33. Anno 21.—Giles Daubeney of Daubeney, knight, John Zouche of Zouch, knight, John Boughchier de Fitz Waren, knight, William Stourton of Stourton, knight, Thomas Frowyk, knight, John Zouche, Walter Hungerford, knight, John Arundell, knight, Robert Brudenell, Giles Capell, John Rogers, *and* John Poulet, knight, and Alice his wife; manors of Fyssherton, Dalamere, Otcombe, and Burton, an mes-

suages and lands in Fyssherton, Dalamere, Otcombe and Burton, co. Wiltes. £100.

37. Anno 22.—Giles Daubeney de Daubeney, knight, John Bourghchier de Fitz Waren, knight, *and* Thomas Brandon, knight, and Elizabeth his wife, formerly wife of Fulcome Fitzwaren and William Sandys; manor of Netherhaven, and lands in Hakilston, co. Wiltes.

38. Anno 22.—Henry Colson and Elizabeth his wife, *and* Thomas Jower and Matilda his wife; messuages and land in Swalofeld. 40 marks.

[No More in Henry VII.]

(To be continued.)

MARRIAGE OF A NEW ENGLANDER IN WILTS, 1722.

The following is an extract from the Parish Register of Potterne, Wilts:—

"Mr. Wm. Wright, of Nansewood, in Virginia, and Mrs. Mary Burges were married June 21, 1722, by Licence.

R. G. Bartlett.

WILTSHIRE BRIEFS.

DURRINGTON.

Collected for Brode Chake October the tenth in Durington five shillings, 1681.

April 9th, 1686. Collected for Haxtone £1 14*s.* 4*d.* in Durington and Milstone.

March 17, 1693. Collected in Durington the sum of Seven-

teen pounds and one shilling sixpence for Netheravon and Fiddleton.

	£	s.	d.
1710 March 11th. Coll. for Twiford, Wilts *(sic)* ..	0	2	1
1714 Aug. 4. Collected for Little Amesbury fire ..	2	8	2
1715 July 24. Coll. for Dinton and Slimbridge ..	0	3	2
1724 May 20th. Collected for Lavington fire ..	7	9	0

C. S. RUDDLE.

WINTERBOURNE STOKE.

Collected for a Fire at Shrewton, wch happend Apl. 8, 1731, and in wch 10 houses were burnt. Loss 450^l^ etc. [27 subscribers.]

Paid ye sum of 2 . 2 . 0 to Mr. Harward, Vicar of Shrewton, for ye use of ye suffrers.

R. G. BARTLETT.

LONG BURTON, Co. DORSET.

1720, May 15. Kingswood Church, £1,800 and upwards, collected 0 0 0.

1721, July 16. South Damerham, loss by fire, £1,365, collected 0 0 0.

1724, Nov. 29. Cricklade, loss by fire, £1,624, collected 0 0 0.

1724, Dec. 6. (Camps Hall, co. Cambs.,) and Downton, loss by fire, £1,067, collected 0 0 0.

1725, May 30. Market Lavington, loss by fire, £4,735, collected 0 0 0.

1753, June 3. Amesbury, loss by fire, £3,700, collected 0 0 0.

1755, June 29. Hindon, loss by fire, £11,890, collected 0 0 0.

1758, Oct. 15. Brinkworth (and Canford Magna, co. Dorset), loss by fire, £1,147, collected 0 0 0.

1760, June 29. Kingswood fire, £1,200, to be collected

from house to house, throughout the counties of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, and the City of Bristol.

1761, May. Albourne fire, £10,600. To be collected from house to house.

1764, April 25. Collingborne (and Abbotsbury, co. Dorset), fires, £1,446. Collected from house to house, 7*d.*

1767, Lammas. Heytisbury fire, £7,616. Collected 1/4½.

1767, Lammas. Hailstorm and fires, in Co. Wilts (and York), £1,048, collected o o o.

1769. Brigmiston fire, £1,584, collected 8*d.*

1770. Imber (? co. Wilts), (and Wakefield, co. Ebor.), fires, £906.

1783, March 25. Malmesbury Church, £2,912, collected o o o.

C. H. Mayo.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 294.)

III.

MARRIAGE RECORDS.

G.

1660-10-20.—Wm. Grimes to Ann House.

1663-12-28.—Ann Greene, of Corsham ph., dau. of Margarett Greene, to William Baldwin, of Corsham, at Pickwick.

1664-3-3.—Edward Gye, of Market Lavington, to Agnis Blanford, of Martin.

1666-8-21.—Jane Gibbs, jr., dau. of Jane Gibbs, of Corsham, to Thomas Archard, of Corsham, at T. Davis's house, Pickwick.

1668-2-19.—Joseph Glover, of Hullavington, to Martha Hathway, of Stanton.

1670-5-17.—John GINGELL, of Kinton St. Michael, to Jeane BARRETT, of Kinton.

1670-12-5.—Sarah GALE, of Titherton Kaloways, to John HARRIS, of Titherton.

1674-11-24.—Adam GOULDNEY, of Chippenham, son of Adam Gouldney, of Chippenham, to Mary KNIGHT, of Broomham ph.

1675-12-14.—Ann GARDNER to Thomas SANDERS.

1676-2-20.—Elizabeth GALE (GEALE), of Sutton, to George HILLER, of Avon.

1677-1-25.—Sarah GOWEN, of Didmarton, to Adam BULLOCK, of Hullavington.

1677-12-10.—Ann GUDRIGE to Richard MORSE.

1682-2-18.—Andrew GARDNER, of Charlcott, Brimhill ph., fuller, to Joane CASSELL (alias COOKE), of Titherton, at Charlcott.

1688-5-3.—John GREENHILL to Martha SUMNER, at Broomham.

1689-1-21.—Elizabeth GINGELL, dau. of Daniel Gingell, of Hartham, Corsham ph., to Andrew DANIEL, at Slaughterford.

1691-1-19.—Jean GINGLE, spinster, dau. of Daniel Gingle, of Hartham, Corsham ph., to Jonathan MONIJOY, of Bridstone, at Slaughterford.

1697-5-14.—Wm. GOODSHEEP, of Langley Burrel ph., mason, to Mary TURTLE, of Chippenham, at Chippenham.

1697-7-6.—George GRANT, of Bradford, co. of Wilts, scribler, son of George Grant, of Bradford, to Ann SPARROW, at Chippenham.

1698-5-21.—Jane GOULDNEY, spinster, dau. of Adam and Mary Gouldney, late of Chippenham, to Michael RUSSELL, of London, at Chippenham.

1698-10-22.—Thomas GINGELL, of Ridg Side, Corsham ph., yeoman, son of Daniel Gingell, of Ridg Side, Corsham ph., to Elizabeth BISHOP, of Westbury, at Warminster.

H.

1658-8-10.—Abigail HUCKINGS [HUGGINS], of Grittleton, to Charles BARRETT, of Kinton St. Mickaell.

1670-5-17.—John Gingell, of Kinton St. Michael, to Jeane Barrett, of Kinton.

1670-12-5.—Sarah Gale, of Titherton Kaloways, to John Harris, of Titherton.

1674-11-24.—Adam Gouldney, of Chippenham, son of Adam Gouldney, of Chippenham, to Mary Knight, of Broomham ph.

1675-12-14.—Ann Gardner to Thomas Sanders.

1676-2-20.—Elizabeth Gale (Geale), of Sutton, to George Hiller, of Avon.

1677-1-25.—Sarah Gowen, of Didmarton, to Adam Bullock, of Hullavington.

1677-12-10.—Ann Gudrige to Richard Morse.

1682-2-18.—Andrew Gardner, of Charlcott, Brimhill ph., fuller, to Joane Cassell (alias Cooke), of Titherton, at Charlcott.

1688-5-3.—John Greenhill, to Martha Sumner, at Broomham.

1689-1-21.—Elizabeth Gingell, dau. of Daniel Gingell, of Hartham, Corsham ph., to Andrew Daniel, at Slaughterford.

1691-1-19.—Jean Gingle, spinster, dau. of Daniel Gingle, of Hartham, Corsham ph., to Jonathan Monjoy, of Bridstone, at Slaughterford.

1697-5-14.—Wm. Goodsheer, of Langley Burrel ph., mason, to Mary Turtle, of Chippenham, at Chippenham.

1697-7-6.—George Grant, of Bradford, co. of Wilts, scribler, son of George Grant, of Bradford, to Ann Sparrow, at Chippenham.

1698-5-21.—Jane Gouldney, spinster, dau. of Adam and Mary Gouldney, late of Chippenham, to Michael Russell, of London, at Chippenham.

1698-10-22.—Thomas Gingell, of Ridg Side, Corsham ph., yeoman, son of Daniel Gingell, of Ridg Side, Corsham ph., to Elizabeth Bishop, of Westbury, at Warminster.

H.

1658-8-10.—Abigail Huckings [Huggins], of Grittleton, to Charles Barrett, of Kinton St. Mickaell.

1658-10-12.—Jane HIBBARD, dau. of Wm. Hibbard, of Chippenham, to John RICKETTS, of Corsham, at Corsham.

1659-9-22.—Wm. HITCHCOCKE, of Marlbro, to Bridgett HITCHCOCK, of Preshut.

1660-10-20.—Anne HOUSE to William GRIMES.

1662-3-4.—Arthur HENLY to Alise PLAYER.

1666-4-7.—John HARRIS, of Charlcott, to Jane (Jeane) RICHMOND, of Xtian Malford.

1668-2-19.—Martha HATHAWAY, of Stanton, to Joseph GLOVER, of Hullavington.

1669-7-19.—Martha HUMFRY, of Box ph., to James DOWSE, of Slaughterford.

1670-12-5.—John HARRIS, of Titherton Kalloways, to Sarah GALE, of Titherton.

1672-10-8.—John HARDING, of Marlboro, servant to Wm. Hitchcock, to Amy KINSMAN, of Marlborough.

1673-1-6.—Grace HORT, of Stanton Quinton, to William COLMAN, of Hullavington.

1675-3-9.—Henry HUNT, of Chittway, to Mary WILKINS, of Chittway.

1675-9-17.—Hester HAND, of Cullern ph., to Edward WALLIS, of Chippenham [married], in Cullerne ph.

1676-2-20.—George HILLIER, of Avon, to Elizabeth GALE [GEALE], of Sutton.

1677-2-19.—Margrett HALE, dau. of David Hale, of Charlcot, to Wm. WIGAN, of London, at Charlcott.

1677-5-12.—Elizabeth HOOD, dau. of Thomas Hood, of Heddington, to John CLARE, of Frame Zellwood, at Charlcott.

1678-1-24.—Thomas HICKS, of Cullerne ph., yeoman, to Ann SUMSION, of Cullerne ph., [married] in Slaughterford ph.

1678-1-31.—Joane HARRIS, dau. of Richard Harris, of Titherton Preyleways [? Kalloways], to Thomas SCATES, of Foxham, at Charlcott.

1678-3-8.—Edith HALE, of Charlcott, dau. of David Hale, to Edward JEFFERIES, of Brimhill, at Charlcott.

1679-4-23.—George HILLIER, of Avon, yeoman, to Edith RILY, of Avon, at Charlcott.

167*-9-5.—Abigail HAYWARD, of Corsham ph., to Richard STOKES, of Corsham ph.

167*-*-*.—Mary HOOPER to Richard JAYNER.

1680-1-15.—Ann HARRIS, of Titherton Callaways, dau. of Thomas Harris, of Floxham, to David JEFFERIES, of Floxham, at Charlcott.

1680-5-14.—Bridgett HITCHCOCK, dau. of Wm. Hitchcock, of Marlboro, to Wm. LOVEDAY, of Painswick.

1688-2-1.—Mary HORT, of Stanton Quinton, spinster, to Richard SMITH, of Marden.

168*-6-21.—Joane HARRIS, of Foxham, Brimhill ph., spinster, dau. of Thos. Harris, of Foxham, Brimhill ph., to John CALE, of Caln, at Charlcott.

1691-5-13.—Mary HAYWARD, of Chippenham, dau. of Robt. Hayward, of Market Lavington, to Thomas BEAVEN, of Melksham, at Chippenham.

1694-3-2.—Mary HANCOCK, of Melksham, widdow, dau. of Matthew Radborn, of Wick, Alston ph., co. of Gloucester, to Walter JOANES, of Melksham, at Shaw Hill, Melksham ph.

1694-5-12.—John HAYWORTH, of Bradford, co. of Wilts, broad weaver, son of Jno. Hayworth, of Bradford, to Elizabeth BEVERSTOKE, of Bideston, at Slaterford.

1695-8-23.—Elizabeth HULIT, dau. of Wm. Hulit, of or near Sarum, to Peter BERRY, of Wellington, at Sarum.

1696-10-1.—Peter HAWKSWORTH, of city of Bristol, blacksmith, son of Peter Hawksworth, of Melksham ph., to Alice POULSUM, at Shaw Hill, Melksham ph.

1696-12-26.—Mary HELLYARD, of New Sarum, dau. of Richard Hellyard, of Moorbury, to Giles ITCHELL, of Brislington, co. of Somerset, at Sarum.

NORMAN PENNEY.

Beth-sepher, Melksham.

(To be continued.)

DOVECOTS.

My attention was lately directed by a farmer in the county to an old dovecot on his premises, and he informed me that it was the general impression that there could only be one dovecot in any parish. As this was new to me, I looked to see the origin of it, and I find that formerly no dovecot could be erected without the sanction of the lord of the manor. It was afterwards held that any freeholder might build one on his own land, but that if a tenant put one up without the lord's consent, an action might be brought against him, although he was not punishable at the Court Leet for committing a common nuisance.

This is evidently the origin of the information given me, and, as very many years must have elapsed since the restriction could have been put in force, the tradition must have passed orally through many generations.

Pewsey. S. B. D.

REMARKABLE CASE OF LONGEVITY.

The following entry occurs in the Parish Register of Aldbourne :—

"William Wild was born on Easter Eve, being in the year 1590; died the 29th of June, 1707, in the hundred and seventeenth year of his age, and was buried July the 1st, 1707." E. K.

Queries.

Salisbury Plain.—I came across the following passage in a book published 1777:—"The Plain is exceeding fine pasture land, where it is supposed that more than 5,000,000 (five million) of sheep are constantly feeding." Is this a misprint, or was sheep-farming more profitable in those days?

J. C. P.

"Mungwell, Wilts"—Wroughton.—Under this heading (vol. i, 526) it mentions:—"*Elington*, Wilts, 1750—*Elington* is another name for *Wroughton*." I have a tobacco box engraved, "*Roten*, 1716"; a legal document written, "*Roaton*, 1728," and another ditto, "*Wroughton*, 1739." I have heard it said that the latter was formerly called *Ellingdon*. From the above it plainly shows that *Wroughton* was named such *before* 1750! Can any one show *when* it was so named or why the change? Had the *Wroughton family* anything to do in the matter?

J. C. P.

Mottoes on Wiltshire Sun Dials.—North Bradley Church—over south porch:—

"Tempus fugit. Rawlings, Box, fecit 1777."

Westbury Church—over south porch:—

"1821. Like to the Hour of the Day
Our time and life soon pass away."

Will any of your readers kindly furnish additional examples?

E. K.

The Ancient Boroughs of Wiltshire.—I find in the late James Waylen's *History of Marlborough*, the following paragraph:—

"More than fifty boroughs might be mentioned, which, either from poverty, rendering them unwilling to pay their representatives, or from diminished numbers, or from some other cause, renounced their independency, and were not again restored. The boroughs in Wiltshire which followed this ordinary law were Mere, Tilshead, Sutton (Mandeville?), Bradford, Highworth, and Warminster."

I have been trying to check this statement, but can find no evidence of Tilshead or Sutton having returned members to Parliament. Perhaps some one may be able to inform me in what reign, and (if possible) in what year these two places were represented in the national council.

CECIL SIMPSON.

Local Almanacks and Directories.—Can any one supply me with a list of all the local Almanacks and Directories at present published in Wiltshire? I should also be glad of any information as to past periodicals of this kind. I have one in my possession which is entitled as follows:—

"The Complete Calendar or Town and Countryman's Almanack, for the year 1776. By Evan Thomas, Astronomer in Devizes (Successor to the late celebrated Dr. Henry Season), and Member of the Hon. Society of Ancient Britons: Second Edition: Devizes: Printed and Sold by T. Burrough: Sold also by most Country Booksellers: (Price Nine-Pence, Stitched)." On the cover is written "Philip Hayward, Chirton." Whether the entertaining pieces which make up the bulk of the Almanack can be taken as an indication of the morals of that time is perhaps doubtful, but many of them are of the kind which booksellers term *curious*.

I would suggest that the publishers of such local

Almanacks as are now in issue should send copies to the Editor, and that some general summary of their contents should from time to time appear in *Wiltshire Notes and Queries.*

G. Wright.

Replies.

Katherine Cakes (vol. ii, 296).—Whether made in other parts of Wiltshire than Seend or not, Katherine cakes were made further west. They were, and still are, I believe, one of the dainties of the Fair of St. Katherine held at Frome Selwood, Somerset, on the 25th November. She was one of the patron saints of the town, as she may have been of the neighbourhood of Seend, which might account for the eating of cakes especially in her honour there.

E. M. Thompson.

"Mansfield" (vol. ii, 172, n. 3, and 245).—I have consulted Mr. C. T. Spence, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the question, and he kindly informs me that he "has examined "the MS. journal of George Fox, and finds that the name "Mansfield, which twice occurs in the first edition in connex-"ion with the name of John Fox, has been added by the "editor from some other source; there is no place-name in the "MS."

The name Mansfield occurs also in the editions of Fox's Journal published in 1765 and 1827, also in the 6th edition 1836, and the 8th edition 1891. In the last edition, the editor inserts "Manningford?" in brackets after the word "Mans-

field"—but on what authority is not evident. Will any printed reference to John Fox, the Presbyterian, which may be in the possession of any reader assist ?

NORMAN PENNEY.

Thomas Dugdale, "antiquarian" (vol. i, 176).—This was only the *pen-name* of one William Burnett, who edited many editions of *England and Wales* and very careful and useful volumes they were, and are even now. One great branch of the Dugdales is at Merivale (and Atherstone) and old Sir William Dugdale's home, Blyth Hall, is also near here. There is one of the Lancashire Dugdales now at Wroxhall Abbey, near Knowle, Warwickshire.

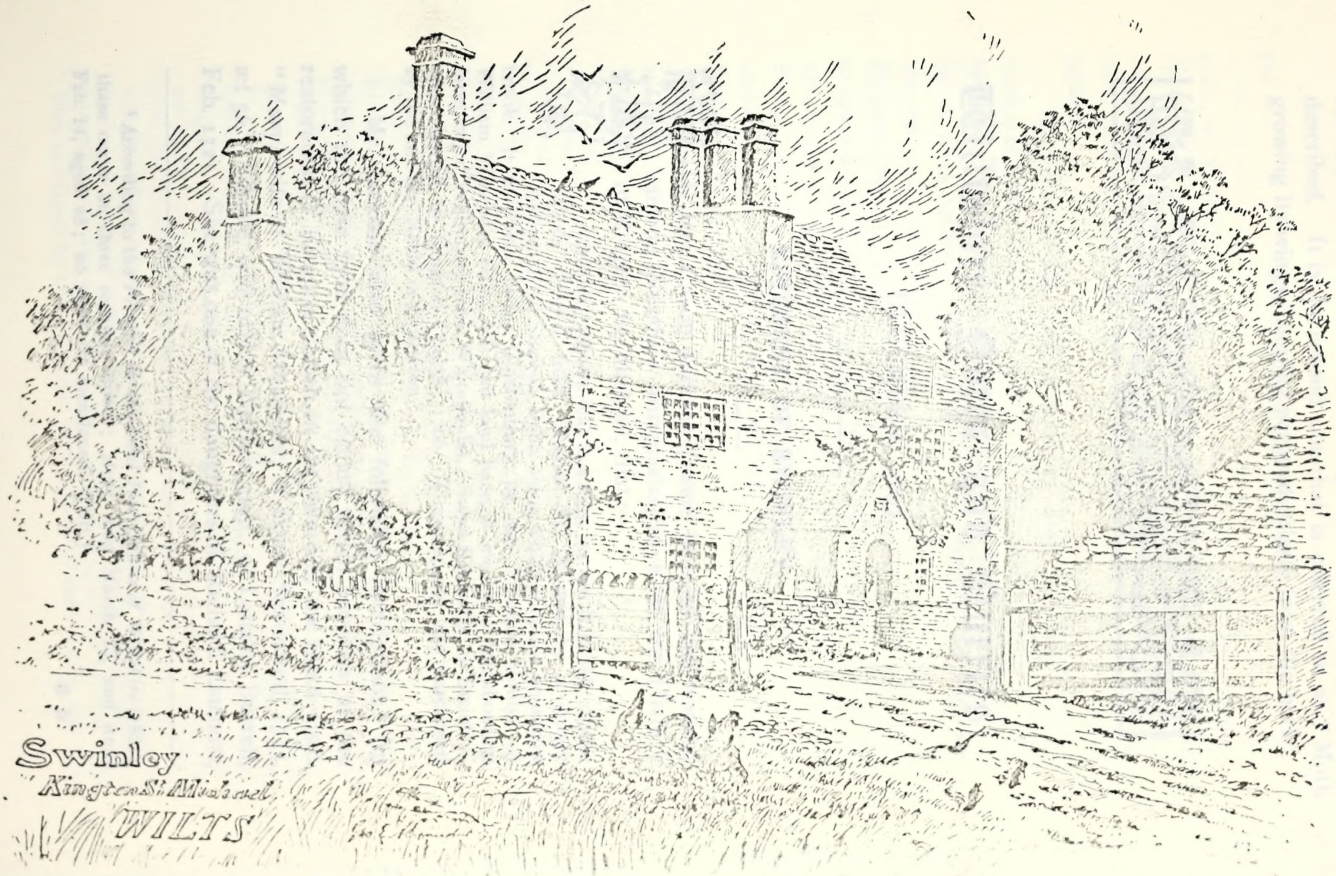
SAM. TIMMINS, F.S.A.

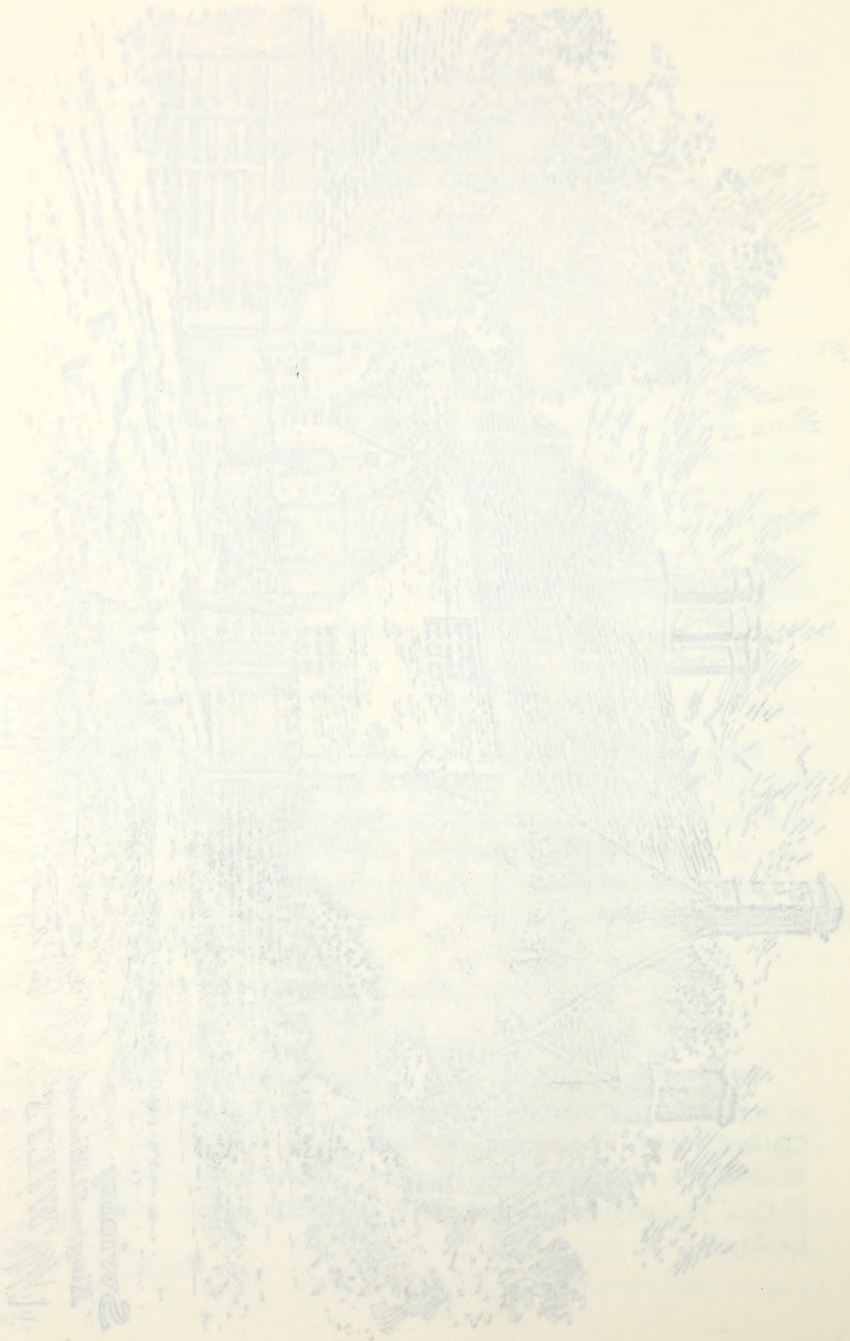
Bourchier (vol. ii, 238).—Thomas Grubbe, of Potterne, Esq., aged 4 years at the Herald's Visitation of Wilts, 1623, afterwards married Thomazine, daughter of Walter Bouchier, Esq., of Barnesley, co. Gloucester, and Walter Grubbe, Esq., of Potterne, M.P. for Devizes, born 1655, died 1715, was their eldest son and heir.

WILTONIENSIS.

Clatford Park (vol. ii, 39).—It may interest Mr. Dyke to know that this place is referred to as "the ground called Clatford Park" in the will of Sir Thomas Wroughton, of Broadhinton, dated 28 May, 1597, and proved 24 May, 1598 [P.C.C. 36 Lewyn]. Cannot some one point out the exact locality ?

VERAX.


Swinley
Kington St Michael
WILTS



Erratum.—In the Notes on the Deaths-head Hawk Moth the first illustration has been by a clerical error wrongly described. It is the second one that is referred to as "Moth growing its wings, hanging perpendicularly from the bark".

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

DECEMBER, 1897.

ESTCOURT OF SWINLEY.

THE late Canon Jackson (name beloved and revered among Wiltshire antiquaries) says, in his History of Kington St. Michael, that:—

"Swinley (Swine-lea) is a farm on the N.E. side of the parish, divided from Stanton St. Quintin by a grassy hollow called Stanton Dene along which runs the boundary brook. It was held under Glastonbury by the Fitzurse family. A William Westbury (Hen. VI) had land here, as also at a neighbouring farm called Whitman's (now Whitelands). Some Estcourts 'of Swinley' were buried in Kington Church, 1706. The property was purchased by the late Mr. Neeld of Grittleton."

Mr. Jackson also gives the following inscriptions[1] (in which the date 1706 does not occur) which previous to the restoration of Kington church in 1857 were in the south aisle. "Mary, wife of William Alexander, of Great Somerford, 1735, æt 56." "Anne, wife ofMay Pinchin, gent., of Langley Burrell, Feb. 1721. She was one of the daughters of Richard Estcourt,

[1] According to the *Printed Monumental Inscriptions of Wiltshire* (1821), these occur on three separate stones; Mary died March 22, and Anne Feb. 14, aged 43; no arms are mentioned.—[ED.]

gent., of Swinley, in this parish" (the rest hidden by a pew). Arms of Estcourt. "George Eastcourt of Swinley, 1712, aged 29 (?)" As far as one can judge, the remains of these stones may still be seen as part of the pavement in the church porch.

We are now able, with the aid of some old family documents, to trace the modest history of this small estate a little further, adding a few particulars concerning the Estcourts, who, for a time, owned Swinley, and who were a branch of the ancient and influential family of Estcourt of Newnton and Shipton Moyne. A certain amount of interest is also attached to the subject from the fact that we are upon Aubrey's favourite ground, Swinley being not more than two miles from Easton Percy, and the names of many of the people mentioned by Aubrey in a neighbourly way continually cropping up in the Swinley documents.

The earliest of these under notice (with a slight exception mentioned later) is a lease dated the last day of July, 11th Elizabeth :—

"Betwene William Leversage of Vallys, Frome Sellwoode, Somset, esq., and Grace his wife of Thone pte, and Richard Browne of Saint Michelle Kington, Wilts, yeomen, Anne Ealie, daughter of John Ealie, late of Foxhame, Wilts, deceased, and Joane Browne, daughter of said Richard Brown of thother pte. Wittnesseth, that said William and Grace in consideration of £18 paid to them by said Richard, Anne, and Joane, have graunted all that their close of pasture in Kington St. Michaell, known by the name of the Swyndleaze or Swyndley, now or late in tenure of said Richard Brown or his assigns, together with a parcel of medowe in the said towne called by the name of Moreshawemede lying in a place there called the Northfelde, about 8 acres; and 36 acres of arable in the same feld, and 7 acres in the Westfelde, and 49 acres in the Eastfelde, now or late in tenure of said Richard Browne or of Richard Browne, deceased, father of said Richard Browne. All said premises to Richard Browne, Anne Ealie, and Joane Browne for their lives naturall in rotation. Yeldinge and payinge to said William and Grace Leversage 20*s*. yearly at usual feasts, and also doinge suite of court twyse by the yere upon reasonable and full somons to the court of the manor of Wm. and Grace Leversage, holden at their manor of Rudlowe, Wilts. Richard, Anne and Joane to keep premises in needful repair, taking sufficient hedgbote and fewell for the same. And furder, knowe ye that said Wm. and Grace by these presents have appointed their trusty and well

beloved in Christ, William Gale of Allington and John light[1] of eston perce, yeomen, to be their true and lawfull attorneys to take possession, etc., etc.

(Seals gone). by me WYLLYM LEVERSAGGE."

The deed is endorsed: "Possession and seasin taken and delivered according to the forme and effecte of this indenture the 27th day of January in the year within writen at one pasture ground called Swynly in the name of the whole in this lese specyfyed ther beying present Necholes, rober, and John Kyngton and others."

This lease appears to have held good for fourteen years until William Leversage's[2] death in 1582, when his widow Grace found it necessary to assert herself in the following letter of attorney, dated 20th June, 25th Elizabeth.[3]

"Leversage to Cheltnam.

"To all Christen people, etc. Grace Leversage, widowe, late wife unto Willm. Leversage of Vallis, Som'set, esq., deceased, and Edmund Leversage, sonne and heire of said Wm., senden greatinge in or lorde god everlastinge. Whereas said William Leversage and Grace his wife by their indenture of lease the last day of July, 11th Elizabeth, the quene's ma^tie that nowe is, did demise to Richard Browne, Anne Elye, and Joane Browne certeyne lands in St. Michells Kington, for terms of their naturall lives, and forasmych as said Grace was then covert baren to said Wm. her husband, and had an estate in the same lands by waye of joynture for terme of her life, and was not bounde by said lease, but at her pleasure for any longer tyme than duringe her coverture and forasmych as said lands being then entayled William was not then able in respect of said joynture to make any lease that might binde his heir, the rather also that the same lease was by waye of remainder, etc. To thentent therefore to avoyde the same lease, and utterly to extinguish and make frustrate the estate, seisin and possession therebye demysed, Knowe ye that said Grace and Edmund Leversage have appointed their trusty and well-beloved in Christ, John Cheltnam, yeoman, to be their true and lawfull attorney into all and singular said lands to enter and from thens utterly to expel, amove and putt oute all those to whom said

[1] Married Eleanor Power of Stanton (Aubrey's pedigree of Lyte, of Easton Percy).

[2] His will, proved 26th June, 1582 (27 Tirwhite) by Edmund Leversage, son and exor., contains no mention of Swinley.

[3] "Moreshall and Swinley in parish of Kington St. Michael, then belonging to Edmund Leversage and Grace his mother were held under Seagry manor in 25th Elizabeth. (Hungerford Cartu.)" *Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 282, note.

lease was made and full possession to take to the use and behoofe of said Grace and Edmund Leversage, accordinge to their lawfull titles.

"P. me Edmund leversagge, by me Grace Leversagge, in presence of Roger Leversagge.

"MEM.—That the within named John Cheltnam dydde make an entre into the lese at Swynley accordinge unto the tennor within specified the XXIII daye of Julye, 1583, in the presence of Richard Tanner, William Kington and Nycholas farrer."

On the 24th of July, 25th Elizth., the day after the Brownes were evicted, Grace and Edmund Leversage demised the land as described before, namely, the Swines Leaze or Swinley, Moreshawe Mead, the various plots in the North, West and East fields, together with the addition of "one Grove or Coppice called Coneygrove about 12 acres," to William Coller, Anne his wiefe, and Marierie his daughter, for their natural lives. Some years before this, on the 14th of January, 9th Elizth., William and Grace Leversage, for considerations, "did demise, graunt, and to farm lett unto Leonard Atkins[1] of Sutton Benger, Wilts, gentleman, and to John and Richard, sonnes of said Leonard, all that their close of pasture called Swynley, about 8 acres, then in occupation of said Leonard, for the term of their naturall lives and the longest liver of them at the yearly rent of 26*s.* and 8 pence." It may here be said that the name of Swinley in its various forms was applied to more than one plot of ground in the whole acreage, and this particular close of pasture was sometimes spoken of as Atkins' Swinley,

The years pass on, and now the great Hungerford family appears upon the scene, as shewn by an indenture of lease made the 6th of June, 21st James, 1623, between "Edward Hungerford of Cosham, Esquier," and William Coller of Kington St. Michael, yeoman, son of the William Coller to whom the Leversage lease was made. Both this and the Atkyns lease are recited,[2] and the whole of Swinley, as des-

[1] See *Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 293, also *Nat. Hist.*, p. 36, for Leonard Atkins' agricultural experiment, perhaps a grandson of the above.

[2] The two original Leversage leases both contain the statement that the "next and ymmediat reversion of all said premises is to Edward Hungerford belonging."

[illegible]

cribed before, is granted to William Coller and Thomas his son for their lives, at a payment of £26o and 46*s.* and 8 pence yearly. The representatives of Sir Edward Hungerford, knt., deceased, great uncle of the said Edward Hungerford, are included in the covenant, and the deed is witnessed by Giles Hungerford, Richard and Anthony Wastfeld and John Power.[1]

But perhaps the most interesting of these old deeds is a very voluminous one, dated 28th March, 1629, between Sir Edward Hungerford,[2] now a Knight of the Bath, and William Coller, yeoman, of Kington St. Michael, whose parents, William and Anne, were now "deceased", and the right and title of Marjerie (as well as that of the Atkinses) had lawfully come into the possession of William Coller "partie to these presentes", the arable lands and mead or the most part having "bin longe sithence inclosed into severall inclosures and grounds". After the various recitals, the lease of Swinley was extended "from the feast day of Thannunciation of our Ladie St. Mary the Virgin last past unto the full end and term of 99 years, if hee the said William Coller, Thomas or William his sonnes, shall happen so long to live". Consideration: "A surrender of previous leases, £5o good English money, a yearly rent of 46*s.* 8 pence, and 26*s.* and 8 pence in the name of an herriott". William Coller to keep the premises in repair, "takeinge sufficient great tymber, frith, fuell, ploweboote, carteboote, foaldboote and hedgeboote" for the purpose, and "doe suite and service to the Court Baron of Sir Edward Hungerford of his Mannor of Rudlowe upon reasonable and lawfull somons and be sworne

[1] In 1625 William Coller mortgaged Moreshall Mead to John Power, of Stanton Quintin, gent., for £37 for one year. Witnesses, Abraham and Mary Power (pedigree of Power in *Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 290). And in 1626 Moreshall Mead and two grounds called "Atkins' Swinlies" were the securities for £16 paid to William Coller by a sister, Alice Coller, of Melsam, Wilts.

[2] The Parliamentarian general in the civil wars, and M.P. for Chippenham in the Long Parliament.

cribed before, is granted to William Coller and Thomas his son for their lives, at a payment of £26s. and 46s. and 8 pence yearly. The representatives of Sir Edward Hungerford, knt., deceased, great uncle of the said Edward Hungerford, are included in the covenant, and the deed is witnessed by Giles Hungerford, Richard and Anthony Wastfeld and John Power.[1]

But perhaps the most interesting of these old deeds is a very voluminous one, dated 28th March, 1620, between Sir Edward Hungerford,[2] now a Knight of the Bath, and William Coller, yeoman, of Kington St. Michael, whose parents, William and Anne, were now "deceased", and the right and title of Marjerie (as well as that of the Atkinses) had lawfully come into the possession of William Coller "partie to these presentes", the arable lands and mead or the most part having "bin longe sithence inclosed into severall inclosures and grounds". After the various recitals, the lease of Swinley was extended "from the feast day of Thannunciation of our Ladie St. Mary the Virgin last past unto the full end and term of 99 years, if hee the said William Coller, Thomas or William his sonnes, shall happen so long to live". Consideration: "A surrender of previous leases, £50 good English money, a yearly rent of 46s. 8 pence, and 26s. and 8 pence in the name of an herriott". William Coller to keep the premises in repair, "takeinge sufficient great tymber, frith, fuell, plowebooote, cartebooote, foaldbooote and hedgebooote" for the purpose, and "doe suite and service to the Court Baron of Sir Edward Hungerford of his Mannor of Rudlowe upon reasonable and lawfull somons and be sworne

[1] In 1625 William Coller mortgaged Moreshall Mead to John Power, of Stanton Quintin, gent., for £37 for one year. Witnesses, Abraham and Mary Power (pedigree of Power in *Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 290). And in 1626 Moreshall Mead and two grounds called "Atkins' Swinlies" were the securities for £16 paid to William Coller by a sister, Alice Coller, of Melsam, Wilts.

[2] The Parliamentarian general in the civil wars, and M.P. for Chippenham in the Long Parliament.

of the Homage of the said Courte, and be governed by its orders and paynes.

"EDWARD HUNGERFORD.

"Witnesses, Jeffery Tipper, Tho. Ellis, Hugh Floyd.

"Ex. p. me Egidim Hungerford."

The seal attached to this deed, though not sufficiently clear for reproduction, is in good preservation, showing the shield with 9 quarterings, the garb and sickles, and motto "Et Dieu mon appui", as on the stone shield upon the south porch of Corsham church.

The family of Coller (or Collar) remained at Swinley for 70 years, and in 1636 it is most likely that William Coller built at least part of the farm house now standing *(see illustration)*, as a stone bearing his initials with the above date, though much worn, may still be seen on the porch of the front door; or, as we shall see that about 25 years afterwards the house was spoken of as "lately erected and new-built" by the next owner, William Coller may perhaps have only made some additions to an older house. In the same year, 1636, Dec. 19th, William Coller, yeoman, now become "thelder", executed a trust-deed of Swinley for the remainder of his lease in favour of his wife Joane and his children[1] William, Richard, John, Ann and Joane. Trustees, John Winckworth, of Broad Somerford, yeoman, and Margarett James, of Bradfield, in the parish of Hullavington, widow. Witnesses, Richard Thorner and Thomas Cam, jun. From a letter of attorney bearing the same date as above, it appears that other property was set over in the same way. Thomas Pickering and John Reeve to be "true and lawful attorneys over all those lands and pastures in Xt. Malford commonly called Charwood, sometimes Bekeswood" to deliver same to Henry Winckworth and Margaret James.[2]

[1] One heriot had evidently been paid, as the life of Thomas appears to have dropped.

[2] See Mr. Scrope's "Wiltshire Manors subject to Castle Combe", *Archæol. Mag.*, vol. ii, p. 289, for notice of Margaret James as to claim of wardship for her son.

We have next to consider a group of documents, bearing dates in 1651-2, all relating in various ways to the passing of Swinley to the family of Estcourt. Sir Edward Hungerford died in 1648[1] without issue, and in June, 1651, Anthony Hungerford, of Black Bourton, Oxon., Esq., gave a bond to John Coller, second son of William, setting forth that

"The above bounden Anthony Hungerford hath for the sum of £500 lately sold to John Coller and his heirs for ever all that messuage with appurtenances called Swinley, in Kington St. Michael, free and cleere from all rents and charges of Sir Ed. Hungerford deceased, late brother of said Anthony Hungerford (except one lease granted to William Coller father of John, for 99 years and lives of William Thelder and sons Thomas and William).

"ANTHO. HUNGERFORD.

"In presence of John Vnwyn, John Ely, Willm. Adye."

M. E. LIGHT.

(To be continued.)

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 323.)

EDINGTON CHARTULARY, [*f.* 106*b.*]

Release of Christina, daughter of Jo hnde Canterton, to her Brother.

I, Christina, the daughter of John de Canterton, have released and quit-claimed for ever to John de Canterton, my

[1] The will of Sir Edward Hungerford (142 Essex) is an interesting and truly "human" document, but a *very* lengthy one. There is no mention of Swinley, the landed property coming under the comprehensive term of the "Manor of Corsham". A large part of the will consists of legacies to servants, to the poor, and to friends and relatives, with careful provision for two orphan nieces, and for a Julia Hungerford "who was cast upon us in time of necessity", beseeching his wife, "whom God hath made a comfort and an ornament unto me in the days of my labour and pilgrimage", to have a "motherly care" of these girls. Brothers Henry and Giles, being "the youngest left by my father, were more particularly our care and partly trained up in our house", Giles (the Egidim of the Swinley lease) to continue managing the property.

brother, and his heirs, for myself and my heirs, to all my right in all lands and tenements which fell to Margery, my mother, of her heritage in Bratton and Litelstoke, and in all other places within the Hundred of Westbury, as in houses, curtilages, gardens, arable lands, meadows, pastures and pasturages, rents and services, with all other appurtenances. To hold to him and his heirs of the chief lords of the fees by the accustomed services. For this my concession and release the said John, my brother, at the instance of the lord Walter de Pavely, granted to me for the term of my life all the lands and tenements which John de Canterton, my father, acquired in Bratton. And I will warrant all the foresaid lands to John, my brother, and his heirs against all men and women for ever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses . . .

IBID. [*f.* 109.]

These are the debtors who should pay the stipend of the Chaplain of Stoke :—

OF THE FEE OF REGINALD DE PAVELY.		OF THE FEE OF RICHARD DANSY.	
William Batel . .	ij. *d.*	Richard Deone . .	ij. *d.*
Richard FitzClark . .	ij. *d.*	Nicholas Pentecoste	ij. *d.*
Nicholas Symond . .	ij. *d.*	John Heres	ij. *d.*
Richard de Stoke . .	ij. *d.*	Richard le White . .	ij. *d.*
William Houles . .	ij. *d.*	John FitzThomas . .	ij. *d.*
John Peter	ij. *d.*	John Batte	ij. *d.*
Thomas Hole . .	ij. *d.*	Adam Durant . .	ij. *d.*
Hamond the Chaplain	ij. *d.*	Walter Goslonde . .	ij. *d.*
Saveric de Sches' . .	ij. *d.*	William Neweman . .	ij. *d.*
Richard Frankeleyn	ij. *d.*	Walter le Whyte . .	ij. *d.*
Thomas Aylbryse . .	ij. *d.*	John Salter	ij. *d.*
Dame Aldryse . .	ij. *d.*	John Gool	j. *d.*
Richard Symond . .	ij. *d.*	John FitzRose . .	j. *d.*
Adam Compayn . .	iiij. *d.*	Sum	ij. *s.*
John Symond . .	j. *d.*	OF THE FEE OF ROSELYN DE BRATTON.	
Roger Kornyser . .	j. *d.*		
Nicholas Pentecost . .	ij. *d.*	Geoffrey de Bratton	iiij. *d.*

brother, and his heirs, for myself and my heirs, to all my right in all lands and tenements which fell to Margery, my mother, of her heritage in Bratton and Litelstoke, and in all other places within the Hundred of Westbury, as in houses, curtilages, gardens, arable lands, meadows, pastures and pasturages, rents and services, with all other appurtenances. To hold to him and his heirs of the chief lords of the fees by the accustomed services. For this my concession and release the said John, my brother, at the instance of the lord Walter de Pavely, granted to me for the term of my life all the lands and tenements which John de Canterton, my father, acquired in Bratton. And I will warrant all the foresaid lands to John, my brother, and his heirs against all men and women for ever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses . . .

IMD. [*A* 109.]

These are the debtors who should pay the stipend of the Chaplain of Stoke :—

Of the Fee of Reginald de Pavely.		Of the Fee of Richard Dansy.	
William Batel ..	ij. *d.*	Richard Deone ..	ij. *d.*
Richard FitzClark ..	ij. *d.*	Nicholas Pentecoste	ij. *d.*
Nicholas Symond ..	ij. *d.*	John Heres	ij. *d.*
Richard de Stoke ..	ij. *d.*	Richard le White ..	ij. *d.*
William Houles ..	ij. *d.*	John FitzThomas ..	ij. *d.*
John Peter	ij. *d.*	John Batte	ij. *d.*
Thomas Hole ..	ij. *d.*	Adam Durant ..	ij. *d.*
Hamond the Chaplain	ij. *d.*	Walter Goslonde ..	ij. *d.*
Saverie de Sches' ..	ij. *d.*	William Neweman ..	ij. *d.*
Richard Frankeleyn	ij. *d.*	Walter le Whyte ..	ij. *d.*
Thomas Aylbryse ..	ij. *d.*	John Salter	ij. *d.*
Dame Aldryse ..	ij. *d.*	John Gool	j. *d.*
Richard Symond ..	ij. *d.*	John FitzRose ..	j. *d.*
Adam Compayn ..	iiij. *d.*	Sum	ij. *s.*
John Symond ..	j. *d.*	Of the Fee of Roselyn de Bratton.	
Roger Kornyser ..	j. *d.*		
Nicholas Pentecost ..	ij. *d.*	Geoffrey de Bratton	iiij. *d.*

Davyd de Redelond	j. *d.*	William Herbarde ..	iij. *d.*
Sum	iij. *s.* j. *d.*	Richard Alwrys ..	ij. *d.*
OF THE FEE OF RALPH DE MAUNDEVYLE.		Alwrys	ij. *d.*
		Adam Hopere ..	ij. *d.*
Roger Hupcote ..	ij. *d.*	John King	ij. *d.*
Richard Condyt ..	ij. *d.*	Adam Pope	ij. *d.*
Ralph Whitle ..	ij. *d.*	John Hurell	ij. *d.*
John Petyt	ij. *d.*	Richard Cleke ..	ij. *d.*
Richard Cok ..	iiij. *d.*	Nicholas de Hemhurst	ij. *d.*
Richard Clerk ..	iiij. *d.*		
Nicholas Joos ..	ij. *d.*	William le Brode ..	ij. *d.*
John FitzThomas ..	ij. *d.*	John Goslonde ..	ij. *d.*
Dame Rose	iiij. *d.*	Walter Condyt ..	ij. *d.*
Dame Alice, widow	ij. *d.*	Adam Mulwarde ..	ij. *d.*
Lucy Huphulle ..	ij. *d.*	Sum	ij. *s.* vij. *d.*
Sum	ij. *s.* iiij. *d.*	Sum total	x. *s.*

Memorandum of the fee formerly Dansyes, and of the land of Nicholas Brook in Bratton and Milborne, &c., of the same fee. First, of the mill with the ponds and all the copses in Upper Milborne. Item, the place which Andrew Adelelm holds with the whole land and meadow adjacent. Item, the place which John Brom held with the whole land adjacent in "Overmilborn." Item, the place in which William Conduyt dwells, of the fee Dansyes with the whole land adjacent. Item the place formerly Robert Forest's with the whole land adjacent. Item, the meadow called Overwychyme. Item, the meadow called Stokemede. Item, a croft and pasture called Schepcroftes. A wood called Burchhangre. Item, 2 acres of land under "lez Clieues." Item, 4 acres of land in "la Claye" above "la forerde." Item, an acre of land in the west part of the garden. Item an acre of land in Geredlonde. Item, 3 acres of land lie at Blakewell. Item, 3 acres by Portweye. Item, 2 acres called la Weyland, which Roger Sweytapel holds.

PATENT 51. HENRY III. [*Edyngdon Chartulary, f.* 127.]

A.D. 1266.—Henry King, &c., to all, &c. For the laudable service which William de Aette has done for us we grant

to him the custody of the lands and heirs of Richard de Anesy, lately deceased, who held of us in chief, to have to him and his assigns until the legitimate age of the said heirs, together with the disposal of the said heirs in marriage. Tested by the King. Kenill', 16 November.

PATENT 51. HENRY III. [*Ibid.*]

Henry, &c. Whereas Robert Passelewe, erewhile dead, in his Itinerary and that of the others our justices caused the serjeanty of Dulton and Bratton, which Richard de Anesy held of us in chief, to be rated at 10 marks yearly, and afterwards we granted the custody of the lands and heirs of the said Richard to William de Aette with the said serjeanty until the lawful age of the heirs, returning yearly to us the 10 marks at which the serjeanty was rated; by our special grace we pardon to the said William the said 10 marks so long as he has that custody, granting that he may receive the foresaid 10 marks from Richard le Done, chaplain of Dulton chapel, Roceline de Bratton, John de Mulebourne, Richard de Bratton, John de Bratton, William Pentecuste, Alan Fitzwarin, John Savary, Walter de Pavely, Richard Burnel, Adam de Greyville, Philip Marmion, Savaric de Dulton and Clarice his wife, Walter Colewayn, Mabel Walerand, Robert de Plukeny, Robert de Dulton, Thomas de Stokes, Ralf le Cauf', Richard FitzThomas, William le Laghful and Juliana his wife, Reginald de Pestur, Godfrey de Skydemor, the Prior of Farlegh, the Parson of Westbury church, and Nicholas de Aune and Mabel his wife, tenants of the said serjeanty. So that when the foresaid heirs come to their lawful age they shall answer to us for the foresaid assessment of rent, as their father was wont to answer in his lifetime. Tested by the King at Canterbury, 22 April.

ASSIZE ROLL. *No.* 998. [52 *Henry III.*]

The Hundred of Westbury.

A.D. 1267-8.—Of serjeanties they say that William de Aete, who has the custody of Giles, son and heir of Richard Danesy,

holds 3 carucates of land in Dulton and Bratton by the serjeanty of finding in the army of the king one horseman for 40 days at his own cost, and returns to the king yearly 10 marks.

HUNDRED ROLLS. [3 *Edward I.*]

The Castle of Devizes.

A.D. 1274.—The Jury say that the Lord King receives yearly towards the ward of his castle of Devises from Bracton 20*s.*

The Hundred of Westbury.

The Jury say that the heir of Richard de Anesy holds half a knight's fee of the King in chief in Dulton and Bracton.

They say that Arnulph de Mandevil gave to the Prior and Convent of Ferlize 2 virgates of land in Bratton out of the half knight's fee that he held there of the Lord King, to the injury of the King.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [4 *Edward I, No.* 7.]

Post Mortem Philip Marmiun.

A.D. 1276.—Inquisition taken at Westbury on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Gregory at Bremelrigge. The jury say that William Dansey held in Bracton and Dulton certain lands and tenements by serjeanty of the lord King, for which he took care of the King's larder and the same serjeanty . . . . . After the death of William there succeeded to him Richard Dansey, his son and heir, who changed his service without warrant into finding at his own costs a horseman to serve for 40 days in the King's army. Concerning the said change Richard made a fine for himself and his tenants about the said tenement before the lord Robert Passelewe, viz., for the sum of 10 marks which the said tenants are to answer for to the same Richard yearly for the third part of the value of his tenements.[1] . . . . . Out of the half knight's

[1] A great part of the document is nearly illegible, but the sense of the whole passage must be that of f. 89 in the Edington Chartulary, vide *Bratton Records*, p. 317.

fee [?]. Philip Marmiun held one virgate of land rented at 2*s.* to be paid to the lord King by the hand of the said Richard, ... which virgate of land Peter FitzWarin claims to have of the gift of the said Philip. After the death of the said Richard succeeded to him Richard Dansy, his son, who was in the guardianship of the King until his lawful age, and then he received his lands and tenements; and he was poor and powerless to pay the foresaid rent [*i.e.*, the 10 marks ?] at the three yearly terms as his father had been accustomed; therefore [the bailiff?] of Westbury Hundred was commanded to distrain him and all his tenants for the said rent, and thus by the distraint the said tenants by their own hands paid the said rent . . . . . the said Philip holds of the lord King. The said Philip had two legitimate sons, Philip and William; of whom the eldest, Philip, who died before his father, kept a certain woman as his wife while he lived and begot of her a son, Roger, but they do not know for certain whether he married her first.[1] But they know well that William, the younger son, married a wife and begot a son. They say that Philip the father had two legitimate daughters of full age, namely Eva and Isoda.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [8 *Edward I, No.* 17.]

P. M. Ralph de Maundevill.

A.D. 1280.—Inquisition taken at Salisbury, Thursday next after the Feast of St. Dunstan. The jury say upon oath that Ralph de Maundevill, deceased, held 20*l.* worth of land of the King in Chief in Worth and Bracton, returning thence yearly to the King 20*s.* at Devizes Castle in time of peace, and in time of war providing for 40 days one horseman and himself armed in the same castle, omitting the said rent for that year,

[1] In the Inquisition post mortem (in the same bundle) taken at Westbury on the feast of the Assumption of the B. V. Mary, the Jury say that Philip Marmyon, senior, had a certain son and heir who of his affianced (*disponsata*) wife begat a son, Roger; who is the nearest heir of Philip Marmyon, senior, and is 18 years old.

and he held nothing of any others. Thomas de Maundevill is nearest heir, and he is 28 years old.

FEET OF FINES. [*Wilts. 9 Edward I.*]

A.D. 1280.—At Wilton 3 weeks after St. John the Baptist's Day, 8 Edward I. Between Geoffrey de Bratton, plaintiff, and John le Lung and Matilda his wife, William Sprakelyng and Sarra his wife and Margery, Sarra's sister, impediants of a messuage and 3 virgates of land with the appurtenances in Bratton. Plea of covenant was summoned. John and Matilda, William and Sarra and Margery acknowledged the right of Geoffrey and quit claimed to him and his heirs for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, Sarra and Margery for ever. For this Geoffrey gave them 40s. sterling.

ASSIZE ROLL, *No.* 1248, *m.* 3. [8 *Edward I.*]

A.D. 1280.—Assize at New Sarum on the Feast of St. Peter in Chains, 8 Edward I. The Assize came to take cognizance if William Wyrham and Alice his wife and Richard Fraunkelyn of Little Stokes unjustly disseized Roger, son of Richard, of Little Stokes, of his free tenement in Little Stokes, Bracton and Meleburn, a messuage, 21 acres and a croft of land containing one acre and 2 acres of meadow with their appurtenances. And William and the others could not but say that they had disseized him of the foresaid land. Therefore it is considered that the foresaid Roger recover his seisin. And the foresaid William and others are committed to gaol.

IBID., *No.* 1000, *m.* 41d. [9 *Edward I.*]

A.D. 1280-1.—Thomas North, of Bratton, who bore a writ concerning yearly rent against William, son of Henry de Bratton, did not prosecute. Therefore he and his pledges Richard de Stokes and Richard de Drax are in mercy.

IBID. [*m.* 2d.]

Assize at Wilton.

Robert Plokenet sued against Thomas de Aune and Mabel

his wife a messuage and ½ carucate of land with the appurtenances in Bratton and against Walter de Wimbervile and Alienor his wife, a messuage and ½ carucate of land with the appurtenances in the same township, of which John Danesy, grandfather of the foresaid Robert, whose heir he is, was seized in his demesne as of fee on the day of his death. And Thomas and all the others come and say that they hold the foresaid tenements in dower of the foresaid Mabel and Alienor of the heritage of a certain Richard de Anesy, and call the foresaid Richard to warrant. And Richard is present and warrants the foresaid tenements to them as dower, and defends by force and injury, and says that the foresaid Robert can claim no right in them; for a certain William de Anesy to whom the said tenements belonged had two sons, to wit the foresaid John and a certain Richard his brother born afterwards; John died in the lifetime of his father William; and William the father afterwards enfeoffed the said Richard with the foresaid tenements which came to the same Richard by hereditary right. Wherefore the foresaid John had nothing in the said tenements nor died seized of them as of fee. And that it was so he puts himself upon the country.

And Robert says that the foresaid William de Anesy, the father of foresaid John and Richard, enfeoffed the foresaid John with the said tenements, and that the foresaid John his grandfather died seized thereof he puts himself upon the country.

Therefore a Jury was formed; their verdict was given against Robert, who "may take nothing by his writ" and is in mercy for his false claim.

ASSIZE ROLL, *No.* 1005, *m.* 28d. [9 *Edward I.*]

A.D. 1280.—Assize held at Wilton at Easter. Thomas North, of Bratton, sued Walter de Dene for ½ acre of land with the appurtenances in Bratton as his right, by writ of right, showing, etc.

And Walter came, and called to warrant Alexander de Dene, who now came by summons warranted to him. And he

further called to warrant Nicholas Rose. He may produce him at Exeter in the quindene of St. Martin by aid of the Court. And it is summoned in the county of Somerset, etc.

IBID. [*m.* 56.]

William de Giselham, prosecuting for the king, sued Walter le Sonner for a virgate of land with its appurtenances in Bracton, and Nicholas le Ken for a virgate of land there with the appurtenances, of which they are unjustly deforciants of the king; and of which he says King Richard, predecessor of the present king, was seised in his own demesne as of fee and rightly in time of peace by taking thence the esplees to the value, etc.

And Walter and Nicholas came; and call to warrant the Prior of Farley, who is present and warrants to them and denies the right of the lord king and the seisin of King Richard and puts himself on the oath of the country at the great assize of the lord king, whether he himself or the lord king have right in the said tenements. And the Prior puts in his place brother Thomas, his own monk, or Walter Selyman. And Robert de Luteshill, Richard de Highwey, Simon Torny, John Walerand, Roger de Writele, William Wytsend, Geoffrey de Maundevill, John le Ken, Richard de Marsh, John de Eton, Hugh Brian, and Thomas le Teyeys, the jury elected, say upon oath that the Prior has the greater right to hold the foresaid land by warranty, as he does hold it, than the lord king, because the lord Henry, great-grandfather of the present king, gave the foresaid land to the Prior of Farley, predecessor of the foresaid Prior, and after that donation no king was in seisin thereof. Therefore thence without a day, etc.

ASSIZE ROLL, *No.* 1006, *m.* 6. [17 *Edward I.*]

A.D. 1288-9.—Sibil, daughter of Henry de Bratton, gives ½ mark for licence to agree with William Wirram and Alice his wife, concerning a plea of warranty of charter, by pledge of the foresaid William. And they have the chirograph.

IBID. [*m.* 33.]

Pleas at Wilton on the morrow of St. Hillary.

Sarra la Dune, of Mullebourne, offered herself on the 4th day against Thomas de Maundevill on a plea for 20 acres of land with appurtenances in Bratton and Westbury; and against Robert atte Wythey and Donicia his wife, on a plea for 10 acres of land with appurtenances in the same towns; and against Nicholas le Mouner and Beatrice his wife on a plea for 1 acre of land with appurtenances in Bratton, which she together with Roger de Stoke claims as her right. And they come except the foresaid Roger. And the foresaid Thomas and the others say that they ought not to answer to Sarra for her share without Roger. Therefore Roger is summoned to be at Westminster 3 weeks after Easter and the same day is given to Sarra and the others.

IBID. [*m.* 50d. *Hundred of Westbury.*]

Of the ladies. They say that Amice, who was wife of Robert de Maundevile, holds lxs. worth of land in dower in Bratton of the heritage of Robert de Maundevile, who held of the king in chief; and the same Amice was in the gift of the lord king and now is married to Robert de Salicis they know not by what warrant; therefore the sheriff was bidden to make come the said Robert and Amice. Afterwards Robert and Amice came and could not but say that Amice was in the king's gift, and married without the king's writ, as is said. Therefore the foresaid land is taken into the king's hands so that the sheriff answer for the proceeds, etc.

William le Duk' among other malefactors is solemnly summoned for house breaking; and does not come and is outlawed: his chattels are iiis. iiii*d.*, whereof the sheriff is to answer, and he was in the tithing of John le Man in Bratton; therefore he is in mercy.

IBID. [*No.* 1007, *m.* 25.]

Fines and amercements. Hilary Term, 17 *Edward I.*

From Geoffrey de Bratton for not prosecuting, and pledges

Walter de Dene and Walter Cunduyt of Meleburn, ½ mark.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. *Lansdown MS.* 442, *f.* 93.

Roger de Stoke to his daughter Agnes.

A.D. 1299.—I Roger de Stoke have granted to my daughter Agnes, and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten, the whole tenement, with its appurtenances, which I had by the decease of Walter de Deone of the fee of Richard de Anesy, in the townships of Mullbourne, Bratton, Stoke and Westbury, with the houses, mill, dove-cote, gardens, hedges, arable lands, parks, pastures, grazing grounds, water-ways, paths, and all other appurtenances, to hold of Richard de Anesy and his heirs or assigns, for the yearly accustomed service thereto belonging, and I, Roger, and my heirs will warrant to her for ever. If she die without heirs of her body, the said tenement shall revert to the said Roger and his heirs and assigns. Dulton, Friday next after Michaelmas, 27 Edward I.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND PRESERVED IN THE EXCHEQUER. CXVI.

[*The Roll of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Essex and Hereford, Constable of England, of profers of service made at the muster of Carlisle on St. John's Eve, 28 Edward I.*]

A.D. 1299. Wiltshire.—Richard Danesi acknowledges and offers service of half a knight's fee in Breutton (*sic*) and Dunton, to be done by Hugh de Turbevile, groom, with a horse accoutred.

LAY SUBSIDIES. [*Wilts, No.* $\frac{196}{4}$.]

A.D. 1299-1305.—Particular account of John le Rous and John Turpin, collectors of the Scutage of the army of Scotland in 28, 31, and 34 Edward I, in Wilts, viz., from every shield XLs.

Hundred of Westbury. . . . . They render account of LXs. from half a knight's fee which Richard Dansy holds of

the lord king in chief in Dulton and Bratton in the same three years of his inheritance after the death of Richard Dansy, his father. And of XLs. from the third part of a knight's fee which William Maundeville holds in chief of the lord king in chief in Bratton in the said three years, of his inheritance after the death of Ralph Maundeville, his father.

BENOLT'S VISITATION OF WILTS, 1532.

Dr. Marshall, Rouge Croix, has very kindly checked the Pedigrees from "Benolt's Visitation", printed in the last number, with the original,[1] preserved in the College of Arms. It appears, from his communication, that *Add. MS.* 12,479 is a trustworthy MS., worth printing, as he suggests, in its entirety. Of the discrepancies noted by Dr. Marshall, the most important are :—

(1) The reading "Pye" for "Pic'", at p. 305. "Pic'" is unmistakeably written in the British Museum MS., and is undoubtedly wrong. The signature of "John Py" is appended, as a Subsidy Commissioner, to returns for Chippenham *temp.* Henry VIII, presumably the same man, whose will, as "John Pye of Chippenham, esq.", was proved in the Prerogative Court in 1557.

(2) In the Hungerford pedigree at p. 306, the reading "Berber" for "Barber". "Barber" is certainly written in the MS. in the Museum, though, on looking at it again,

[1] This is called H. 20, and "is a part of the general Visitation of Gloucester, Somerset, and several other counties, and it is difficult to separate one from the other." Dr. Marshall adds, that Horsey is not in H. 20, nor can he find Braybrooke, though the reference is in the index to fo. 6. At p. 23 is a pedigree of Stylleman of Steepleashton, co. Wilts; he gives another daughter, Mary, to Edward Borley, and Jane Mervyn (p. 306); and Elizabeth Wrowton as the wife of John Chocke (p. 309).—[Ed.]

it is not difficult to see how the error of transcription arose. If confirmation were needed, it is supplied by the pedigree of Hungerford, printed for the Harleian Society, in the late Sir John Maclean's edition of the Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1623.

The most serious of my errors Dr. Marshall has had the kindness to pass over in silence. As some excuse I may state that the name "John Hungerforde" (p. 308) appears in the MS., so written without contraction, at full length: but even this is little justification for printing a pedigree of the well-known Gloucestershire family of "Hugford", or latterly "Higford", in a Wiltshire Magazine. Unless through a former owner of "Dykelston", Richard Dixton (whose will, full of Wiltshire allusions, is printed in the E. E. T. Society's *Fifty Earliest English Wills*) they had no connexion, that I am aware of, with Wiltshire at all.

On the whole, perhaps, if the British Museum MS. be established as a good one, it may be considered that my transcript of it was less faithful than I had hoped.

A. S. M.

Page, of Warminster and Devizes.

To the pedigree printed at p. 305, the following may be added:—

Thomas Bennett, of Norton Bavant, near Warminster, married a daughter and coheiress of Page, of Devizes; and their grandson Thomas Bennett, D.C.L., who died 1558, was canon and treasurer of St. Paul's, London; and precentor of Salisbury, where his tomb, with effigy as a skeleton, is still to be seen. *See* Bennett Pedigree, in Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire*. Warminster Hundred, p. 78.

In 1502. William Page and Christina his wife conveyed to Richard Lymber messuages and lands in Devizes and Southbroom.—*Wilts Fines.*

The following notes are from Devizes deeds of the 16th century :—

A.D. 1516. William Page, of Devizes, had a lease for 80 years from the wardens of the Old Almshouse (William Lymber and John Cley) of a tenement in the Old Port of Devizes (now St. Mary's parish).

1523. William Page, of Devizes, gent., leased a croft in Wekefelde, called White Croft, to Margaret Spray, of the same town, widow.

1545. William Page, of Devizes, leases three cottages called Blewitt's, with 39 acres 1 rood of arable land belonging thereto, in Southbroom, also a grove adjoining to Rengeborn, and two meadows called "broad mead" and "little mead". In 1570 the same property was again leased for 46 years, by his son Matthew Page, of Shaftesbury, gent.

In other deeds of 1564 and 1568 "a plot of ground of Mr. Pages"—and "a tenement of Matthew Page, gent.," are mentioned as boundaries. E. K.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 345.)

III.

MARRIAGE RECORDS.

I.

1696-12-26.—Giles ITHELL, of Buselton, *alias* Brislington, ph., co. of Somerset, yeoman, to Mary HELLYARD, of New Sarum, at Sarum.

1698-8-23.—William ISAACK, of town of Shastbury, co. of Dorset, son of Henry Isaack, of Handley ph., co. of Dorset, to Jane KING, at James Caries, in Combe, Dunhead ph.

J.

1660-1-26.—John JAY, of Castlecomb, to Elizabeth MATRAVERS, at Slaughterford.

1663-8-25.—Robert JOHNS, of Shawbridge, co. of Berks, to Mary WOODWARD, of Charlcott.

1667-3-5.—Susannah JEFFERY, of Brimhill, to John ROBINS, of Titherton.

1667-11-5.—Thomas JAMES, of Calne, to Elizabeth KING, of Calne.

1670-4-1.—Agnes JEANES to William WHITE.

1670-4-5.—Agnes JAMES, of Sutton, to William WHITE, of Foxham [Rocksum].

1675-1-23.—Tresie JEFFERIES, of Foxham, dau. of David Jefferies, to Edward JEFFERIS, of Corsham.

1677-5-1.—Thomas JEAMES, of Calne, to Sarah KINGSMAN, of Fifields.

1677-10-23.—William JONES, of Brimhill, yeoman, to Ann BISHOP, of Titherton, at Charlcott.

1678-3-8.—Edward JEFFERIES, of Brimhill, yeoman, son of Richard Jefferies, to Edith HALE, of Charlcott, at Charlcott.

167*-*-*.—Richard JAYNER to Mary HOOPER.

1680-1-15.—David JEFFERIES, of Foxham, to Ann HARRIS, of Titherton, at Charlcott.

1680-3-27.—Mary JEFFERY, dau. of Robert Jeffery, of Brimhill, to Thomas BARRETT, of Hartham, at Corsham.

1683-2-26.—Stephen JAMES, of Calne, son of Thomas James, to Friswed WASFIELD, of Foxham.

1694-3-2.—Walter JOANES, of Melksham, broad-weaver, son of William Joanes, of Melksham, to Mary HANCOCK, of Melksham, at Shaw Hill, Melksham ph.

1694-5-20.—Joshua JOHNSON, of Devizes, tin-plate worker, son of William Johnson, of Cripplegate ph., London, to Mary SELF, at Isaac Self's house, Lavington.

K.

1662-3-18.—Katherine KERFOOTE, of Seagery, to William SMITH, of Kington St. Micaell.

1666-3-27.—Leonard KEY, of Reading, co. of Berks, to Elizabeth WRIGHT.

1667-11-5.—Elizabeth KING, of Calne, to Thomas JAMES, of Calne.

1672-10-8.—Amy KINSMAN, of Marlbro', servant to Wm. Hitchcock, to John HARDING, of Marlborough.

1674-11-24.—Mary KNIGHT, of Broomham ph., spinster, to Adam GOULDNEY, of Chippenham.

1677-5-1.—Sarah KINGSMAN, of Fifield, to Thomas JAMES, of Calne.

1691-10-10.—Elizabeth KERFOOT, of Seagery, to Samuel SMITH, of Kington.

1694-2-20.—John KENT, of Hartham, Corsham ph., husbandman, son of Thomas Kent, of Castel Comb, to Jane SMITH, of Hartham, at Slauterford.

1698-8-23.—Jane KING, dau. of Thomas King, of James ph., boro' of Shafbury, co. of Dorset, to Wm. ISAACK, of town of Shastbury, at James Caries', Combe, Dunhead ph.

L.

1663-4-21.—John LAURENCE [LARRANCE], of Calne, to Grace SALTER, of Langley.

1664-3-3.—Edward LUFE to Elizabeth PHILPES.

1666-2-22.—Martha LAURENCE, dau. of Thomas Laurence, of Marlbrough, to John EDWARDS, of Chippenham.

1671-4-18.—Thomas LAURENCE, of Marlboro', to Jeane BEZER, of Marlbro'.

1675-9-21.—Mary LAURENCE, dau. of Thomas Laurence, of Marlborough, to Daniell SMITH, senior, of Marlborough.

1680-5-14.—William LOVEDAY, of Painswick, co. of Gloucester, to Bridgett HITCHCOCK.

1681-11-3.—John LOVELL, son of John Lovell, of Langford, co. of Som., to Mary WALLIS, at Slaughterford.

1699-2-4.—William LITTLE, of Corsham, cordwinder, to Sarah BUSHELL, at Corsham.

M.

1660-1-26.—Elizabeth MATRAVERS, dau. of Dominick Matravers, of Slaughterford, to John JAY, of Castlecombe, at Slaughterford

1666-2-8.—Mary MATRAVERS, dau. of Hester Matravers, of Slaughterford, to John BROWNE, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.

1670-2-10.—Sarah MOODY, of Bridge, to William STOKES, of Corsham.

1676-4-29.—Ann MUNDAY, of Yatton ph., co. of Wilts, spinster, to John EDWARDS, of Bidstone, at Slaughterford.

1677-1-22.—Nathaniell MARSH, of Hullavington, to Jane BLICKE, of Hullavington.

1677-12-10.—Richard MORSE to Ann GUDRIDGE.

1678-8-1.—James MATRAVERS, late of Slaughterford, chandler, son of Hester Matravers, of Slaughterford, to Elizabeth BOND, of Slaughterford.

1678-9-28.—Cretian MILLS, dau. of John Mills, of Brimhill ph., to Henry RAWLINS (*alias* BUTLER), of Corsham, at Charlcott.

1682-5-9.—John MASON, of Painswick, co. of Gloucester, to Elizabeth BEZER, of Marlborough.

1686-10-26.—Sarah MAY to Charles WHEELER, at Devizes.

1691-1-19.—Jonathan MONIJOY, of Bidston, son of Thos. Monijoy, to Jane GINGELL, at Slaughterford.

1692-7-26.—Paul MOON, son of Richard Moon, of Bristol, to Ann WALLICE, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.

N.

1657-8-24.—Israell NOYES, of Calne, to Margery WALLIS, of Slaughterford.

1672-1-31.—Mary NICK, of Sutton Benger, to Martin DORRINGTON, of Sutton Benger.

1679-6-17.—Mary NICHOLAS, of Calne Meeting, to Wm. COALE, of Calne Meeting.

1682-*-*.—Mary NOYES, dau. of Israel Noyes, of Calne, to Thomas WITHERS.

1695-6-5.—John NEATE to Elner SEAGERS, at Calne.

1696-2-20.—John NEAT, jr., to Mary SMITH.

1698-11-19.—Katherine NOYES, of Bradford, co. of Wilts, dau. of Samuel Hull Noyes, of Bradford ph., to Jonathan TYLER, of Calne, at Comerwell.

O.

1672-12-28.—Francis Oliffe to Elizabeth Barnes.

1680-10-7.—Elizabeth Oliffe, of Brimhill, to Henry Churched, of Ringwood, at Charlcut.

Beth-sepher, Melksham. Norman Penney.

(To be continued.)

SOME NOTES ON "ACHERONTIA ATROPOS" (THE DEATH'S-HEAD HAWKMOTH).

(Continued from p. 329.)

There are one or two other points to mention about the pupæ, ere I go on to describe the emergence of the moth itself. The amount of heat the pupæ will bear is at times extraordinary. On one occasion the fire having burned up very brightly, I found the moss on the side nearest the fire, actually steaming from the heat; but the chrysalides took no damage from it in any way, though I certainly should not advise such a heat as that to be allowed; but as long as the moss is duly moist they will bear far more heat without injury than you would at first have expected. After they have thus been subjected to heat, however, you must be careful never to allow them to get chilled. Of this danger I will give an example. I had hatched out nine or ten moths successfully, when I was called away for a time, and I became very anxious about the rest of the remaining pupæ, for I felt that no one was likely to treat them exactly in the same manner that I had done myself. Several more of the pupæ showed signs of turning, having become increasingly black in colour, so that I felt that they were bound to emerge in a short time. On my leaving, therefore, I sent the remaining pupæ in their incubator to an entomological friend, requesting him to look after them for me until my return; and asking him

to keep them as warm as he could. I heard from him a day or two after, saying, to my surprise, that no more had changed; and mentioning that he had put them in a cool place, with some other insects of his, inasmuch as he had always heard that too great warmth was bad, causing them to emerge with imperfect wings. I felt at once that their death warrant had been probably signed. For after the vapour bath I had subjected them to, I thought that any radical change of temperature must be very deleterious, if not actually fatal.

I wrote back therefore at once, urging upon him that the proof of the pudding must needs be in the eating; and that having already hatched out so many perfect insects, there could not be a better proof of the right way of treating them. Upon this he removed them into his dining-room, and during the fortnight I was away two more perfect moths managed to emerge, one other with crumpled wings, while one chrysalis died. On my return I immediately sent for my incubator, and on looking at the remaining pupæ, I detected at once a decided change for the worse—one was quite black, and evidently ought to have changed some days before, and felt cold and clammy; while the others comparatively had but little life left in them. Before I left, the pupæ were, all of them, quite lively; and indeed the *Atropos* chrysalis, if healthy, is the most lively of all the pupæ that I have had to deal with; so that unless careful in handling them they will sometimes nearly wriggle out of your hand. I therefore immediately set to work, steeped the moss top and bottom in the hottest water, and placed them once more in their old corner, inside the fender. On the morrow, the dark chrysalis, as I thought, proved quite dead; but the others fast returned to their old liveliness, and eventually hatched out quite as perfectly as the others had done.

I would here remark the great difference there is in the apparent life of the chrysalis if it has lain long in the ground ere you obtain it. Those you place in the incubator directly you turn them out of their flower-pots are always

most lively, evidently enjoying much the warmth of the heated moss. But this is not the case if you receive them, say a couple of months, after they have been lying in the ground; they then are often quite quiescent, and scarcely move at all; in fact, one that I had sent me latish in the year quite deceived me. It turned black as they all do in emergence, but it remained so stiff that I felt sure it was dead, and did not even take the trouble to put the tripod of sticks on the top of the moss for the moth to climb up on; and the next morning there was the moth on the top of the moss with crumpled wings, from its having had nothing to cling to after emergence. It does not do, therefore, to judge altogether of the life of the pupa simply from its liveliness, although generally speaking it is the best sign you can calculate on. But I am quite sure of this, that the sooner you can put them into the incubator after their change into the pupa state, the surer you may feel of their due emergence, while the longer they have lain in the ground the less confidence there is concerning it. One of my friends last autumn sent me four fine pupæ, which he had kept shut up in a box nearly six months before he sent them on. What was the result? Three of them were quite dead, and dried up on their arrival, though I cannot account for it; while the fourth was only just alive, moving the segments of its tail almost imperceptibly (much as a pupa of *Ligustri* will do, when you hold it in the warmth of your hand), and died directly I placed it in the heat of the incubator; in fact, while I have scarcely ever failed to hatch out those pupæ which I have bred as caterpillars and placed in the incubator from the very first, I can never feel certain of those which I receive later in the year, and have already lain some time in the ground; and I can only suppose that the rapid transition from the normal temperature of the ground to the heat of the incubator may prove too much for them, unless they have been accustomed to it from the first. And this may account for the generally received opinion of the difficulty of breeding *Atropos* from the chrysalis, though, as I have said, in the case

of those reared by hand from the caterpillar, there would seem to be but little difficulty at all. I also noticed this further point in the case of pupæ which have lain any time in the ground, *i.e.*, that it required just as long a time to force them as those pupæ you had begun with from the first; their sojourn in the ground in a state of nature apparently counting for nothing, and not hastening their emergence any way before the others.

Having now mentioned the way of treating the larva and pupa of *Atropos*, I go on to give some particulars concerning its last change from the pupa into the perfect insect. As this moth, with most of the other Sphingidæ are night-flyers, it accounts for their being comparatively so seldom seen as moths, however common they may be in the neighbourhood; although in the larva stage most people will have come across them now and then (sometimes, perhaps, not knowing what they were) and should the eye once light upon one of these fine caterpillars, it could not be passed by without a second look. But the moth is seldom seen—the only species of Sphinx which are regular day flyers are the *Macroglossæ*, comprising the Humming Bird Hawk-Moth (*M. Stellatarum*), and the broad and narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth (*M. Fuciformis* and *M. Bombyliformis*). These are not uncommon (especially the former species) in the south of England, and the insect may often be seen hovering over the geraniums in the garden extracting honey from the flowers with its long proboscis, moving with such rapid vibrations of the wings that it appears, as it were, in a haze (like the circle of cardboard rotated on its double string by some school-child), and then vanishing like magic, only to appear again a few yards off in the same mysterious manner; though the actual flight from flower to flower is too rapid for the eye to follow. In the case of *Atropos* I only remember two instances of the capture of the perfect insect: one having flown into the laundry at my old home at Matthews Green, Wokingham, being attracted by the lights there in the evening; while the second I found in my

of these reared by hand from the caterpillar, there would seem to be but little difficulty at all. I also noticed this further point in the case of pupæ which have lain any time in the ground, *i.e.*, that it required just as long a time to force them as those pupæ you had begun with from the first; their sojourn in the ground in a state of nature apparently counting for nothing, and not hastening their emergence any way before the others.

Having now mentioned the way of treating the larva and pupa of *Atropos*, I go on to give some particulars concerning its last change from the pupa into the perfect insect. As this moth, with most of the other Sphingidæ are night-flyers, it accounts for their being comparatively so seldom seen as moths, however common they may be in the neighbourhood; although in the larva stage most people will have come across them now and then (sometimes, perhaps, not knowing what they were) and should the eye once light upon one of these fine caterpillars, it could not be passed by without a second look. But the moth is seldom seen—the only species of Sphinx which are regular day flyers are the *Macroglossa*, comprising the Humming Bird Hawk-Moth (*M. Stellatarum*), and the broad and narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth (*M. Fuciformis* and *M. Bombyliformis*). These are not uncommon (especially the former species) in the south of England, and the insect may often be seen hovering over the geraniums in the garden extracting honey from the flowers with its long proboscis, moving with such rapid vibrations of the wings that it appears, as it were, in a haze (like the circle of cardboard rotated on its double string by some school-child), and then vanishing like magic, only to appear again a few yards off in the same mysterious manner; though the actual flight from flower to flower is too rapid for the eye to follow. In the case of *Atropos* I only remember two instances of the capture of the perfect insect: one having flown into the laundry at my old home at Matthews Green, Wokingham, being attracted by the lights there in the evening; while the second I found in my

garden here at St. Nicholas, Salisbury, and that in a very peculiar way. I was rolling the lawn when my elbow hit against an old Irish yew which stood in the middle of the grass, upon which I heard a loud squealing noise, which was quite new to me, and immediately attracted my attention. On looking to see what caused it, I saw, as I thought, a hornet in a spider's web; but looking closer I saw it was the skull-mark on the thorax of a fine *Atropos*, whose mid-day siesta I had thus unwittingly disturbed, and which was soon safely deposited in one of my killing bottles. The power of emitting a shrill squeak, like that of a mouse or bat, is peculiar to this moth (unless some of the foreign species may also possess it) and is always emitted when the moth is handled or disturbed, and there has been a good deal of discussion as to the manner in which the sound is made. But whatever theory is maintained about it, it must be one that can apply to the chrysalis as well as to the moth; and not only that, but even to the caterpillar as well. On several occasions when handling the chrysalides I heard them plainly emit the sound; and once, though only once, I heard the same noise proceed from the caterpillar. It was not so loud a squeak as that made by the moth, but it was precisely the *same* sound; and I could scarcely believe my ears on hearing it. I almost hoped I might have discovered a new fact; but on consulting Edward Newman's standard work on the British Moths, I found it written of the *Atropos*, "that in all stages of its existence, whether as caterpillar, chrysalis or perfect insect, it has the power of uttering a distinct cry or sound"—but I have never heard of any other amateur who has noticed the larva emit the sound.

But now to turn to the emergence of the moth from the chrysalis. One thing is most necessary, *i.e.*, that the newly-hatched moth should be able, directly on its emergence, to assume a *perpendicular* position, for which purpose some rough sticks must be placed inside the incubator as already described. This is necessary for the due development and growth of the wings, which *must* hang downwards to the ground, for the moisture

stored in the body of the moth at once begins to force itself into the cellular membranes of the wings, causing them to grow with the most marvellous rapidity. In about half-an-hour, the wings—which, on the first emergence of the moth, are but the size of the wing-cases in the chrysalis—attain to their full development of two inches or more, the span of a fine female *Atropos* reaching quite five inches when the wings are expanded to their full extent.[1] This wonderfully quick development of the wings is one of the most interesting sights in Natural History, for it is not in any way an *unfolding* of the wings, as many people imagine, but an actual and literal growth; the wings, when a moth emerges, being perfect in shape already, but of such a diminutive size that it gives the impression of deformity, though the markings are quite distinguishable on them from the first, and that as accurately as when they are fully developed. This erroneous idea of a moth's wings *unfolding* from the chrysalis shell, instead of *growing*, is evidently mistakenly borrowed from the way in which the wings of cicadæ and beetles are arranged in the perfected state of those insects. The gauzy wings of that order of insects *are* beautifully folded up under the *Elytra* or wing-case, and are expanded every time the insect flies, and are re-folded again under the wing-case when at rest. But the growth of the wings of a moth or butterfly is quite a distinct phenomenon from this, for you can really call it by no other name. You can, as it were, *see* the wings grow; and the moisture from the newly-hatched moth is often so excessive that I have seen it exude from the membranes of the wings and run down in drops of a clear greenish-coloured fluid from their tips. I may mention here that the slightest *contretemps* to the newly-hatched moth is generally fatal to the due development of the wings, and prevents them from attaining to their proper growth. If you forget the sticks for them to climb

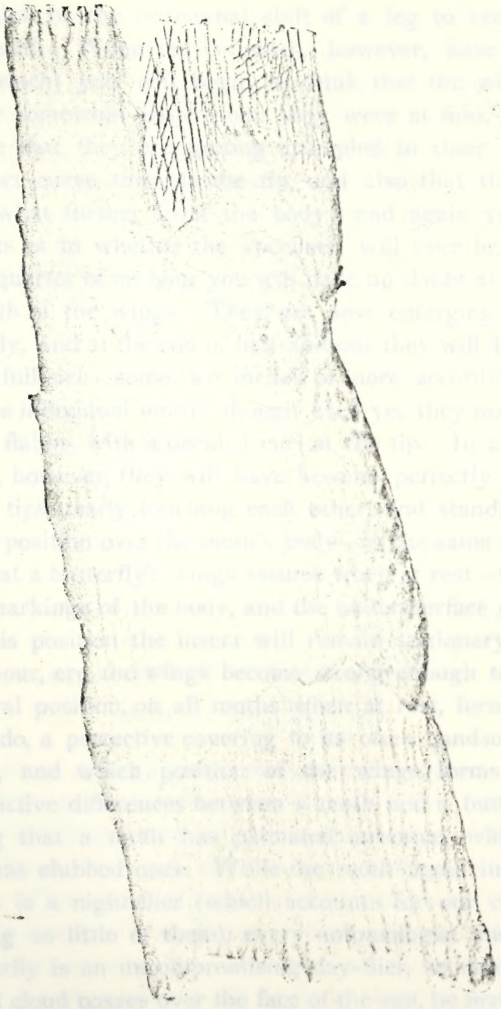
[1] I once heard of a specimen which reached the size of seven inches in expanse, and which was most appropriately caught on a tombstone in a churchyard.

up upon, or if the bottom moss be too loose, so that the moth gets entangled in it, good-bye to a perfect insect.

There is another danger also which is rather hard to be avoided should you have many pupæ in the same crock. If two or more happen to change in the same night, they will very likely disturb each other in jealously endeavouring to find the best position for growing their wings, for being very active and restless on first leaving their shell, they generally take some minutes in finding a foothold that suits their fancy; and in doing this they very often run over and jostle each other ere they finally settle down, and should this continue for long they will probably be deformed. Two moths last year (1896) turned almost simultaneously after I had retired for the night, and in the morning I found the wings of the finer one were not fully developed. It had evidently been the first to emerge, and had partially grown its wings, when the second must have knocked it off its perch, and never succeeding in settling itself again its wings remained in the half-grown crumpled state which they had arrived at when disturbed. The only way to avoid this danger is at night to separate any pupæ that you think will emerge before morning, and placing them in different bell-glasses; with a little experience you will soon be able to detect when one of your pupæ is likely to turn.

And now to describe more accurately the marvellous growth of the wings of a newly hatched moth. The instant a moth emerges from the shell, it is impelled by a powerful instinct to assume, as I have said, a perpendicular position; and it is very interesting to note the hurry with which it will run up the stick until it can gain a proper posture from which its wings can depend. The larger and rougher the sticks are in moderation the better. Having fastened themselves in a comfortable attitude the moths cling on with the sharp little claws with which their legs are furnished, and, if undisturbed, remain perfectly quiet for some hours, until the dusk of the next evening wakes them up. At first the moth looks

entirely out of proportion, and a hasty observer, putting it down as being a malformed insect, would be inclined

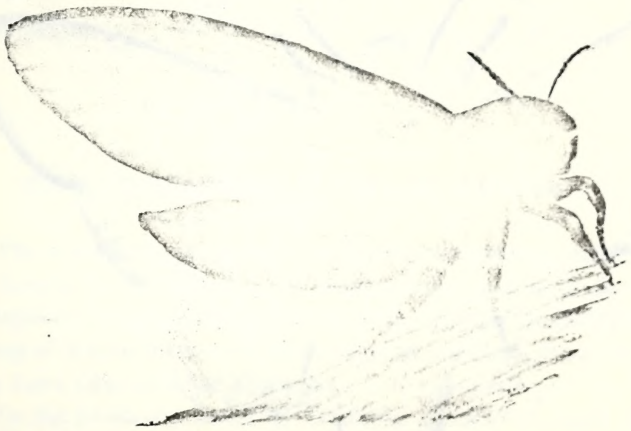


MOTH GROWING ITS WINGS.

perhaps to throw it away, but only "let patience have her perfect work", and he will be rewarded with a sight of

Nature's working well worth the waiting for. For about the first five minutes or so after the moth has settled down, you will notice no change or movement, except the palpitation of its palpi, or the occasional shift of a leg to secure a firmer foot-hold. When ten minutes, however, have elapsed (by the watch) you will begin to think that the wings *are* certainly somewhat larger than they were at first, and you will notice that they are getting crumpled in their look, with a distinct curve towards the tip, and also that they stand out somewhat further from the body: and again you will have doubts as to whether the specimen will ever be of any use. In a quarter of an hour you will have no doubt at all as to the growth of the wings. They *are* now enlarging visibly, and rapidly, and at the end of half-an-hour they will have attained their full size—some two inches or more, according to the size of the individual moth—though even yet they may look somewhat flabby, with a decided curl at the tip. In a few minutes more, however, they will have become perfectly flat and stiff, their tips nearly touching each other, and standing up in an erect position over the moth's body—in the same position, that is, that a butterfly's wings assume when at rest—thus showing the markings of the body, and the under-surface of the wings. In this position the insect will remain stationary for about a full hour, ere the wings become strong enough to assume the natural position on all moths when at rest, forming then, as they do, a protective covering to its often handsomely-striped body, and which position of the wings forms one of the distinctive differences between a moth and a butterfly; others being that a moth has palmated antennæ, while a butterfly has clubbed ones. While the moth again in all ordinary cases is a night-flier (which accounts for our comparatively seeing so little of them), every entomologist knows that the butterfly is an uncompromising day-flier, so much so, that if but a cloud passes over the face of the sun, he may shut up his net until it shines out again, as of all creatures that exist the butterfly is the staunchest lover of the sunshine.

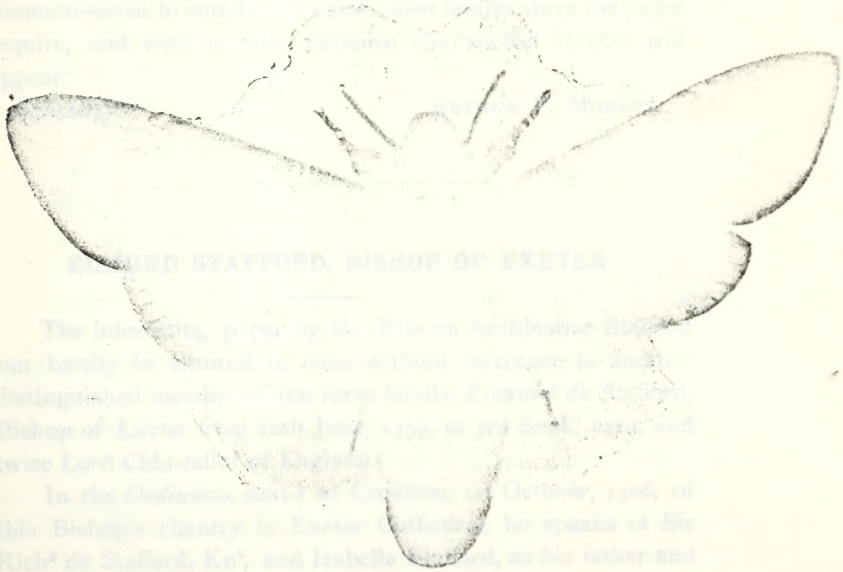
And now supposing an hour and a half has elapsed since the emergence of the moth, the careful observer will be rewarded with the final phase of the transformation; and should he be narrowly watching the moth he will notice that the tips of the wings, which *were* almost touching each other, are gradually, very gradually, separating. The motion is at first scarcely discernible, but it soon becomes more apparent, and when they are some inch and a half apart there happens a quivering motion of the whole insect, and the wings suddenly fall down altogether, entirely covering the body of the moth,



MOTH SKETCHED FROM LIFE.

the stripes on which are now no longer discernible, while the upper wings present such a peculiar mixture of neutral tints, that the eye might rest on the insect in any of its natural hiding places for any length of time without detecting its presence. There the moth will remain for the rest of the night (should it turn late in the twenty-four hours), and also for the whole of the ensuing day. But towards the evening of the day after its emergence it will begin to show signs of life, by partially opening and vibrating its wings with a rapid, tremulous motion for some seconds, when it will suddenly

launch itself into the air on its first journey with a strong and rapid flight. Before I was as much accustomed to them as I am now I had my case open one evening, and was intently watching a moth as it began thus to wake up from its diurnal torpor, and not realising that this quivering of the wings was a sign of immediate flight, I took no precautions to prevent it, and away flew the moth with such rapidity that, to my chagrin, I could not detect where it had settled. I hunted the room



MOTH WITH WINGS FULLY SPREAD OUT.

over and over again; I shook the curtains, looked under the tables, turned over the chairs, but all to no purpose; and much disgusted I was, with thus apparently losing almost my first *Atropos* specimen. My consolation, however, was that it must be somewhere *in the room*, though that was rather an unsatisfactory one. For many days I continued my search, all to no purpose, keeping the door shut, and allowing no windows to be opened. At last I gave it up as a bad job, when on the

seventh evening I found it clinging to the curtains quite uninjured, and experienced the peculiar joy of recovering that which I thought I had lost for ever.

I must now close my papers on this subject, although I could find more subject-matter which is interesting; and if anyone will do his best to follow out the plan I have suggested, I have no doubt that he will be quite as successful as I have been. It only wants care to prevent accidents, and common-sense to supply the warm moist temperature the pupæ require, and with a little patience the perfect insects will appear.

Salisbury. ARTHUR P. MORRES.

EDMUND STAFFORD, BISHOP OF EXETER.

The interesting paper by Mr. Kite on Archbishop Stafford can hardly be allowed to pass without reference to another distinguished member of the same family, Edmund de Stafford, Bishop of Exeter from 20th June, 1395, to 3rd Sept., 1419, and twice Lord Chancellor of England.

In the *Ordinacio*, dated at Crediton, 1st October, 1408, of this Bishop's chantry in Exeter Cathedral, he speaks of Sir Rich[d] de Stafford, Kn[t], and Isabella Stafford, as his father and mother, and of Ralph de Stafford, Earl of Stafford, as his uncle. Prayers are to be continually offered for them, for Sir Humphrey de Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, for King Henry IV, and for the Bishop himself, by two fit priests, who are to be called the *annivellarii*[1] of Edmund Stafford, Bishop. A third chaplain, to be called Humphrey de Stafford's, is to be provided to serve at the same altar in like manner for the whole state (living or departed) of the Bishop himself and of

[1] *Annivellarii* are Priests who sing anniversary masses for the dead.

the said Humphrey, and of the Bishop's relatives, Ralph and Hugh de Stafford, formerly Earls of Stafford, and of John and Margaret de Stafford, the parents of the said Humphrey; for the King; and for all the faithful departed; two lights were to be provided for Sir Humphrey's tomb.

The manors of Wynterborn West, Bokhampton, and Swanwych, co. Dorset, were handed over to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter for this purpose by the Bishop, and the advowson of the church of Wynterborn West by Sir Humphrey.

By comparing the names in the above *Ordinacio* with those in Mr. Kite's Pedigree of the Staffords, the various relationships are made clear.

The Bishop died 3rd Sept., 1419; and his will, dated 24th July, 1418, was proved 18th Sept., 1419, and is in Archbishop Chichele's Register.

He seems to have been a finished man of affairs. His registers are admirably kept, and have descended to us almost intact. When not prevented by his duties as Lord Chancellor he lived in his diocese, until, having on the 3rd Sept., 1419, granted Letters Dimissory to one Peter Sturte, he passed away, leaving a sentence, a word, unfinished: "Noverint universi quod nos, Edmundus, miseracione Divina Exoniensis Episcopus, ex——" (Let all know that we, Edmund, by Divine compassion, Bishop of Exeter, from ——).

Lord Campbell's verdict on this prelate is grossly incorrect; but it confirms the saying that a new terror was added to a Lord Chancellor's death when Campbell would write his life!

The lordly Courtenay, Primate, consecrated Stafford at Lambeth on Sunday, 20th June, 1395, assisted by Robt. de Braybrooke, Bishop of London, and John Waltham, of Sarum; and on 18th Dec., 1400, Stafford conferred priesthood on Richd. Courtenay, the Archbishop's nephew (eldest son of Sir Philip C., of Powderham, Knt., and his wife Margt. Wake, ancestors of the present earls), at the early age of 20, afterwards Bishop of Norwich.

The same Bishop of Exeter ordained Chichele, the future

the said Humphrey, and of the Bishop's relatives, Ralph and Hugh de Stafford, formerly Earls of Stafford, and of John and Margaret de Stafford, the parents of the said Humphrey; for the King; and for all the faithful departed; two lights were to be provided for Sir Humphrey's tomb.

The manors of Wynterborn West, Bokhampton, and Swanwych, co. Dorset, were handed over to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter for this purpose by the Bishop, and the advowson of the church of Wynterborn West by Sir Humphrey.

By comparing the names in the above *Ordinacio* with those in Mr. Kite's Pedigree of the Staffords, the various relationships are made clear.

The Bishop died 3rd Sept., 1419; and his will, dated 24th July, 1418, was proved 18th Sept., 1419, and is in Archbishop Chichele's Register.

He seems to have been a finished man of affairs. His registers are admirably kept, and have descended to us almost intact. When not prevented by his duties as Lord Chancellor he lived in his diocese, until, having on the 3rd Sept., 1419, granted Letters Dimissory to one Peter Sturte, he passed away, leaving a sentence, a word, unfinished: "Noverint universi quod nos, Edmundus, miseracione Divina Exoniensis Episcopus, ex——" (Let all know that we, Edmund, by Divine compassion, Bishop of Exeter, from ——).

Lord Campbell's verdict on this prelate is grossly incorrect; but it confirms the saying that a new terror was added to a Lord Chancellor's death when Campbell would write his life!

The lordly Courtenay, Primate, consecrated Stafford at Lambeth on Sunday, 20th June, 1395, assisted by Robt. de Braybrooke, Bishop of London, and John Waltham, of Sarum; and on 18th Dec., 1400, Stafford conferred priesthood on Richd. Courtenay, the Archbishop's nephew (eldest son of Sir Philip C., of Powderham, Knt., and his wife Margt. Wake, ancestors of the present earls), at the early age of 20, afterwards Bishop of Norwich.

The same Bishop of Exeter ordained Chichele, the future

founder of All Souls College, Oxford, and Primate, Deacon, in his private chapel in London, 26th May, 1396.

To Chichele succeeded in the Archbishopric another Stafford, John, he of whom Mr. Kite has lucidly endeavoured to trace the parentage—a matter of no small difficulty, as every authority has a scheme of his own. And when John Stafford left Bath and Wells for Canterbury, he was succeeded in that Bishopric by one who had been born not far from his own (probable) birth-place, by Thos. Beckington. For if the Archbishop were born at Bradley, the new Bishop saw daylight first at Beckington.

"Beckingtona mihi dedit ortum ; Balnea Fontes
Fasces . . ."

I have introduced him in order that I may refer to a deed which perhaps may throw a glimmer of light on the question of the Archbishop Stafford's birth. Bishop Beckington granted certain lands to a Dawbridgecourt, who had married Beatrice, a relative of the Prelate ; and the deed states that these lands had formerly been held by Emma, who was mother, and Agnes *Bradley*, sister, of Bishop John Stafford.

This tends to support Mr. Kite's contention that the Archbishop was, as Dr. Gascoigne—a contemporary, and one who knew what he was talking about generally — maintains, *bastardus origine*.

But there are difficulties. The mother retains her maiden name, or the name of her parish; the son assumes the supposed father's name, and coat of arms, only adding a mitre in token of his position. The Silver Hand calls the illegitimate brother in his will, "John, my brother"; and the wife of the supposed father makes a bequest in her will to an illegitimate son of her husband's. An Archbishop flaunts his illegitimacy.

By the way—Where was the Archbishop ordained? In the Register of that Bishop would there not be found a "*Dispensacio super defectu natalium*"? Once more ; would not a dispensation be required for the marriage of the second Sir

Humphrey Stafford to Elizabeth Maltravers, on the ground of consanguinity?

Torquay. S. Grose, M.D.

SOME LOST TRADES IN MARLBOROUGH.

While going lately through a file of Indentures of the Apprenticeship of poor boys and girls by the Overseers and Churchwardens of the parishes of Marlborough St. Mary and Marlborough St. Peter, I made a note or two, which it may not prove uninteresting to place on record.

The dates of the Indentures run from 1662 to 1694, and are principally therefore in the reigns of Charles II and James II.

Among the Trades mentioned the following are no longer carried on in the Borough, at any rate not as distinct Trades: "Wyer Drawer", "Tyler", "Cloath Worker", "Pynmaker", "Lyme Burner", "Parchment Maker", "Pipemaker", "Glover", "Weaver", "Scrivener", "Cordwinder", "Fustian Weaver" (this was a resident at Aldborne), "Bodismaker", "Woollcomber" (this was a resident at Newbury).

The above all refer to the apprenticeship of boys.

The girls were in most cases to be educated and brought up in "houswifrye", or household or domestic employment, and also to knit, sew, make bone lace, and to read the New Testament in English. E. Ll. G.

Queries.

Gibbons of Corsham and Warminster.—Can any one give me information respecting the previous family records of *John* and *Margery* (———?) *Gibbons*, Quakers, living at Corsham Ridge 1670–78, and at Warminster 1678–83?

Their children were, *Mary* (died at Warminster, Nov., 1679), *John* and *James*. *John Gibbons, senr.*, purchased land in Pennsylvania of William Penn in 1681, and in 1682 conveyed a full moiety thereof to *Robert Suthery*, of Westbury. In his will, dated 2-11-1720, he leaves money to a brother, *Robert*, and sister, *Jane*, still in England. *Jane* married *Benjamin Power*, in 1677-78, "both of Corsham Meeting". Her brother, *John Gibbons*, signed the permission. "Monthly Meetings" were held at his house, and after his removal to Warminster he appears as a delegate to the "Quarterly Meetings" at Devizes, Cannings, Marlborough, and Calne.

John, b. about 1650, *Robert*, and *Jane Gibbons*, children of ———?

Margery, b. about 1650? Parentage and marriage date?

REBECCA DONALDSON BEACH.

78, *Wall Street*,

New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

Battlesbury.—In the beginning of this year I had some correspondence with Mr. J. B. Stair, of Victoria, who left his native town of Warminster sixty-seven years ago, aged fifteen; he is the author of *Flotsam and Jetsam*, etc., and son of Mr. J. Stair, who kept a school probably where St. Boniface now is. His card, printed by Vardy, now lies before me: "Education by J. Stair, Warminster, Board, and Instruction in English, Writing, Arithmetic, Merchant's Accounts, Geography, History, and the Use of the Globes, 24 Guineas per annum. No entrance required." There are several extras, including "Single Beds", all at £2 2*s*. except "Tea for Breakfast, or in the Afternoon", which is £1 1*s*.; "Day Scholars, £4 4*s*. per annum; Day Boarders on Moderate Terms".

In one of his letters he mentions the existence on Battlesbury Hill of "a massive block of roughly hewn sandstone, with a deep socket cut in the centre; one Shrovetide a party of lawless fellows dug out this precious old relic and sent it

rolling down the hillside, where it was dashed to pieces. The next time our school excursions took us that way I can remember the sorrow I felt at its destruction." Can any of your readers give us any information concerning this stone and its destruction?

J. F. Welsh.

St. Boniface, Warminster.

Sanborn.—I find by the Eyre Roll, published by the Pipe Roll Society, that there was a Juliana de Sandeburne in Wilts in 1194. Have any of your readers come across the name earlier than that or connectedly later?

At the Harvard College Library this summer I found reference to Aiscough's Register at Salisbury, saying that Hungerford, with the dependent chapel of Sandeburne, was afterwards alienated and granted to the collegiate church of Winchester. What was this Sandeburne?

V. C. Sanborn.

La Grange, Ills., U.S.A.

Edward Long (ii, 300–301).—Here Edward Long, of Monkton, is referred to as *Sir* Edward Long. As he is not so described in the Visitation of 1623, *made after his death*, it seems unlikely that he was ever knighted. Is there any reason to suppose that he was?

Q.

Jacob (ii, 234, 235).—Any information respecting the Jacob family will be very acceptable to a descendant of Thomas Jacob.

W. B. J.

Replies.

Smoak (i, 527).—I do not remember coming across a Smoak acre, but I should feel pretty sure that it was an acre designed for the payment of the Church Scot or Peter's-pence, which came to be called chimney-money, *fumagium*, smoke farthings, and by various Welsh names. There were acres in some places for paying expenses of Church Ales and other dues—*see* Smoke money, Hazlitt's (Blount's) *Tenures of Land and Customs of Manor*, and Cowell's *Interpreter*. Hazlitt cites churchwardens' accounts for Michinhampton (*Archæol.*, xxxv, 430), as to "Peter's-pence or smoke-farthings some times due to Antechriste of Roome" (*see* on Romescot and Peter's-pence, Kemble's *Anglo-Saxons in England* and Lee's *Rectitudium*).

C. I. Elton, Q.C.

Mungwell, Wilts, Wroughton (ii, 347).—This heading, to a question asked by J. C. P., is misleading, because Mung well is not in Wilts, but in Oxfordshire. The history of the mistake is explained in vol. i, 573.

It appears from J. C. P.'s question that Wroughton has been spelt in various ways, in modern as well as in ancient days. Wroughton was originally spelt Werston, Werwerston, and in other ways, both as regards the family and village, and Elendune is another way of spelling Elyngdon.

Canon Jones tells us that "Worton was originally Ufertun, changed in time to Uverton and Worton, a transition natural enough when you recollect that there was but one character in early writing for 'v' and 'u'. A similar change has taken place in the name now spelt Wroughton, which, like Worton, was originally Uver-tun, meaning the upper town".[1]

[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xii, 12.

Some light is thrown on the position of the different parts of what is now called Wroughton, by the names of the owners or tenants of these different manors, as recorded in *Domesday Book*, the *Hundred Rolls*, and *Nomina Villarum*, etc.

We find Wertune, Wervetone, Elendune and Elcombe belonging to different owners, but all four in the same Hundred of Blackengrave (now merged in Hundred of Kingsbridge) in the time of Domesday; but in 1316 Wertune was spelt Werston, and was in the Hundred of Ellestubbe; Wervetone spelt Overwerston, in Thornhulle Hundred; and Elendune (spelt Elynton) and Elcombe, in Kynebrigge Hundred.

These different parts of Wroughton belonged at successive dates in this way:—

	Temp. Edward Confessor	Temp. William Conqueror	Temp. Henry I.	1316 Nom. Vil.
Wertune	to Alnud	to Humphrey de l'Isle	The Dunstanville family	
Werweston	to Alwin	to Aldred		
Elendun	to Bishop of Wynton (or Winchester)	to Bp. Wynton	—	Bluet family
Elcombe	to Azor	to Earl Albiric	—	Lovel „

In the Chartulary of Castle Combe, about the time of Henry I, 1100, we find both *Warston* and *Werweston* mentioned as belonging to the Dunstanville family, of whom the Abbots of Tewksbury held a knight's fee: "that they acknowledged fealty for the town of *Werston* up to the Dissolution"; and "held the manor of Over Wroughton in 1537, though another entry charges it to the tenants of Philip de Combwell, Prior of St. Swithin at Winchester, from 1523 to 1547".[1]

We pass on to an answer to J. C. P.'s question concerning the connexion between the names of Elingdon and Wroughton.

[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, ii, 278.

We first find them connected as "Elyndon *alias* Wroughton," or as "Wroughton *alias* Elyndon", in 1496, when the Bishop of Winchester, as owner of Elendun (since the time of Edward the Confessor), appointed the Rector; and it was not till 1696 (200 years later) that the name of Wroughton appears alone (without the *alias* Elyndon) in the Sarum Registers.[1]

Thus it was that the Church, situated as it was in Old Elendun, by bringing together the people from the neighbourhood to its walls, also brought together the names of the two principal parts of Wroughton, which became known as "Elyndon *alias* Wroughton" as early as 1496.

The word Elendun is a history in itself; it means, in Anglo-Saxon, the enclosure or fort "*Dun*" of Ella.

Traces of the "Dun" can still be seen in the mounds and ditches (similar to those at Barbury Castle, which are in a much better state of preservation) around the field called the Ivory, occupying a very commanding situation.

The same El or Ella is a prefix to other names in the neighbourhood. El-combe is the combe below the Dun. The Ely river runs below, and it is possible, though perhaps not probable, that it forms part of the name of the Hundred Eltub, which is translated Elder-stump by Canon Jones (A.-S., Ellen-stub). Elstub is still retained as the name of a field in the parish of Enford in the Hundred of Elstub.[2]

With regard to an answer to the second part of J. C. P.'s question concerning the connexion between the family of Wroughton and the village, it will be seen above that none of the four parts of Wroughton belonged to the Wroughton family. They were settled in Broad Hinton as long ago as 1392, when William Wrofton of Wroughton is said (by Canon Jackson) to have "died an owner of Brodehinton".[3]

---

[1] Sir T. Phillips' *Wilts Institutions.*

[2] Jones' *Domesday for Wilts*, p. 179. "This Hundred is now called Elstub and Everley. It is of larger extent now than formerly—including manors from various parts of Wilts belonging formerly to the Priory of St. Swithin at Winchester."

[3] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xix, 111.

Sir William Wroughton built a great house there in 1540,[1] which was burnt by his successor, Sir John Glanville, the celebrated lawyer and Speaker of the House of Commons, "by his own hands, to prevent ye rebells making a garrison of it," in the civil wars.[2] He was living in "ye Gatehouse" at the time Evelyn visited him there in 1654, and wrote the above in his celebrated *Diary*.

In 1565, when Sir W. Wroughton was probably living in his "great house," George and Alice Wroughton were living at Overtown;[3] and another interesting fact may be here recorded, that the family name was at one time spelt *Werston*, in the same way as the village name, Isabella *Werston* (wife of William Wroughton) being mentioned in one of the old Castle Combe records of the date 1407.[4]

T. S. M.

It may be of interest to J. C. P. to state that at the end of the 16th century this village was known by both names. Thus in wills, etc., it is found described as—

In 1569, "parish of Ellingdon *alias* Holney Wroughton, co. Wilts".

In 1571, "parish of Elingdon *alias* Wroughton".

In 1573, "lands in Wroughton Ellyngdon *alias* Wroughton Turvey", and

In 1592, "parish of Ellingdon *alias* Wroughton".

When or why the change took place I cannot suggest.

J. S.

---

[1] *Aubrey & Jackson*, 189 and 334.
[2] *Evelyn's Diary*, 1654 date.
[3] *Aubrey & Jackson* 368.
[4] *Wilts Arch Mag.*, ii, 285.

Notes on Books.

THE BLAZON OF EPISCOPACY: being the Arms borne by or attributed to the Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales, by the REV. W. K. RILAND BEDFORD, M.A. Impl. 8vo. Second Edition. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1897.

This handsome volume will be welcomed by all lovers of episcopal heraldry. The first edition, which appeared in 1858, contained 62 pages of heraldic illustrations, whilst the present one has increased to 81 pages, including nearly a thousand different shields of arms. The letter press in the new edition has also increased fully 100 pages, and contains the heraldic blazon of the Bishops of each diocese, arranged chronologically; together with an Ordinary of Episcopal arms, on the plan of Papworth's *Dictionary of British Armorials*, by means of which the names of those Bishops whose heraldic insignia occur on buildings, ancient or modern, monuments, seals, paintings, plate, etc., can be readily ascertained.

To the student of Wiltshire heraldry the arms attributed to, or assumed by the Bishops of the Diocese of Salisbury, sixty-two in number, commencing with Herman, Bishop of Wilton, A.D. 1072, will be of especial interest. Some of these were noted by the late Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan[1] in his *Lives and Memoirs of the Bishops of Sherborne and Salisbury*, published in 1824, but it has remained for Mr. Bedford to collect, arrange, and classify the whole series in its present form.

Besides the arms of the Bishops of Salisbury and those of

[1] Curate of Mere and West Knoyle, and librarian to Sir Richard Hoare, the historian of South Wilts.

Gloucester and Bristol, which latter diocese also includes a portion of North Wilts, there are in Mr. Bedford's volume some other arms of Bishops, who were either natives of, or in some way connected with the county, notably those of John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells 1425, Archbishop of Canterbury 1443-1452, whose claim to a Wiltshire origin has been the subject of a recent contribution to the pages of *W. N. & Q.* The shield of the Archbishop is thus blazoned by Mr. Bedford, as drawn by Aubrey from stained glass, seen by him in the windows of the old manor house at South Wraxhall :

"*Argent (sometimes or), on a chevron gules a mitre or in a bordure engrailed sable.*"

"*Supporters eagles.*"

The mitre here added by Archbishop Stafford to his paternal coat is an interesting example of an ecclesiastic differencing the arms of his ancestors [we would be pleased if any of our readers would inform us whether this was done by authority or assumption], with an emblem either of his office, or of the see over which he presided. Other similar ones will doubtless occur on a careful perusal of Mr. Bedford's work.[1]

---

[1] The following examples of the same usage, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of which occur in Exeter Cathedral, are kindly communicated by W. H. Hamilton Rogers, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. Bishop Henry Marshall 1194-1206—*Or, a lion rampant gules entoyred by a bordure azure with semee of mitres of the first.* From Isacke's *Antiquities of Exeter.*

2. Bishop William Brewer 1224-44—*Gules, two bends wavy or, entoyred by a bordure azure, with semee of mitres and keys alternate of the second.* The *keys* relate to St. Peter, to whom the Cathedral is dedicated. In the east window.

3. Bishop Walter Bronescomb 1258-80.—*Or, on a chevron sable three cinquefoils of the first, between two keys erect in chief, and a sword in base of the second.* The *keys* and *sword* are the arms of the See. On his tomb.

4. Bishop John Grandison 1328-70—*Paly of six argent and azure, a bend gules, thereon a mitre between two eaglets displayed or.* The *mitre* displaces an *eaglet.* In several places in the Cathedral.

To William de Edington, Bishop of Winchester 1346–66, the well known founder of the College of Bonhommes at Edington, his native village,[1] Mr. Bedford gives three distinct coats of arms from different authorities. To these we shall probably again refer in the pages of *W. N. & Q.*

Among other Wiltshire men who attained to the dignity of the episcopate, and whose arms are included in the volume before us, we may notice those of John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells 1593–1608, a native of East Knoyle; John Thornborough, Bishop of Bristol 1603, and of Worcester 1617–41, a native of Salisbury; Thomas Tanner, the painstaking antiquary, and author of *Notitia Monastica*, Bishop of St. Asaph 1732–35, a native of Market Lavington; George Lavington, Bishop of Exeter 1747–62, a native of Mildenhall; Samuel Squire, Bishop of St. David's 1761–66, a native of Warminster; and James Johnson, Bishop of Gloucester 1752, Worcester 1759–74, of the family of Johnson of Bowden Park, and himself buried in Lacock Church, are a few which occur to us on a perusal of its pages. The volume contains a good index.

Wiltshire Parish Registers.—Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, who is printing the Marriage Registers of Gloucestershire, Hampshire, and Nottinghamshire, is very desirous of starting

---

5. Bishop Edmund Stafford 1395-1419— *Or, a chevron gules, entoyred by a bordure azure, with semee of mitres of the first.* In the east window and on his tomb.

6. First window next the quier in Exeter Cathedral—*Argent, two bendlets wavy sable, within a bordure of the same charged with nine pairs of keys, the wards facing outwards or.*

This for Bishop Walter Stapyldon 1307–1327. *Symonds' Diary*, p. 87. The *keys* from arms of the See—St. Peter. It is not now to be found.

[1] The statement by Bedford (p. 122) that Bishop Edington was buried at Edington is incorrect. He was interred in his cathedral at Winchester.

similar volumes for Wiltshire. The feasibility of such a scheme depends very largely upon the support and help accorded him in the county, and Mr. Phillimore will be glad to hear from any who may be interested in the proposal. His address is 124, Chancery Lane, London.

7186 X